THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1941 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 230

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 14 and 16.

Tank Car Idleness Denied; 'Gas' Price Program Soon; Dniepropetrovsk Taken?

The World's Day—August 26, 1941

New England: Oil Men Deny Tank Cars Idle

Oil men in Massachusetts clashed sharply with Congressional spokesmen and railroad executives, denying that 15,000 tank cars are idle. [Page 2.]

Rivalry between the two wings of the labor movement finally reached railroads of New England when the Congress of Industrial Organizations began setting up craft unions competing with the American Federation of Labor. [Page 2.]

Army tanks are to be used in New England for the first time since the World War during maneuvers at Fort Devens, Mass., this week. [Details and pictures of Army activities: Pages 1 and 2.]

Ultimate triumph of the democratic peoples over the "driven" peoples of totalitarian states was forecast at the Williamstown Institute of Human Relations. [Page 4.]

The Army asked the National Labor Relations Board to speed settlement of a strike at the Arlington Mills, Lawrence, Mass., which is tying up production of uniform cloth. [Page 1.]

Washington: Gasoline Price Program for East

Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, said that he expected to announce a retail gasoline price program for the Eastern Seaboard States within 48 hours. [New England gas situation: Page 2.]

An immediate investigation of the "whole situation" regarding gasoline and oil shortages was unanimously approved by the Senate Commerce Committee. Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut was named to conduct the inquiry.

President Roosevelt signed the $7,586,896,948 defense bill, allotting $6,586,896,948 for Army tanks, antitank weapons, ammunition, and naval expansion. Most of the remainder went to the Maritime Commission for defense work.

The Maritime Commission, following the allottment of approximately a billion dollars by the President from the new defense bill, started a $1,246,650,000 shipbuilding program by negotiating for 23 additional ways in existing yards and letting contracts for 66 "C" design cargo ships. [Page 8.]

High-ranking British and American officials attended a dinner given by President and Mrs. Roosevelt in honor of the Duke of Kent, youngest brother of the King of England.

Ralph K. Davies, Acting Petroleum Co-ordinator, said exercise of eminent domain in acquiring rights-of-way for the plantation pipeline was expected to permit completion of the 1,200-mile line in December and materially ease the oil emergency in the East. The conduit will run from Louisiana into North Carolina.

Edwin S. Smith, last of the original members of the National Labor Relations Board, reached the final day of his term as a Board member with no indication he would be reappointed by President Roosevelt.

Russia: Germans Claim Dniepropetrovsk

Capture of Dniepropetrovsk, great industrial center of the Dnieper, was claimed by the German High Command. [Page 7.]

Nazi occupation of Novgorod, south of Leningrad, within 35 miles of the Leningrad-Moscow railroad, was conceded by Moscow. [Page 7.]

National: Work Resumed at Kearny Shipyard

Kearny, N. J.—With the United States Navy in complete charge, work was resumed at the huge yards of the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company after a 19-day strike shutdown. [Page 6.]

In the Orient: Nippon Army to Defy Churchill

The Japanese Army is determined to continue its policies in the Far East—policies which British Prime Minister Churchill said Aug. 24 have "got to stop," Lieut. Col. Kunio Akiyama, spokesman for the Japanese forces in China, said. [Page 7.]

Thailand's Premier Luang Bipul Songgram has been relieved of all official duties but remains in the titular office. [Page 7.]

Japanese Ambassador Yoshitsugu Tatekawa conferred at the Kremlin with Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff. The Ambassador was accompanied by Gunao Miyakowa, counselor at the Japanese Embassy.

A United States military mission will be sent to China, Dr. Hu Shih, the Chinese Ambassador in Washington, disclosed after a conference with President Roosevelt. He indicated the mission, to be headed by Brig. Gen. John Magruder, would study Chinese needs for American military supplies. [Page 1.]

In Australia: Cabinet Refuses to Resign

The Cabinet of Prime Minister R. G. Menzies rejected a Labor Party demand that it resign. A Labor caucus earlier rejected a Menzies bid for Labor to join in a National Government, demanding that a Labor Government be formed instead.

Americas: Germany Restricts Mexican Consuls

Mexico, D. F.—The German Government has informed Mexico that Germany is obliged to withdraw the privileges of Mexican consuls in Germany.

In Vichy: Presence of Germans in Africa Denied

Official French denials of the presence of Germans either in Dakar or any other part of French West Africa were issued by the Vichy Government and the Government General of the French colony. They apparently referred to a British Broadcasting Corporation statement Aug. 20 that a German mission, several hundred strong, was in Dakar.

German and French police authorities met to discuss measures for repression of anti-Nazi disorders which are increasing and to suppress alleged Communist activities in the occupied and unoccupied territories.

Air and Sea: British Admit Seven Ships Lost

Loss of seven ships, attacked by the German air and sea force while in convoy off Portugal, was admitted by the British. [Page 20.]

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, August 26, 1941

Aviation Column	9	The Home Forum	12
Behind the Microphone	9	Facing the Facts With Joy (With French Translation)	
Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	Tourabouts	9
Daily Features Page	21	Vermont Letter	5
Editorials	22	Washington Sideglances	3
Education Page	11		
Entertainment Timetable	16		
Financial Pages	17-19		
Garden Column	9		
"Inside America," No. 20	13		
Local Arts and Theater Page	16		
Radio Timetable	4		
"South of the Rio Grande," No. 20	3		
Sports Pages	14, 15		
"A Stitch in Time," No. 20	3		
Today's Woman	10		

Weather Predictions

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Maine Bar Plea A Family 'Reunion'

By the Associated Press

Portland, Maine

When Frederick S. Sturgis of Portland comes before the Maine Supreme Court next Tuesday for admission to the State bar, his brother, John W. Sturgis, a Portland attorney, will present the motion for admission to their father, Chief Justice Guy J. Sturgis, who will preside.

Frederick recently successfully passed a State bar examination.

Army Urges Strike Peace In Lawrence

Because of a threatened shortage of Army uniforms and socks resulting from the strike at Arlington Mills in Lawrence, Mass., the War Department has stepped in with a request for further effort to end the tie-up.

Accordingly a conference has been arranged for tomorrow afternoon at the Boston office of the National Labor Relations Board.

Leaders of the labor unions whose rivalry has prolonged the strike will participate together with officials of the company and Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the Labor Board, who called the meeting.

"Dr. John R. Steelman, head of the Conciliation Division of the Department of Labor, telephoned me from Washington last night," said Dr. Myers today. "He and the National Defense Mediation Board urged speed for needful action in the interest of national defense, and thought this office was the agency to get the co-operation necessary to end the dispute.

"I feel that there is some hope the parties will resort to orderly negotiation processes to resolve their differences rather than further jeopardize the proper equipping of the Army, and that they will drop their competition in the interest of the larger defense issue to which they are giving their support."

The strike began Aug. 8 in a small way and developed into an almost complete shutdown. However, 750 more employees were reported back today by the company, bringing the total at work to between 2,500 or 3,000. The normal force is over 6,500. An official said the mills were picking up operations very rapidly.

The company, which is one of the largest in woolen manufacturing, besides making uniform cloth, supplies dozens of other fabric companies with their raw materials.

Pardon 'Fee' Testimony In Coakley Trial

Convict's father on stand tells of son's release after payment of $1500 cashier's check.

Seeking to trade $1,500 allegedly paid for the pardon of Frank W. Potter by his father, the prosecution in the impeachment trial of Executive Councilor Daniel H. Coakley, before the Massachusetts Senate today endeavored to draw details of the Potter pardon from witnesses.

A cashier's check for that sum, carrying the eendorsement of Walter L. Pottr, father of the ex-convict, and Frank Ryan, who introduced Potter, was presented in evidence this afternoon by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell. Mr. Potter testified that he turned the check over to John A. Colbert, Somerville Tax Assessor, who introduced the witness to Mr. Ryan.

The check was paid over on the afternoon of the evening on which Mr. Potter's son, Frank W. Potter, was Pardoned early in January, 1937.

Under direct examination by Mr. Bushnell, the father testified he had met Mr. Coakley in the latter's Parker House office in company with Mr. Colbert and Mr. Ryan. "Mr. Ryan introduced me to Mr. Coakley. He told me to sit down and Mr. Coakley and Mr. Ryan went out of the room, to where I don't know. Finally, Mr. Coakley walked in by me and Mr. Ryan poked his head in and said, 'Come along, we're going now.'"

Release Promised

"On the way to the elevator, I asked him, what's the story? He said, the boy will be released before Curley goes out of office."

"Up to that time, had you paid anybody any money?" Mr. Bushnell asked.

"No," replied the witness. Mr. Potter said that Mr. Colbert communicated with him on the day that Frank Potter was pardoned.

"Did you give him anything?"

"Yes, I gave hi ma cashier's check for $1,500."

Later, he testified that he heard that very night that his son was released. The check, indorsed by Mr. Colbert and then by Mr. Ryan, was introduced into the record by Mr. Bushnell.

The elder Potter testified earlier that in March, 1936, he retained Judge Israel Ruby as counsel to obtain commutation of his son's sentence. After the attempt failed, Mr. Potter said he was introduced by a friend to former State Representative Frank Ryan, who later was convicted of perjury in con-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Don't Capitalize on Defense, NDLMB Asks Labor, Industry

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—The National Defense Labor Mediation Board appealed to all American labor today not to use the emergency as a means of imposing the closed shop on industry.

Through a statement issued by its Chairman, William H. Davis, the Board admonished both unions and management not to try to capitalize upon the defense program.

He urged that the emergency "should not be used to tear down or to build up."

In bluntly reaffirming these basic policies which underlie its mediation methods—because this is more a new declaration than a new policy—the Board acted in effect to avert the trouble it appears to have stimulated in its decision recommending the "maintenance of membership" clause in an effort to settle the strike which tied up the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company at Kearny, N. J.

Kearny Decision

It was to back up this decision that the Government this morning began operation of the Kearny plant. The decision which the company rejected and which rejection caused the Government to take possession of the shipyards would have required the management to undertake to discharge all present and future union members who might let their dues lag or might wish to resign from the union.

And now the Mediation Board, concerned lest its action in the Kearny case should bring on an avalanche of similar union demands, wants it clearly understood that this recommendation does not represent a general precedent and that the demand for "maintenance of membership" will be entertained by the Board only when very specific and proved circumstances prevail.

These circumstances, those close to the Board affirm, are:

1. When the company is or has been demonstrably—"anti-union."

2. When the original union nucleus is threatened with inundation by new employees.

3. When the established union is subject to future "raiding" by other organizations, particularly craft units which may hold out the offer of higher pay categories.

It is understood that the Board felt that the latter two considerations were present in the Kearny case.

Broadly, the appeal which Mr. Davis is re-emphasizing is that both union and management adjourn all efforts to strengthen their bargaining position or to weaken each other's during the emergency.

Davis Outlines Points

Mr. Davis said he did not think that "a union ought to call a strike for a closed shop just because we're in a great emergency and the opportunity is better for that reason.

"And I don't think that a company ought to refuse a request for union security just because they think that the men can't strike because of pressure of public opinion," he added.

Mr. Davis said the Mediation Board purposely had refrained from adopting any set policy for handling all cases, and pointed out that the recommendation in one shipbuilding case was different from that in another.

Specifically defending the Board's decision in the Kearny strike but stressing that it does not have automatic general application, Mr. Davis made reference to "what might be the destructive effect of the two-year stabilization agreement" among Atlantic Coast shipyards. In this agreement, the union will give up its strike rights and agrees to make no further demands on the company for the two-year duration of the agreement.

Denying itself the use of the right to strike Mr. Davis held that the union needed guarantees against "a great mass of new members and the prospect of great expansion" of employment.

Work is resumed at Kearny: Page 6.

Outcome of Kearny strike encourages labor drives for closed shop: Financial Page.

British Take Key Iran Points; U. S. Army Mission for China; Americas Rallied Against Axis

Roosevelt and Premier of New Zealand also discuss situation in Far East.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—The United States will send a military mission to China to aid that country's defense against Japanese aggression, it was disclosed today as Washington continued its efforts to mobilize the New World morally and physically against the Axis.

Dr. Hu Shih, the Chinese Ambassador to the United States, said the misison would be headed by Brig. Gen. John Magruder and that it would survey not only Chinese supply needs but also the strategic position of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's troops.

This announcement followed close on the heels of a series of important developments originating in Washington. They were:

1. An appeal by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles for a still stronger anti-Axis stand in Pan-America.

2. Recognition that the Anglo-Soviet occupation of Iran would open a new route for American materials to Russia and a study of means how best to utilize this route.

3. Presidential signature of the first supplemental bill of 1942 giving $7,596,948,000 to the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission.

4. A conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand, touching the Far Eastern crisis among other things.

Assurance By President

Dr. Hu told newspapermen that "the President assured me that China's needs were not left out at his historic conference on the high seas with Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain."

The Ambassador said that the meeting with the President today, which he characterized as "very satisfactory," had been devoted to the question of Chinese defense needs.

The appointment of the mission was seen as indicating not only that the United States intends to step up its war material aid to the Chinese Government but also that it is willing to help the Chinese Armies with American military advice of the first order.

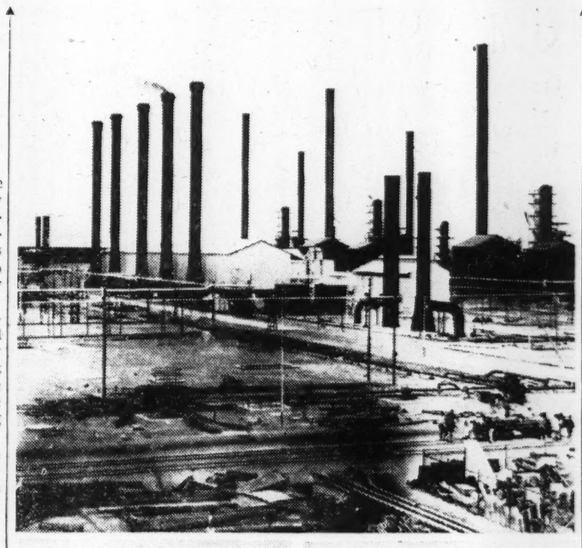
Prior to his noon visit to the White House, New Zealand's Prime Minister conferred with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and in a discussion with correspondents described the situation in the Far East as "very critical" and seconded Winston Churchill's pledge that the British Empire would "co-operate fully" with the United States in any action in that region.

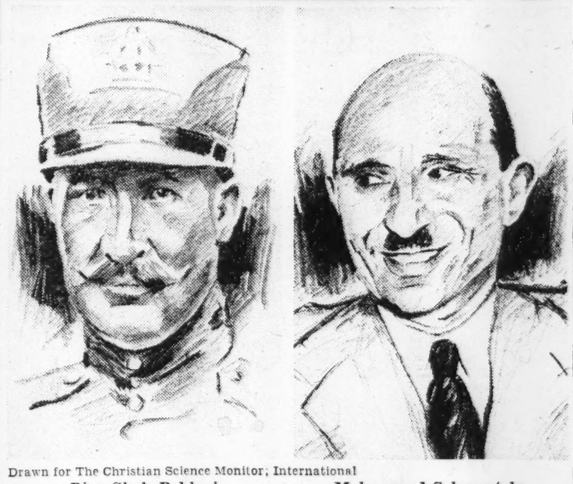
Confer on Far East

He gave specific assurance that the United States could have full and free use of bases in New Zealand in the event of Far Eastern hostilities.

Although the conversation between the President and the Prime Minister of the British Empire's

Continued on Page 6, Column 3





Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor; International

Riza Shah Pahlevi — Ruler of Iran

Mohammed Schayesteh — Iran's Envoy to U. S.

Above: Iran is one of the richest oil lands in the world. Here at Neidan I Naftum is one of the country's greatest production centers. The joint British-Russian invasion was designed to keep this supply of oil from falling into German hands.

Turkish Neutrality Shaken By Developments in Iran

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 26—Unfavorable reaction in Turkey to the Anglo-Soviet march into Iran raises the issue of whether Britain will be able to tide over the immediate Turkish displeasure in order to reap the ultimate gains of blocking the Axis in the Middle East.

Turkey's first aim, of course, is to keep neutral and it has been announced in Ankara that the policy of neutrality will be persisted in in light of the new turn of events on its eastern frontier.

But Turkey is aware that the German menace approaches nearer and the resultant wish to pacify the Nazis grows stronger, and is now further encouraged by Turkish resentment over the Anglo-Soviet attack on Iran.

How the Nazis Act

The feeling in London diplomatic circles is that Turkey is still harboring the illusion that if neutral countries feed the German monster it won't eat them. It is pointed out here, however, that experience shows that the monster eats its prey every time when it wants to, regardless of the behavior of the victim beforehand.

[The Turkish press and radio, particularly suspicious of Russia's intentions, denounced the British-Soviet attack on Iran as "aggression" and urged another attempt to settle the conflict by means of negotiations, the Associated Press reported from Ankara.

"It is quite impossible to reconcile the Anglo-Soviet aggression with the ideals of justice and humanity," said the Ankara radio, echoing statements of the Turkish press, which voiced sharp displeasure over the British and Russian military move.

"The Turkish nation feels great sorrow at this development and hopes that it is perhaps not too late now to settle the dispute by negotiations," the radio said.

In general, the Turkish people appeared to be in sympahty with Iran, and newspapers compared Riza Shah Pahlevi, ruler of Iran, with Kemal Ataturk, late Turkish ruler.]

Change in Criticism

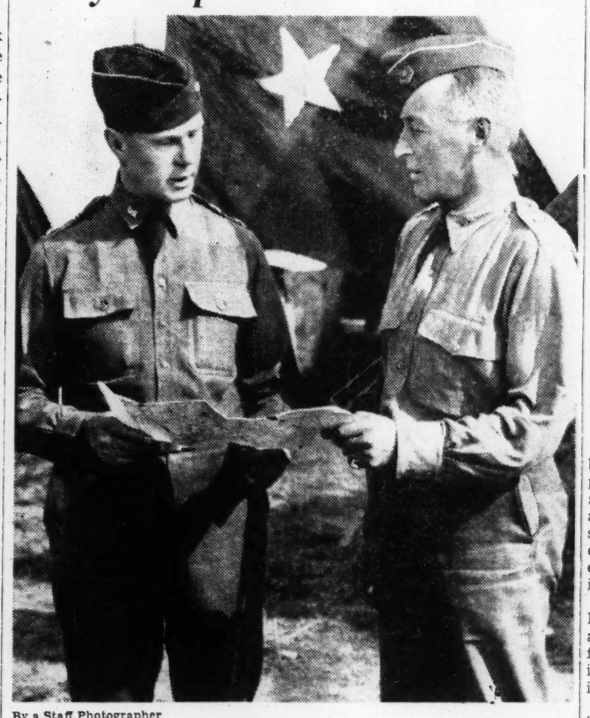
Opinion in Ankara appears to be that Iran is defending its independence against British and Russians who, it is claimed, have acted precipitately in marching in so as to end the growing influence of Nazi technicians there and to ensure protection of British-Soviet interests in Iran.

In view of the number of times Britain has been criticized, both at home and by outside world, for moving too late, this attitude is surprising. But it isn't held only in Ankara.

It must be recognized, however, that the immediate Turkish reactions disclose only the short-range policy. The long-range effect of firm British action in the

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

They Help Direct War Games



By a Staff Photographer

Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt — Commanding General of the 26th (Yankee) Division.

Brig. Gen. William F. Howe — Commanding General of the 51st Field Artillery Brigade.

Troops reach Devens for maneuvers: Page 2.

Air troops are used by Wavell—Rail and oil centers seized—Russians advance.

TEHERAN, Iran, Aug. 25 Delayed. (AP)—Teheran police issued orders to 16 small, obscure German businessmen to get out of Iran within a fortnight.

Expulsion of German agents from Iran was demanded by both Moscow and London in negotiations before the joint invasion started today (Monday) and this was the first police action since the Nazi issue was raised.

The Germans ordered expelled included two beauty shop operators. About 50 passports of other Germans were taken to police headquarters in the capital for examination.

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Aug. 26

Indian and British troops controlled three vital strategic points in Iran today after brief skirmishes—Bandar Shapur, Qasr-i-Shirin, and Abadan, occupying at the latter one of the world's three largest oil refineries.

Air-borne troops, flying fighters such as Germany used in its conquest of Crete, took part in the British thrusts. Co-ordinated with Russian drives from the north, they swiftly throttled communications of the defenders.

Under naval and air protection, the advancing British now hold Bandar Shapur, southern terminus of the trans-Iranian railroad which leads directly to Teheran, the modern capital on the mountain slopes 70 miles south of the Caspian Sea.

Refinery Occupied

Indian troops who crossed the Tigris River occupied Abadan and its island oil refinery, thus gaining possession of the southern end of the pipeline from the rich oil field at Masjid-i-Sulaiman.

The Abadan refinery is comparable in size to the oil processing plant at Port Arthur, Texas, and production is normally between 200,000 and 300,000 barrels a day. The refinery could produce enough fuel to keep the entire British Navy in operation.

Other British and Indian units, including tank and armored car detachments, crossed the Irak frontier at Khanaqin, secured the oil installation at Naft-i-Shah and took the town of Qasr-i-Shirin.

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's desert fighters now hold the western and southern terminals of Iran's only two modern highways.

Air-Borne Troops

Air-borne troops were flown into Iran to protect the families of Britons employed by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. Details of their operations, presumably involving use of both parachutists and aerial transports for landing of ground troops, were not disclosed.

"Some fighting at Abadan" was authoritatively acknowledged. Generally, however resistance by Iranian forces was very slight, an authoritative source declared.

"There was no indication of hostile feeling on the part of the inhabitants," the communique declared. "The rapidity of the operations has, so far, resulted in a minimum loss of Iranian personnel."

Air-troops were said to have "taken steps" to protect British families employed by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

Cossacks Advance

The Russians announced that their Cossacks, sweeping down from the Caucasus, already were half-way to Tabriz, Iran's second-largest city, which is situated approximately 60 miles south of the Soviet frontier. Russian forces were reported also to have penetrated 25 miles toward Ardebil, on the west shore of the Caspian.

It was known the Russians had concentrated troops on the frontier on the eastern side of the Caspian Sea, also, where their first logical objective would be Bandar Shah, northern terminus of the railroad running through the Iranian capital of Teheran to the Persian Gulf. Whether they had crossed the border there was uncertain.

Premier Ali Mansur told the Iranian Parliament yesterday, however, that the British had bombed and shelled Iranian towns and attacked Iranian ships in harbor—presumably the Persian gulf port of Bandar Ma'shur.

The Premier was quoted by the Teheran radio as saying "all necessary measures to face this attack" had been taken, but the measures were not specified.

He declared his Government had endeavored to maintain a neutral policy and had even taken "special measures to reduce the number of Germans in the country" in an attempt to satisfy British and Russian demands.

Move into Iran opens route for Anglo-U. S. aid to Russia: Page 8. Land link with Russians won for British by Iran move: Page 8.

Massachusetts Oil Men Refute False Rumors About Supply of Gasoline

Fish Charge On Tank Cars Denied in Hub

As gasoline today became fuel for the non-interventionist fight against President Roosevelt's foreign policy Massachusetts oil men set out to explode a "new set of fantastic rumors" among them the assertion that 15,000 tank cars lie idle in Seaboard railroad yards.

Clyde G. Morrill, Executive Secretary of the Independent Oil Men's Associaton, said an Office of Production Management survey showed no more than 7,230 such cars not in use, most of these badly out of repair.

A spokesman for David H. Howie, Massachusetts Conservator, said scarcity of railroad locomotives and poverty of terminal facilities would prevent even these 7,000-odd cars from being used.

Mr. Howie met with his "advisory committee" of dealers and distributors and reported new progress in the voluntary campaign to cut gas consumption.

Leon Henderson's Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply was reported ready to fix a price ceiling on gas, just as the American Automobile Association was appealing to that office, "to see that car owners are not victimized" by increases, which in some areas are as great as 2½ cents.

The AAA reported price boosts in Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Three non-interventionist Senators, Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, Worth Clark (D) of Idaho, and John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut joined Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York in charging that the gas shortage is "phoney," invented to stir up "further war hysteria."

Inquiry Voted

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Senate Commerce Committee voted unanimously today to undertake an immediate investigation of "the whole situation" regarding gasoline and oil shortages.

Chairman Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina named a subcommittee headed by Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut to conduct the inquiry. Senator Bailey explained that the committee was empowered to act without Senate authorizataion.

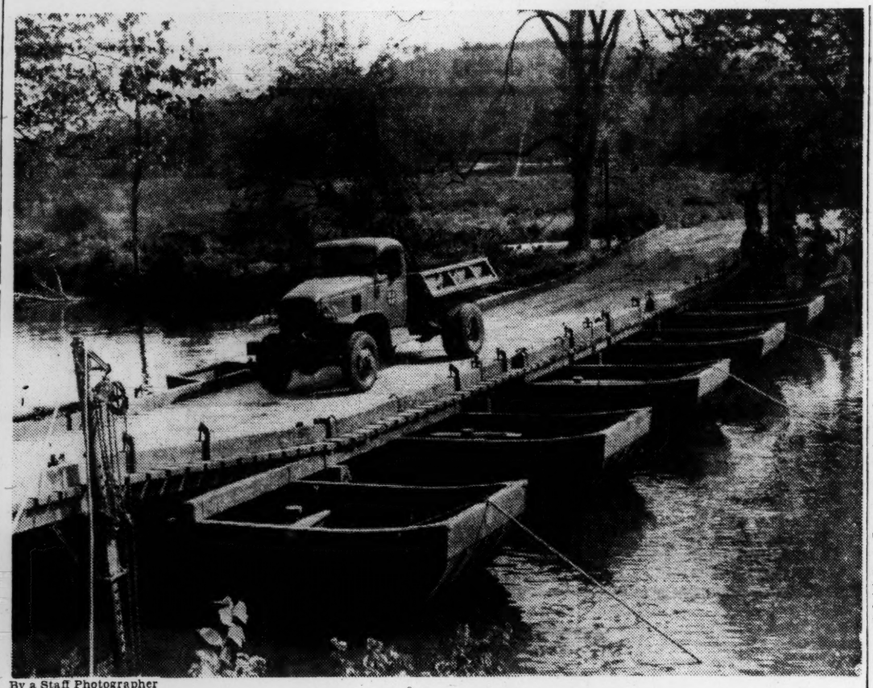
Other members of the subcommittee are senators W. Warren Barbour (R) of New Jersey, Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio, and George L. Radcliffe (D) of Maryland.

Senator Maloney said he would start open hearings Thursday to inquire into oil and petroleum shortages which have developed in the east.

He said the mere offering of the gasoline investigation proposal had "done some good already." He cited as an example the assurance from dealers that an adequate supply would be available for motorists over the Labor Day week end.

The Committee acted a day after Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts had demanded a thorough investigation of gasoline shortages in the Eastern area. Senator Walsh termed the method of supplying petroleum in the East "a glaring example of bureaucratic blundering."

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THIS CAR DEFENSE CHECKED TO SAVE GASOLINE
Get Your Defense Stickers NOW!
Let us check your motor with our modern equipment.
Only In Town Ford Service Station
HOOVER MOTORS
Motor Mart, Park Sq., Boston
HUB. 7100 Open Evenings



By a Staff Photographer

Getting Across a River

A pontoon bridge built by the 26th Division engineers in connection with the 6th Army Corps maneuvers at Fort Devens.

Coakley and Bushnell Clash On Pardon Board's Power

Continued from Page 1

nection with stories he told concerning the disposition of the money.

Judge Ruby, former Boston attorney and now District Court Judge at Williamstown, testified that he had attempted unsuccessfully for several months to obtain a pardon for Potter.

One of Three Pardons

The pardon of Potter is one of the three on which the impeachment proceedings against the Councilor are based.

Attorney General Bushnell by re-direct examination drew from Mr. Ruby the statement that John Backus, an assistant to Gov. James M. Curley, told him the petition had been presented. Furtherfore, Mr. Ruby, questioned by Mr. Bushnell, said that as a result of what Mr. Backus told him he withdrew from the case.

Judge Ruby's testimony was frequently challenged by William H. Lewis, chief defense counsel, who argued that Judge Ruby's activities had nothing to do with his client.

When Mr. Bushnell offered the pardon petition as part of the record, Mr. Lewis protested, "I object. I want to know what we have to do with this petition. Of course I know what the argument will be—that he filed a petition for pardon and couldn't get one, and therefore the one he did get was crooked. Is theer any logic in that?"

"There would be if you put in all the facts," retorted Mr. Bushnell.

President Goodwin admitted the petition.

In an attempt to prove that the State Special Pardon and Parole Commission lacked power to take testimony under oath, Mr. Coakley struck the first sparks of the trial today in a clash with Attorney General Bushnell.

Mr. Coakley, acting as his own counsel, and assuming the role of attorney publicly for the first time since his disbarment in 1922, fought to establish his point that the special Pardon Commission which brought the charges against him did not possess power to administer oaths to witnesses between May 5 and Aug. 18, 1939.

Grove Storm Center

The skirmish, which showed considerable hostility on both sides, came when Lawrence G. Grove, Clerk of the House of Representatives, was placed on the stand by Mr. Bushnell to testify to the steps leading up to the investigation, the final impeachment vote, and today's trial.

After Mr. Grove had testified to several technical details, Mr. Coakley, for the first time during the trial, assumed the role of cross-examiner. He pointed out in questioning Mr. Grove that the first resolve establishing the special commission was different from another resolve adopted on Aug. 18, 1939, and attempted to prove that the Commission "had no authority to administer oaths in the original resolve," seeking to draw such an admission from Mr. Grove.

Attorney General Bushnell immediately objected to the question "as one of law." Such authority is provided, according to the contention of the House Board of Managers, in the original resolve in that judges are empowered to compel the appearance of witnesses, production of books, and is contained in the provision for punishment for perjury, Mr. Bushnell stated.

Two Resolves Read

He then read the two resolves in which it was pointed out that the second resolve provided that "authority to administer oaths is expressly granted to any member of the Commission," words which did not appear in the original resolve, thus leading to Mr. Coakley's contention.

During the battle, Councilor Coakley charged that Mr. Bushnell "absolutely concealed from the court yesterday this difference."

The Councilor then stated, "I presume the Attorney General is not entitled to any more power than the Senate gives to me. I don't object to the witness, but I do object to the attitude of the Attorney General."

He charged that Attorney General Bushnell muttered to him, "I don't care to bicker with you, Coakley."

Sen. Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, President of the Senate, and presiding officer at the trial, said, "I didn't hear it."

Mr. Coakley retorted, "If the Senate didn't hear it, I forgive him entirely."

Before today's session got under way, the Senate went into executive session to discuss the question of granting immunity to witnesses. The discussion lasted 40 minutes, and resulted in no definite decision according to Sen. Jarvis Hunt, of North Attleboro, Republican floor leader and Chairman of the special Pardons Commission.

The Senator explained that the question will be decided if and when it is brought up with any specific witness. He pointed out that the law provides immunity in connection with statements made on the floor of the Senate, and interpretation of this provision as regards this trial must await development of a specific case.

The question had been raised by Sen. David Nicholson (R) of Wareham.

Army Stages Conservation Day at Base

Today was "Conservation Day" at the Boston Army Base.

Hundreds of girls came to work with wool ankle sox, cotton stockings, or no stockings at all to save silk. Officers and other employees living in suburbs doubled up in use of automobiles to carry them to work.

Army authorities set aside the day to emphasize the economizing now going on in the Army, to encourage further conservation, and to urge conservation on civilians.

Brig. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, commanding officer of the First Corps Area, has issued instructions to all officers concerned with transportation to keep the use of Army cars at a minimum. Thus, if men from two separate departments are going to Fort Devens, for example, on the same day, they will go together. Before the gasoline shortage, each would go in his own department's car.

Stenographer's stockings have not been a subject of Army regulation, but an Army spokesman explained today it has been customary among the girls to wear silk stockings. It is now an unwritten understanding, emanating from top authorities, that ankle sox or cotton stockings are quite acceptable.

Already use of private automobiles for commuting has been but "appreciably," the Army spokesman stated. Further curtailment is possible and is urged, he went on. This admonition extends not only to Army men, but to the vast multitude of civilian commuters as well.

Asked if other conservation measures were anticipated in the Army, the spokesman replied that "we'll be glad to put into effect any practical suggestions anybody offers."

There were a handful of bicycles and even a tandem or two on hand at the Army Base, but nobody really expected bemedalled officers or anybody else to ply to work through wind and storm on such velocipedes.

Army Morale—Is Army morale good or bad? A vigorous and emphatic denial that morale is bad at Camp Edwards is issued by Capt. Edwin C. Gluntz of the Camp's public relations office, following an unfavorable report of conditions which was recently published in the New Bedford Standard-Times.

Captain Gluntz's denial is in the form of an essay which he says was written and submitted voluntarily by a Camp Edwards private. Admitting that there is a lot of grousing—just as there is a lot of saluting—in the Army, this Private denies one by one the New Bedford article's charges.

Boston School Offers Two Defense Courses

Beginning Sept. 2, when day school reopens, Bryant & Stratton will offer two new streamlined defense courses to train students for business, the defense industries, and civil or military service in the shortest time—about 30 weeks for beginners. Advanced students should complete the requirements in less time.

These courses, one shorthand, the other business, will enable young people to capitalize on the present demand for men and women with office training.

Coal 'Ceiling' Sought

In an effort to win support for their petition for a ceiling on coal prices, representatives of the Bituminous Coal Consumers Council were in Boston today. They asked those desiring to support the plea to attend a public hearing in Washington, Sept. 9.

Devens 'Blitz' Is to See Use Of Light Tanks

By John Bond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Aug. 26—Tanks of the 70th Tank Battalion from Fort Mead, Md., will take part in the 6th Army Corps war games, it was disclosed here today at headquarters of the 1st Division.

This will mark the first time tanks have been used in large-scale maneuvers in New England since World War days, and will add considerable realism to the war games, in which every effort will be made to simulate actual combat conditions.

Twenty-two light tanks of A Company, 70th Tank Battalion, were expected to arrive on flat cars at Davis Crossing today. The company, under the command of Capt. Jack J. Richardson, will be attachedto the First Division.

It was emphasized at 1st Division headquarters, however, that in the triangular or streamlined division, tanks will have a limited place, being used for localized attacks. Major tank attacks would come from armored divisions, such as are now being trained at Fort Knox, Ky., Fort Benning, Ga., Camp Pope, La., and Pine Camp, N. Y.

One of the Army's crack military police units—Company C of the 101st M. P., Fort Dix, commanded by Capt. Howard W. Decker—is here and will play an important role in the maneuvers.

Especially trained troops totalling 155 men will police the roads and railway crossings when the Red and Blue Armies take the field. In addition they will set up straggler lines, prisoner of war cages, and will establish observation posts in rear areas, as protection from panzer units attempting encirclement. The 101st military police are normally attached to the first army.

Final preparations for the war games were under way here today following the arrival of the last units to participate in the maneuvers.

Combat teams of the 26th Division, which will comprise the major unit of the Red Army when the battle gets under way, were sent into the field again early today for last minute training before the Sixth Army Corps commander, Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, places the first of four problems to be carried out during the maneuver in the hands of division officers probably late tomorrow.

This afternoon Lieut. Col. Edward D. Sirois and officers of the 26th Anti-tank Battalion held a critique in one of the fort theaters to discuss a maneuver commenced yesterday afternoon and completed at noon today.

This antitank battalion is one of three which will participate in the latter part of the war games.

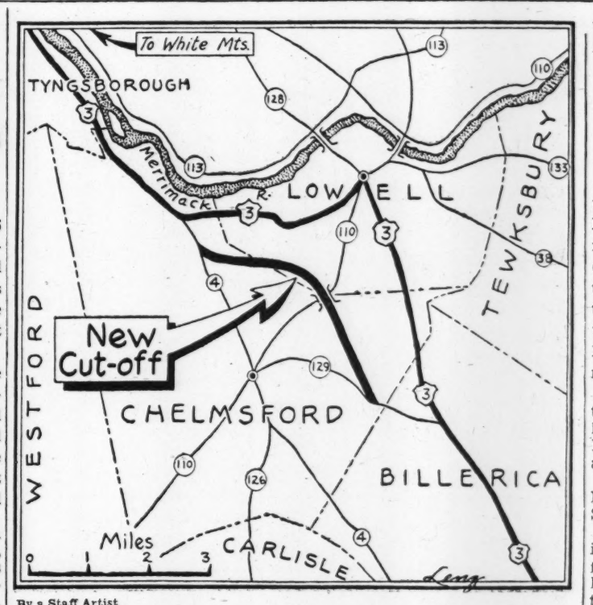
William Endicott

William Endicott, banker, philanthropist, and President of the Boston & Albany Railroad, who passed on yesterday, served as American Red Cross Commissioner for Great Britain from October, 1916, to March, 1919. For this service, he was created a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem by King George V.

Mr. Endicott, a resident of Boston and Beverly Farms, was a descendant of Governor Endicott. He had been connected with the firm of Kidder Peabody & Co. from the time of his graduation from Harvard in 1887 until his retirement in 1929.

He was a trustee of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, was manager and treasurer of Perkins Institution for the Blind, and a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He served two terms as overseer of Harvard University.

He was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New England Trust Company; on the executive committee of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation of London and a Director of the Bigelow Sanford Carpet Company.



By a Staff Artist

Cuts Time to the White Mountains

This four-mile cut-off to New Hampshire-bound traffic past Lowell and Chelmsford is forerunner of a new superhighway from Boston to New Hampshire.

New Cut-Off at Chelmsford To White Mountains Is Ready

A new four-mile highway cut-off in Chelmsford, striking across virgin territory to carry Route No. 3 traffic between New Hampshire and Greater Boston past congested sections of Lowell without delay, will be opened for use tomorrow night, it was announced today by the State Department of Public Works.

The 34-foot bituminous macadam roadway, built along a right-of-way 500 feet wide, is a section of a proposed superhighway which will eventually begin in the Boston metropolitan area and terminate in Tyngsboro at the New Hampshire line.

Part of the surfacing for a second 34-foot roadway has been done, and eventually the highway will be a double-barrelled artery with two 34-foot roadways separated by a central grass plot.

Designed to speed up traffic on the main route from Boston to Nashua, Manchester and Concord, N. H., and the White Mountains, the new cut-off is of special interest to persons vacationing in New Hampshire and truck concerns operating between Boston and the north.

Construction was financed partly by federal funds, and cost a total of about $767,000. Originally it was planned to construct both "barrels" of the highway now, but curtailments in highway appropriations necessitated building only one roadway at this time.

Abutters Have Full Access

With a 500-foot right-of-way, the new highway when eventually completed will be somewhat similar to the Pennsylvania Turnpike and the Merritt Parkway, in appearance at least. However, the Legislature failed to pass legislation to make a "limited access" highway. This means that every property owner along the road can build a roadway to the new highway, and can erect hot-dog stands and filling stations on his property, although they must be outside the 500-foot right-of-way and therefore not easily visible from the highway.

The fact that access roads are not prohibited means that a property owner could divide his tract into 50-foot lots and build an access road for each lot, if he wished. This would be a hindrance to traffic.

May Be Costly Neglect

The Legislature, in refusing to pass limited access legislation, disregarded recommendations of the State Planning Board, the Department of Public Works, and other engineering agencies.

If future traffic needs should make it advisable to make the new highway a limited access road, the Commonwealth would have to buy the rights-of-way of all property owners who had built access roads. This has been done in some States, but is very expensive.

Ceremonies for opening of the highway are scheduled for 5 p. m. tomorrow afternoon, and Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill is among the distinguished guests who plans to attend.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Community Forum conducted by the WPA Community Recreation Project. "National Unity in Defense" will be discussed by Assistant Corporation Counsel Edward S. Gerber of the City Law Department. At the Williams Municipal Building, West Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue, at 8 p. m. Open to the public free.

Wednesday

Children's Musical Pageant. Patriotic music and American dances will be presented by Helen S. Leavitt and Warren S. Freeman, Directors, and Miss Edna Swift, dance director. Among the features will be harp solos, dances based on American songs, and group singing. At the Hatch Memorial Shell, the Esplanade, at 10:30 a. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Composition" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m., and "Greek Art" by Mrs. Sayward, at 2 p. m.

Free public concert by the Commonwealth WPA Band, William Barrington-Sargent, Conductor. At the Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, at 12 noon.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Ship Repair Shops Request Priority

Priority in securing metals and materials is being sought by the fishing industry for small shops throughout New England which lack marine railways and similar equipment, but which are vitally important to the continuity of fishing operations.

This was disclosed today by Edward C. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, who said that a list of all such shops was being compiled for priority authorities. Such shops require wire, copper, and metals that are considered defense items. These shops attend to a great deal of repair work on the fishing fleet while the vessels are afloat, although usually too small to be listed as repair yards, he pointed out. Fish production is considered essential in the defense program.

Bridges Accuses F. B. I. Of Hotel Wire-Tapping

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader, accused the Federal Bureau of Investigation yesterday of using a wire-tapping device to spy on him in his New York hotel room.

He made the charge at a press conference and added that telephone company mechanics removed from the phone box in the room the mouthpiece of a device which he said he discovered there early last week.

Rival Unions Seek Control In Rail Field

Interunion rivalry has now extended to the railroads of New England. The large section of the railroad field hitherto held exclusively by American Federation of Labor unions is being entered by the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Francis M. McMahon, C. I. O. organizer, announced here today.

The first C. I. O. railroad charter in this region has been issued here for employees of the New Haven railroad, Mr. McMahon added.

Other charters will be issued in New England before the end of September.

The C. I. O. does not plan to go into the territory occupied by the four independent railroad brotherhoods—the unions which cover the engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen. These are not affiliated with the A. F. of L. or C. I. O.

The railroad zone in which the C. I. O. is embarking is that of some 17 railroad shop and other unions, such as the machinists, boilermakers, clerks, etc., which are united in the Railway Employees' Department of the A. F. of L.

Craft Unions Involved

The new type of organization which the C. I. O. purposes to bring to the railroads will be the industrial union. This will embrace in one large union all types of railroad workers who under the craft union plan of the A. F. of L. are enrolled in many craft unions.

This unusual development locally follows the setting up on Aug. 1 by the C. I. O. of the United Railroad Workers of America—the new national railroad C. I. O. union. Its headquarters is in Washington.

The railroad field is one of the few remaining ones in which the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. have not had separate organizations. Mr. McMahon who is a general organizer for New England and New York of the new railroad union came here to consolidate the union's position with C. I. O. unions in and around Boston.

He said the new union would have the support of C. I. O. unions all over the country. Mr. McMahon's headquarters are at New Haven Conn.

Requested by Members

"This is not a question of raiding any union but of the membership requesting us to come in and give them clean unionism," he said.

"All the workers in the field we are entering are now under the jurisdiction of the A. F. of L. Many of them have asked the C. I. O. to come in. They have claimed that their old organizations were not taking care of them. There has been much interest in New England.

"The A. F. of L. says only a few disgruntled men have turned to the C. I. O., but the men themselves claim it is a vary large majority in the A. F. of L. unions which is disgruntled.

"There has been much interest in New England. We are definitely in the field in New England, and here to stay.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR SHOWERS WARM COOLER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM FAIR COOLER RAIN

Boston and vicinity: Showers and thunderstorms this afternoon and this evening followed by considerable cloudiness tonight and Wednesday; much cooler tonight than last night with lowest temperature about 60 degrees; cooler Wednesday than today; fresh northwest winds tonight shifting to northerly and becoming moderate Wednesday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair in north and central, considerable cloudiness preceded by showers in extreme south portion and much cooler tonight; Wednesday fair and cooler; moderate to fresh northwest winds tonight.

Vermont: Fair and much cooler tonight; Wednesday fair, continued moderately cool.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Considerable cloudiness tonight and Wednesday, preceded by showers and thunderstorms this evening; much cooler tonight; cooler Wednesday; moderate to fresh northwest winds tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	76	76	New York	77	77
Chicago	66	91	Norfolk	77	89
Denver	52	83	Philadelphia	76	82
Los Angeles	64	70	St. Louis	69	95
Miami	84	85	San Francisco	60	68
Minneapolis	50	70	Washington	75	84
New Orleans	78	91			

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 26.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:40 p. m.; height 10.9 feet.
Wednesday, 3:05 a. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:00 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

WINSHIP LUGGAGE SALE

Clearance Sale of slightly soiled, marred or damaged goods. The imperfections are hardly noticeable. Many are perfect and are reduced because we are out of some sizes and colors.

WARDROBE TRUNKS (Right for College) were 29.50 to 75.00 NOW 25.85 to 59.85
WINSHIP WARDROBE TRUNKS (The Trunk with Doors) were 67.50 to 250.00 NOW 62.85 to 169.00

SOJOURNER (Dress Wardrobe Cases) Were 22.50 to 60.00 NOW 17.85 to 39.85

TOILET CASES were 5.00 to 49.50 NOW 3.85 to 29.85

LADIES' HAND BAGS were 3.75 to 12.50 NOW 2.85 to 8.85; were 20.00 to 30.00 NOW 14.85 to 17.85
GLOVES were 1.50 to 6.00 NOW .85 to 4.85
VOYAGEURS (For Men or Women) Largest size wardrobe to fit under Pullman seat. were 25.00 to 65.00 NOW 18.85 to 49.85
GLADSTONE BAGS were 25.00 to 75.00 NOW 19.85 to 49.85
MEN'S SUIT CASES were 25.00 to 80.00 NOW 19.85 to 49.85
LADIES' SUIT CASES (Overnites) were 12.50 to 67.50 NOW 9.85 to 39.85
WONDERFOLD DRESS CARRIERS were 24.50 to 52.50 NOW 17.85 to 39.85
LADIES' FITTED SUIT CASES were 25.00 to 37.50 NOW 18.85 to 23.85; were 50.00 to 75.00 NOW 39.85 to 47.85
BILLFOLDS, ETC. were 1.75 to 12.50 NOW .85 to 9.85
SHOE CASES were 20.00 to 47.50 NOW 16.85 to 34.85
HAT BOXES were 19.00 to 75.00 NOW 14.85 to 39.85

All Sales Final and Single Pieces Subject to Prior Sale

NOTE: No luggage from W. W. Winship is sold or ever has been sold by any other store in Boston.

Years of Experience in Fine Repair Work
W. W. WINSHIP
LOOK FOR THE TRUNK OVER THE DOOR
ONE STORE ONLY Between Arlington and Berkeley Sts.
372 Boylston St.
BOSTON

By a Staff Photographer

Saving Gas at the Army Base

Girl employees at the Boston Army Base co-operate with the defense program by riding bicycles to work to save gas. They also obtained permission from Brig. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, commander, to wear cotton stockings or socklets to work, conserving silk. Today, they observed a special "Conservation Day" by investing their gasoline and silk stocking savings in defense bonds.

Traditions of El Salvador Turn Nation Against Naziism

"South of the Rio Grande"
Twentieth in a series of 30 articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador—If you should go to "Campo de Marte" (Mars) in San Salvador, you wouldn't find the slightest trace of Mars. You would discover a beautiful park, covered with luxuriant green grass, and filled with happy people.

Little children would be swinging or sliding down a "slippery slide," boys might be playing two simultaneous games of soccer on the great central greensward, youths might be playing baseball near by on the main diamond, which is as well kept as in most of our college stadiums; girls might be engaged in a softball match.

On the track encircling the central grass-covered playground athletes might be training. Decorous couples would be found on the pretty pink cement benches about the park, while girls and women would be wheeling brown babies on the long circular walk.

Surrounding the whole area are splendid trees of many kinds, multi-colored decorative bushes artistically placed, tall light green, feathery-leafed bamboo plants, rank dense patches of bananas, and occasional lone, slender, delicate-stemmed palms, rising high over everything else. All is clean, verdant, tranquil, and bounteous. The grass is mowed, bushes clipped, trees trimmed, the playground in order, the temperature is delightful most hours of the day and most days in the year.

Choicest Spot in City

This is the choicest spot in San Salvador, Capital of El Salvador, but it is not unique; it is typical of the City and of the country. This little land, about the size of Vermont, containing low coastal areas and moderately high mountain plateaus, is riotiously verdant and very fecund. Though uneven, it is almost all utilized by 1,800,000 industrious men and women who inhabit 57 cities, 131 villages, and many hundreds of hamlets. No other state between the Rio Grande and Panama is so thickly settled, nor so extensively cultivated. As in neighboring Guatemala, some fields here produce two crops a year, but the persons who tend them are not Indians.

In Salvador the process of amalgamation has been almost completed. Practically all Salvadoreans are "mixed," and their complexion is dark; however, very few are pure Indian. The picturesqueness of Guatemala and Mexico is lacking.

One does not see along the highways nor in the cities multitudes of men and women with bright blankets over their shoulders or colored baskets on their arms, or red aprons or purple-green blouses or pink-striped pajamas. Most Salvadoreans wear clothes made from store cloth. Fewer carry great loads suspended from their foreheads than in the countries to the north, and fewer have babies on their backs.

But the babies are not actually fewer. They are as abundant as the flowers and vines. El Salvador's population, by natural increase, has jumped since 1900 from 800,000 to 1,800,000 — more than doubling.

Many Attend School

Seventy thousand children are born yearly, and of those who reach school age, perhaps half now learn to read and write. There are 1,415 schools, served by 3,005 teachers. Boys and girls study in separate schools, at least in separate classes, wherever that is possible, but most country schools are, of necessity, mixed. Practically all country teachers and nearly two thirds of the city teachers are women. Boy pupils predominate in all schools except those for training teachers. The State University has 646 students and five faculties or departments. Most primary schools are conducted by the State, 165 by private individuals, organizations, and churches. All but four of the 27 high schools are private; all the 25 commercial schools are private, two of the four normal schools. As a rule, the private schools are the best in the country. Very high among them, if not at the very top, stand two conducted by American missionaries.

The schools of Salvador, unlike those of Mexico, have not been a battle ground for religious strife. The Salvadoreans, though pious, seem to be quite tolerant. They take the name of their country rather seriously, and have placed large pictures of El Salvador both in their homes and in public places. However, they are not bigoted for or against the dominant Roman Catholic Church. Members of the clergy have not been excluded from the field of education, and some of their institutions are among the best in the country. All are State-supervised, and only State inspectors can give validity to diplomas.

The educational problem here is acute, and for two reasons. One is the large number of illiterates, and the other is the growing number of educated persons. What is an educated man or woman to do? There is only a very small industry, few professions, not much trade, and but a meager number of State jobs, while an old European tradition has made most Salvadoreans believe that a diploma entitles its holder to a white-collar position. So the Government rather discourages high schools and makes graduation requirements hard. On the other hand, it encourages the learning of the three R's.

Road Building

In road building, Salvadoreans may be considered second among the Central Americans. The western section of their quota of the Pan-American Highway is done, and it is a very excellent, smooth, picturesque road, 60 miles long. One can travel by auto from southern Mexico, through Guatemala to San Salvador, a distance of 375 miles. The section from San Salvador to the border of Honduras is almost half done and is advancing at the rate of five miles a month. The main bridge, costing $500,000 and made of United States material, is almost finished. The whole highway probably will be ready for use next year.

Construction on other trunk lines is advancing and a vital road from the Capital north to Honduras has been opened. Already there are 250 miles of highway that can be used en todo (every) tiempo (weather).

Salvadoreans have a tradition of liberalism. For more than a century, they have taken the liberal side in most Central American revolutions. In the present world struggle they are again on that side. Both the Government and the people are against Hitler. As in Guatemala, so also in Salvador, there are many German firms. For example, they abound here in the capital, where there is a German restaurant and large German stores. In addition, the German official representatives were for a time aggressive.

On one occasion, according to a well-founded report, Hitler's official spokesman told the President of El Salvador what he should do and when. This Nazi diplomat was ordered peremptorily from the President's office. There was much scurrying back and forth by Nazi diplomats, and the one who had met the rebuff at San Salvador was found under circumstances that indicated he had committed suicide. This sensational incident well illustrates the firm stand of the Salvadorean Government on this issue.

Relations with Americans and with United States officials are cordial. Business relations are satisfactory. President Roosevelt's staunch championing of the Western Hemisphere's resistance to totalitarianism has met the warmest approval. El Salvador continues its record of working for Central American unity and all-American co-operation in the spirit of liberalism.

Linking the Americas

Ewing Galloway

Road Builders in El Salvador

This Nation is building six miles of the Pan-American Highway each year. It is scheduled to complete its quota of the road linking the two continents sometime in 1942.

Injury and Property Damage Offer Many Traps for Unwary

"A Stitch in Time"
Twentieth in a Series of 30 Articles

By Henry E. Ashmun
Member of the State Bar of California and Author of "Effective Public Reading"

The field of personal injury and damage to property offers about as many hazards to persons untrained in business or law as does that of investment schemes. One of the most frequently found traps for the unwary victim of an accident is laid by the so-called ambulance chaser. He is usually a shyster lawyer who specializes in damage suits, but is notably skillful in extracting fees from his clients—and possibly from his clients' opponents!

His agent follows ambulance calls so quickly that he is almost the first to interview the one injured, often while the victim is still confused, to say the least. The agent endeavors to get the victim's signature to a contract retaining the services of the lawyer, and by no means unfavorable to the lawyer.

The first rule of wisdom under such circumstances is not to sign anything hastily or without competent advice from someone who is representing you to the exclusion of other interests. It applies equally to papers offered by a claims adjuster of the railway or trucking company or of the insurance company representing the person or firm causing the damage. He, too, is speedily on the job. For a fixed sum, naturally a minimum amount, he may ask you to sign a paper releasing his principals from all liability. If the injury develops into a worse condition than was apparent at first or costs more for treatment than appeared likely, you are without further recourse. You have been paid and the other party's liability has been terminated.

Injury to Property

The same considerations hold for injury to property. Wait until you can have the damage completely repaired. Then release liability on full payment of the repair bill. Don't let unscrupulous adjusters delude you into believing that you must settle at once or forfeit all right to claim damages.

Of course, if it can be proved that the signature was obtained through false representations or as the result of the temporary incapacity of the signer, the release won't hold in court. But this is often one person's word against another's, or at best may be difficult of definite proof.

But you should not be dilatory about taking steps to protect and preserve your interests. At the time of the accident, secure the names and addresses of as many witnesses as you can. Or if you cannot do this, have somebody do it for you, if possible.

In case of damage to your car, make a diagram of its position before allowing it to be moved. On this diagram show measured distances between your car and the curbs, intersections, driveways, and other landmarks; also with relation to the other car. Skid marks should be measured and noted on the diagram. Have the damaged parts of your car photographed before repairs are made. These records may constitute vital evidence to prove your case in court or to bring about a favorable settlement out of court.

If there is any reasonable possibility of the matter going to court, engage a competent and reliable attorney. Have him follow up the matter of witnesses, interviewing those whose names have been secured and discovering others, if need be. By all means have the release approved by your attorney, unless the matter is so utterly simple and the payment so obviously adequate that you can't conceivably lose by signing.

Report to Police

In case of an accident of any consequence involving your automobile, it is a safe thing to do, and is the law in many States, to report it to the police promptly, usually within 24 hours.

If your car is disabled, beware of the tow car which arrives "by chance." It may come from a garage whose proprietors make a business of listening to police radio reports of auto accidents. If they tow your car to their garage, their charges are often exhorbitant, and, of course, you don't know whether their repair work will be efficient or slovenly.

Call a garage about which you know. If you don't know a good one nearby, you will ordinarily be safe in calling the nearest garage listed in the phone book as representing the State auto association or an association you know is equally dependable. In any case, ascertain what the towing charge is going to be before you order it. If in doubt about its reasonableness, check it with the charge of one or more other companies.

Some garages work with certain police officers and pay the officers a certain sum or a percentage of fees to recommend those garages to persons in the throes of an accident. The recommendation may be disinterested and the service honest and efficient, but don't take that for granted unless you know the police officer personally and favorably.

Report an accident to your insurance company at the earliest possible moment. Even though the precise damage suffered may not be covered by the exact terms of your policy, the company may give you valuable advice or assistance. Give fullest details in the report. If you can report by phone, do so at once, following with a written report. Aside from the value in having details of the accident checked while witnesses are available and the conditions of cars and passengers or pedestrians relatively unchanged, your insurance policy requires a report within a certain time limit after the occurrence. Otherwise the policy is inoperative.

It isn't safe to assume that the mishap is too trifling to report, especially if there is the remotest possibility that the other party to the accident may claim that he or his property has been injured or damaged. Many instances could be cited in which a person has said he wasn't hurt and his car wasn't damaged. Then later, perhaps upon the suggestion of an unscrupulous lawyer, or possibly in actual fact, a serious injury developed. And, of course, a lawsuit was brought for heavy damages.

New Pan-Hellenic Federation Takes Place at Side of Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 26—Five thousand Greek-Americans who attended the 18th national convention of the Order of Ahepa here established a new front in the fight to restore freedom in Greece and all nations subjugated by Nazi-Fascism.

They united 750,000 Hellenes in the United States into a solid body, to be known as the American Pan-Hellenic Federation, to give material and spiritual aid to the Allied cause. They pladged $25,000,000 for national defense and for later reconstruction of Greece. They marshalled their full forces behind the Roosevelt-Churchill eight-point program. They re-affirmed their faith that "right has never failed."

This historic meeting of determined fighters which united about 2,000 Greek-American local societies in the 48 States of this country into the First Pan-Hellenic Congress was an open meeting of direct descendents of a free people who set the precedent for democracy 3,000 years ago.

Entire Families Attend

There was Nick and George, Penelope and Helen. Then there was 14-year-old James and two-year-old John, for Greeks do not go to conventions alone. They bring their entire families to their annual get-togethers.

There was the multi-millionaire oil man who promised his entire fortune for freedom; and Homer and John who run a restaurant in Gary.

They all came this year because they wanted to do something about their cousins and uncles, brothers and mothers back in war-torn Greece, who might be starving under the yoke of Hitler and whose freedom had been lost temporarily. This was the time to co-operate with all who would stand at the pass of Thermopylae.

But even with this shadow, there was no sullenness nor dejection at this meeting. Greeks are cheerful warriors, and they showed it at this convention, which adjourned Aug. 24.

Rayburn Brings Greetings

Speaker of the House, Sam Reyburn, in a pre-convention talk, brought the greetings of the United States Government to this movement for unity. He declared that the time had come when people must be willing to give their all to keep democracy alive, but expressed confidence in victory. He and Senator Claude Pepper of Florida stressed the importance of stopping the menace in Europe rather than letting it reach our shores before we turn a hand.

Early in the week of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association convention (AHEPA), the new federation was formed as a permanent organization of all Greek-American groups. A governing board of 25 Americans of Greek extraction was selected to govern and clear all matters affecting these people. Headquarters are to be established in Washington.

After hearing the report of Spyrous P. Skouras, National President of the Greek War Relief Association, that 7,000,000 Greeks were threatened with starvation because of the occupancy of the Nazis, the Congress asked the aid of the United States in sending help to war sufferers in Greece and thanked President Roosevelt for his pledge of assistance to the Greeks.

$6,000,000 Raised

Mr. Skouras stated that $6,000,000 had been collected by his association, over 60 per cent from non-Greek sources. Of this sum, $1,500,000 is left awaiting disposal in the form of food and other needs as soon as arrangements can be made for the material to reach Greece safely without being taken over by the Axis forces.

With a pledge of co-operation with all groups, Greek, American and others, who are fighting for freedom and with an indorsement in full of the Roosevelt-Churchill eight points, the congress adjourned Aug. 20, while AHEPA went ahead with its week-long session.

AHEPA concerned itself mainly with its new Five-Year Plan, which was adopted late in the convention. This, in brief, calls for the raising of $25,000,000 in what is to be known as the American Hellenic Drive for the Defense of America and the Reconstruction of Greece. It will achieve its two-fold purpose by first investing the funds as rapidly as they are subscribed in United States Government Defense Bonds and second, by ultimately using the funds and the proceeds of the funds in assisting, after peace is declared, in the reconstruction of Greece. This will be the principal activity of the entire order for the next five years.

Officers Chosen

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 26 (AP)—Van A. Nomikos of Chicago was re-elected President of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. George Vournas of Washington was re-elected Vice-President.

Other officers chosen are: Stephan Scopas of New York, Secretary; George Loucas of Charleston, W. Va., Councilor; Charles Kotsilibas of Worcester, Mass., Treasurer; and George Gisciras of Cheyenne, Wyo., and Tom Semos of Dallas, Texas, Governors.

By a Staff Artist

San Francisco Studies Youth Delinquency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — It is believed that when San Francisco completely digests its triple-survey analysis of its juvenile delinquency problem it will have the most complete information available on the causes and remedies of youthful crime.

When the City discovered that it had a serious problem in youthful offenders it went immediately to work to find the basic causes and remedies after important and vigorous civic organizations had insisted on action. Through three separate investigations, looking into the schools, the juvenile court system, and general conditions in the City, San Francisco sought the best possible information about itself. Two surveys have been completed. A third, investigating the juvenile court system, is expected to be completed soon.

Because of the seriousness of the condition and because of the vigor of citizens' demands for action, it is believed that a co-ordinated digest of the three investigations will be made immediately on completion of the third study and will be put into effect. The temper of the community indicates a readiness to support an active program to combat juvenile crime at its roots, even though such a program appears certain to cost more money.

Significance of the second study, just completed by a special Community Chest committee on juvenile delinquency, is that parents and the Sunday School are considered the sowers of good seed among children, despite the modern-day insistence on clinics of various sorts. No clinic, according to the report, can meet the problems of juvenile behavior as effectively or permanently as the spiritual training a child receives at home and in his church. This sort of training is "the greatest single factor," so the committee declared, in combatting youthful crime.

While emphasizing that it was impossible to attribute juvenile crime to a single cause, since "it may result from any one or a combination of defects in personality, native equipment, or environment," the committee believes that certain things can and should be done to reduce these influences.

Aside from recommending increased attention to parental and church-school training, the committee proposed a co-ordinated psychiatric unit; expanded playgrounds with lights provided for night use and with school properties open for all sorts of recreational purposes; supervision of motion pictures, with week-end billings at neighborhood theaters carefully selected for youthful patrons; complete school counseling service; continual civic program to improve substandard housing; expansion of junior division of State Employment Service with placement programs and vocational guidance in schools; employment of minors should prohibit street jobs or night work; more care should be exercised in selection of foster homes; prompt relief in integrated welfare program; trained co-ordinator for program; additional trained probation officers in boys' department of Juvenile Court.

The first investigation, conducted by three educators at the request of the San Francisco School Department, handled the responsibility of the public schools in preventing juvenile crime.

Fundamentals of this report were that the public schools should expand their guidance programs by requiring all teachers to understand guidance and by inaugurating a program of "traveling counselors" who would make it their business to understand the home conditions of students from a sympathetic, friendly point of view.

This committee was agreed that understanding was the key to a guidance program and that understanding could be gained only by counselors who could be friends of students instead of supervisory officials.

The third investigation of San Francisco's juvenile crime problems is being made independently by Francis H. Hiller of the National Probation Association. It will explore the adequacy and effectiveness of the City's juvenile court, detention home, and other agencies handling juvenile delinquents.

Canada Puts Ban On Spanish Magazine

OTTAWA, Aug. 26 (CP)—The English-language magazine Spain, published monthly by the Spanish Library of Information in New York, has been banned from Canada under the Defense of Canada Regulations on advice of the press censors, the National Revenue Department has announced.

Sideglances in Washington: Rumor Flies High in Capital

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Waiting Orders: Rumors have spread that Mrs. Roosevelt is going to Britain in a bomber. She says: "Not that I have heard of."

Yet the rumors persist. One Washington newspaper woman received a letter from a friend in California this week, saying: "I suppose you'll be flying to England with Mrs. Roosevelt."

"I do what I'm told and I haven't been told to go," Mrs. Roosevelt insisted.

All this adds up to the fact that Mrs. Roosevelt will not go to any foreign country without the consent of the State Department. All invitations asking her to come are immediately turned over to the State Department official specializing in foreign relations with that area.

Last year a trip to South America was all mapped out for her, but State Department officials vetoed the trip, explaining unofficially they were afraid some revolutionist might throw a bomb at her. Apparently the trip to Britain has not cleared the Department, either.

New Era for Iran: Buzzing around the State Department this week, obviously delighted at having the press flock around him was Iran's Minister, Mohammed Schayesteh. So excited was he that he held one press conference at the Department, scheduled another at the Legation, later called the second one off.

Times have changed since an insulted Iran severed diplomatic relations with the United States a few years ago because a Maryland policeman apprehended its Minister for speeding.

No hard feelings: Chiefly, of course, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, is concerned with draftees who wear the United States Army uniform, but that doesn't mean he's forgotten the minority who, because of conscientious objections to war, have elected to serve in civilian camps.

Recently, he went to Patapsco Forest, Md., to pay a visit to one of the chain of "C. O." camps being set up by the National Service Board of Religious Objectors. There he sat around with the boys after dinner and talked over their problems with them. If they are satisfied, he told the boys, then the United States is proving that its democracy "is big enough to preserve minority rights in time of a national emergency."

Strangely enough, General Hershey himself is descended from Mennonite forefathers who migrated from Switzerland to Lancaster, Pa., thence to Indiana. The Mennonites are one of the religious sects opposed to war.

Soldier styles: With a new style hat just authorized for Army flyers, the American soldier is beginning to rival women in the variety of his headgear. Here is what a full hat sheld would include:

Overseas cap — so-called not because it is necessarily destined to be worn overseas, but because it resembles the old AEF trench hat. Worn in the field.

Garrison hat—old familiar soldier hat, with stiff visor. Worn chiefly in the winter or when prescribed by the commanding officer.

Field hat—resembles the old tennis hat with floppy brim to protect the eyes. Replacing the overseas cap as rapidly as possible.

Campaign hat—old-fashioned brimmed hat that comes up to a point in the middle. Used as winter field hat.

Pith helmets—worn chiefly in the South and in the tropics.

Fatigue hat — navy blue, floppy brim, matching fatigue suit for dirty work in camp.

Tin battle helmet—made of steel to protect soldiers' heads from shrapnel during battle. Worn in France during World War.

New metal helmet—patterned on German style, giving better protection to neck, superseding old type helmet.

Plastic composition helmet—worn under metal helmet or alone.

Latest addition is a new, flexible, light-weight cap for Air Corps officers, similar to the garrison hat but with a removable wire band allowing the top to be compressed under headphones.

Bicycle Makers to Cut Gadgets And to Turn Out Fewer Models

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The dream of every small boy—a bicycle decked with all kinds of gleaming gadgets—is to become just a mail order catalogue dream.

The Office of Production Management disclosed today that 12 leading bicycle manufacturers had agreed at a meeting with parts suppliers, retailers, and defense officials to cut the weight of bicycles about 10 per cent, make fewer models, and eliminate unneeded metal decorations, in order to save vital materials for defense production.

Juvenile and racing models probably will be cut out entirely, it was decided, and each manufacturer will produce only 10 models instead of the 20 to 40 now offered. Thus machine tools, skilled workmen and materials will be freed for more urgent work.

A saving of about 20 per cent in the rubber used by the industry is contemplated by the elimination of white sidewall tires, which automobile manufacturers already have agreed to discontinue.

The 10 per cent weight reduction is to be made largely through the elimination of chrome, copper and nickel as metallic decoration. It was also agreed that reclaimed rubber would be used instead of raw rubber for hand grips and other non-pneumatic parts.

The OPM said the savings expected from the program would be "considerable," noting that the United States bicycle industry turned out 1,325,726 bicycles in 1940, valued at a total of $25,000,000.

Canadians Ordered To Slice Own Bread

OTTAWA, Aug. 26 (AP)—Canadians are going to slice their own bread and like it lest the accommodating tradesmen who slice it for them get into trouble with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

The Board moved yesterday to investigate and prosecute any who slice bread for their customers in violation of a recent order designed to conserve labor and electric power and do away with double wrapping necessary to keep sliced loaves from going stale.

Today is the birthday of August 26, 1941
Antoine Lavoisier, 1743-1794
Founder of modern chemistry.
*The secret of his success was Self Sacrifice and Devotion to a Worthwhile Object
Make a savings account the first step in your program.
FRANKLIN Savings Bank 6 PARK SQUARE BOSTON

NEW YORK CITY
KINDERMANN FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES EST. 46 YEARS
Coast to Coast MOVING PACKING SHIPPING to any part of U. S. and foreign countries
RUGS CLEANED & STORED. VAULTS FOR SILVER, ETC.
Webster Ave. at 170th St. Tel. JErome 7-0194

In Rochester, N. Y., It's the POWERS HOTEL
For Biggest Values
Clean, Inviting Rooms with Bath $2.50 Best Food in the City

TENACRE
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
A Nursing Home for Christian Scientists
Reorganized May, 1939

SUMMER SERVICE TO YARMOUTH
Nova Scotia
3 ROUND TRIPS WEEKLY
NO PASSPORTS REQUIRED
Sailing from India Wharf, Boston, Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M. (D.S.T.).
One-way fare, $10. Round trip, $20. Rail connections at dock for other Nova Scotia points. *American ships in American waters.*
24 Providence St. (STATLER OFFICE BLDG.), Tel. HANcock 5810; 50 Franklin St., LIBerty 5586; India Wharf, HANcock 1700; or SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

Iced Postum
An ideal summer drink for CHILDREN
Contains no caffein!

Used each year for
13
BILLION MILES
in 1½ million cars
SINCLAIR DOUBLE RANGE GASOLINE
SINCLAIR H-C GASOLINE

Brook Farm Only a Dim Memory Today but It Made Social History

West Roxbury's experiment in communal living 100 years ago proved that things of the mind and of the spirit could be practically applied to everyday living and working.

By Margaret Williamson

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Brook Farm. How many recognize that name today? The man stationed in a near-by tourist information bureau had never heard about it; and another Bostonian thought it must be a place to which one went in search of fresh vegetables. Which, when one thinks it over, was not so incongruous considering that the Brook Farmers did go in for their own brand of farming. But the town of West Roxbury, at a point about seven miles from Boston and not remote from the Charles River as it approaches Dedham, has remembered a significant happening within its borders 100 years ago. To prove this, the town has erected in the center grass plot of the Veteran of Foreign Wars Parkway a large sign. A white sign, looming so conspicuously above the green grass that even the speedy motorist is likely to notice. Whether he will trouble to turn his impatient car off the highway—that is another matter.

And yet it would prove well worth his while, if the motorist had even a small interest in American literature or in American movements for social reform. For, quite close to this highway and established upon a shaded knoll, there is a monument to the common work and the common play of some men and women whose names are written in capital letters in the annals of this country.

A dependable store of imagination will help the visitor to Brook Farm. There is, to be sure, still a brook sunk deep into its banks below the road; and above it there is an old house, tall and square and somehow storied. Across the main road stands a typical American homestead, long and gracious and hospitable. Well within the Brook Farm grounds there is a third building—the "Margaret Fuller Cottage"; but that name is misleading, first, because Margaret Fuller did not live in it and, second, because in the days when she visited Brook Farm, it was known simply as "The Cottage."

Margaret Fuller, indeed. The American "blue-stocking" and friend of the brilliant Miss Elizabeth Peabody, who held her celebrated Conversations in Boston's West Street. What had she to do with a farm in West Roxbury? And what had Alcott and Emerson and Thoreau and Hawthorne, Horace Greeley and Henry James, Henry Channing and Theodore Parker—to mention only a few of the 200 persons who actually lived at Brook Farm, first or last, and the 4,000 who visited it briefly during that first year of its existence? How did it happen that the Rev. George Ripley, a Unitarian minister with a parish in Boston, and his wife, Sophia, chanced to leave their friends in the city and begin their lives over again on this rural hilltop? Thoreau scoffed, of course, pretending that the really remarkable things the Brook Farmers accomplished were of no moment; Emerson laughed, too, and referred once to the Brook Farm experiment as "a perpetual picnic, a French Revolution in small, an Age of Reason in a patty-pan." Perhaps it was all these things, but it was also something much more.

In those early days of the nineteenth century there was a good deal of social unrest and a number of experiments were undertaken in different parts of the country, in the effort to reform the whole social fabric. There had also been a serious business panic in 1837, which accentuated the maladjustments and increased the human suffering. People of intelligence and sensitiveness and benevolence—deep thinkers, all—were perturbed. They wished to put into practice certain theories which they had formulated. Hence we find George Ripley resigning from his Boston parish and going to live in the country, on a farm where he and his family had sometimes been in the summer; and they did not go alone, for sympathetic friends were only too ready to accompany them. Brook Farm was not the first of these attempts at community living; for the Shakers and some members of a German sect had had the same impulse, and so had Robert Owen when he began his experiment at New Harmony, Indiana. And yet, unless it were Fruitlands at Harvard, Massachusetts, Brook Farm seems most significant; probably because of the famous persons connected with it during the six years of its existence.

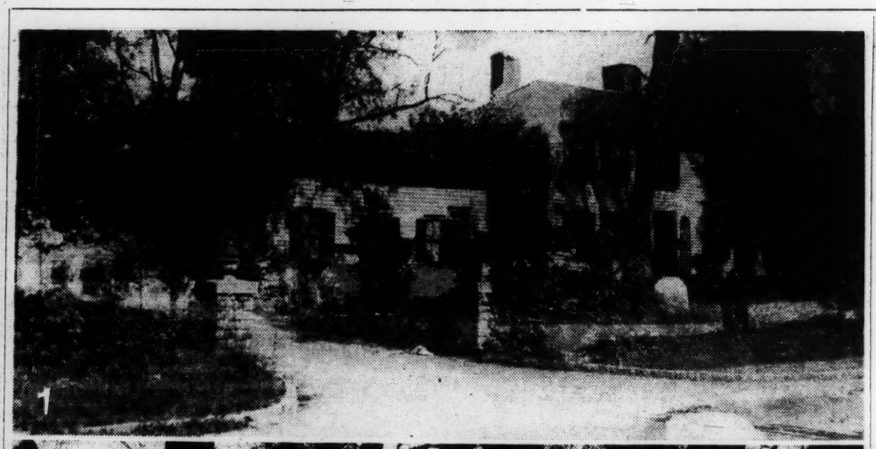
The idea, which had for some time been cherished in the heart of the Rev. George Ripley and his friends, was that it should be possible to bring about the union of culture and the manual labor which must surround everyday human living; and that thus would these equally important qualities become balanced in each individual. Mental pursuits, that is to say, were to run parallel with such prosaic duties as milking, weeding, haying, shoemaking. Mrs. Ripley taught history in the Brook Farm school, attended alike by children of the community and by a few of the neighbors' children; Charles Dana, later of the New York Tribune, told stories to the children. While someone drove daily into the city, slowly, diligently, in a buggy behind a plodding horse, with the Brook Farm milk for sale and the superlative Brook Farm vegetables wrapped in immaculate parcels. It would have required hours, surely, to go into town thus and to return. And, during the slightly less than a year that his enthusiasm endured, Hawthorne worked in the fields like any farm laborer. In his Note-Books, he has recorded: "After breakfast, Mr. Ripley put a four-pronged instrument into my hands, which he gave me to understand was called a pitch-fork." And he once wrote a letter to his mother which he signed, deliciously: "Hawthorne, Ploughman." It was a considerable time before the women could concede so much as the need to call in a laundress from outside their own precincts.

Thus it was only natural that a discussion period should follow the dish-washing, and that it should be followed in its turn by dancing and games. For the Rev. George Ripley and his associates were neither Communists nor Socialists. They all believed in freedom of expression. The younger women wore their hair, if they chose, in long curls or else flowing down their backs; and their knickers were bound firmly about their ankles to make for easier walking. It was an 190-acre farm; there was plenty of work to occupy their time.

Starting with a building, called "The Hive" (the house which has for 70 years sheltered the children of the Martin Luther Orphans' Home), the increasing number of residents at Brook Farm soon necessitated the erection of other buildings. The house across the road, which was given over to the school, was referred to as "The Nest"; and the unfinished loft above the common kitchen and dining room was known as "Attica," where the single men slept. There was also "The Cottage" and later, after the influence of the French philosopher, Charles Fourier, had grown strong, another and a larger building was undertaken, to be known as "The Phalanstery"—a name deriving from "phalanx," the technical term used by the Fourierists when speaking of a utopian community. But "The Phalanstery," designed to accommodate at least 100 persons as well as offices and a central hall, was burned to the ground just before it was to have been finished in 1846. It was the financial blow, that disappointment to so many of their high hopes, which hastened the final abandonment of the community in the spring of 1847. The Brook Farmers had to support themselves and their share-holders, not nearly all of whom lived at the Farm, expected to enjoy the surplus profits. Contrary to the usual supposition, Brook Farm did not fail because of the impracticality of its ideals, but because it could not survive financially. Not because those eager men and women could not live amiably together and with mutual enjoyment and profit; for a certain Dr. Homer Doucet, who was a frequent visitor at Brook Farm and who sympathized with its aims, has left this account of his observations: "I never heard loud or boisterous language used; I never heard an oath; I never saw or heard of anyone quarreling; I never knew that anyone was ever accused or suspected of having acted in an ungentlemanly or unladylike manner anywhere in the place." Isn't that enough to make Brook Farm momentous in America's social history?

For the six years of its endurance, Brook Farm was the literary and musical center of the community. It stood for everything purest, highest and most enlightened. Because of the lofty character of the people concerned with its aims and its hopes, it has come down the years as more than an idle experiment; rather, as a success, for it proved the practical application of the things of the mind and of the spirit to everyday human affairs.

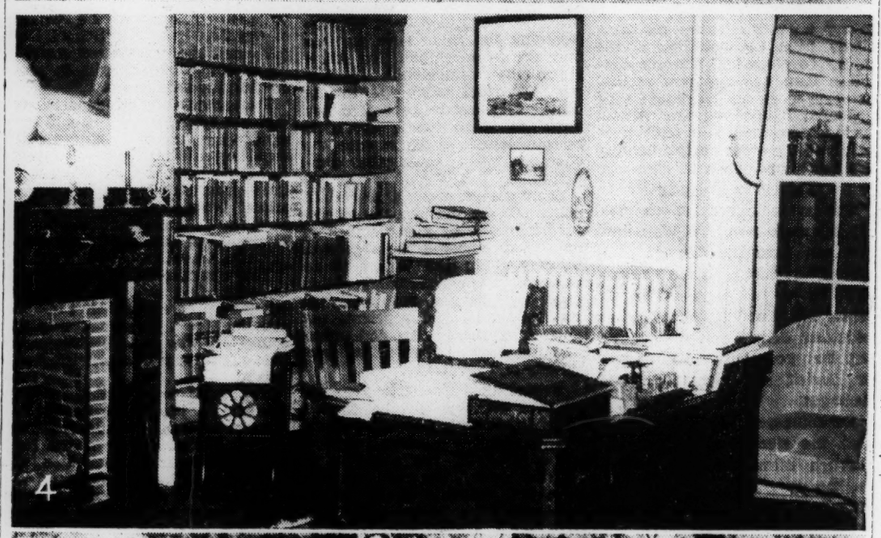
Little wonder, then, that the authorities of West Roxbury have set up a shining white sign; that there is at present at Columbia University, New York City, an exhibition of Brook Farm material lent by the Massachusetts Historical Society; and that, on Oct. 4 of this year, there will be held at Brook Farm a suitable celebration of its centenary which will include an address by Prof. Arthur E. Bestor, Jr., of the Columbia University faculty. Then the old house, which has for so long ministered to the needs of the orphan children, will play at least temporarily a more glorious role.



1

2

3



4

5

By a Staff Photographer

New Englanders Sought 'Utopia' Here

Historic Brook Farm in West Roxbury, Mass., which this year celebrates its centenary as the scene of one of the most important experiments in social reform America has ever known. 1. In this farmhouse, which the Brook Farmers named "The Nest," they conducted their school. 2. The Brook, which still gives a really rural touch to the now suburban surroundings of the colony's site. 3. The approach to the main building, called "The Hive," with the inset showing the recently erected tablet in the middle of the Parkway. 4. The office in the main building, "The Hive," now used by the Rev. C. T. Ohlinger, Superintendent of the Martin Luther Orphan's Home. 5. The "Cabin" stands in another rustic corner of Brook Farm.

Hillsboro's Busiest Man: And Then Phone Rings

HILLSBORO, N. H., Aug. 25 (AP)—Frank I. Glading claims to be the busiest man in town.

He collects water taxes, raises chickens, cares for a garden, and is a fingerprint expert, special police inspector, fire company commissioner and supervisor of local defense activities.

And, he says, when he tries to sleep the telephone rings.

Tobin Invites V. F. W.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was in Philadelphia today to urge delegates to the national convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars to bring their 1943 convention to Boston. The organization previously held its convention, which is among the largest of its kind, in Boston in 1939.

Live in comfort!
Walk to work!
No lease to sign!
HOTEL STATLER
Boston
Monthly Rates are Bargains. Complete 24-hour service in Boston's handiest, most complete hotel. Finest food at moderate prices. Valet and laundry service at special rates to resident guests. An address of distinction and convenience.
Call Assistant Manager, HANcock 2000

Passion for Freedom Declared Nazi Nemesis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 26—An optimistic prediction that people of the democracies, experienced in techniques of industrialism and "quickened by the passion to preserve their great freedom, will soon outstrip the driven [peoples] of the totalitarian states," was voiced today by Paul Klapper, President of Queen's College, Flushing, N. Y., at the fourth biennial Institute of Human Relations, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews at Williams College.

Dr. Klapper told the Institute that Nazi forethought has been wholly misdirected. No civilization is worth preserving that is insensitive to the dignity and the supreme worth of man."

The session of last night, devoted to "Workers in the World We Want to Live In," with a sub-title of "Economics as a Factor in Human Relations," was marked by songs sung by a Negro quartet from Hampton Institute, Virginia, and by an address by the President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, A. Philip Randolph, on "The Workers' Place in the World," in which he pleaded for the establishment of economic democracy which, he said, is essential to the preservation of political democracy and to the building of a just and durable peace within and between nations.

Howard Coonley, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, of New York City, proposed the formation of a National Economic Council to consider the problems of shifting from a war-time to a peacetime economy, to prevent widespread unemployment in the years to come, and to serve as a safeguard for our institutions. In conjunction with the strengthening of the democratic way of life, Mr. Coonley expressed the hope that America would experience a "moral and spiritual uplift" which would develop "better understanding, stronger faith in one another, and new avenues of intelligent, constructive co-operation."

R. H. Markham, correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, pointed out that the chief factors determining the nature of a society were not economic endowments and resources, but spiritual forces. He also stressed that there are no "slick" social devcies or arrangements by means of which harmonious relations may be established, but that peace, justice, brotherliness depend primarily on people of good character and noble ideals.

R. H. M.

Cape Porpoise Dredging Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE PORPOISE, Maine—The proposed dredging of Cape Porpoise Harbor has the approval of Senator Wallace M. White and Representative James C. Oliver. "The upper cove, so-called, or a basin between Bickford Island and Trott's Island . . . if dredged," explains Selectman W. H. Stevens, "will provide a safe anchorage for the use of small yachts and the shore fishing boats which now lie in the main ship channel."

The stand of Congressmen White and Oliver was made clear at the Aug. 21 public hearing for the purpose of determining whether it was advisable to modify the existing project.

Maine Press Group Joins National Association

ROCKLAND, Maine, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Maine Press Association, made up chiefly of publishers and editors of weekly newspapers, has voted to affiliate with the National Editorial Association.

Rockland's Mayor Edward R. Veazie, welcoming 60 delegates to the Association's convention, proposed they make Rockland their permanent convention city.

R. R. Machinists' Sail

More than 500 railroad machinists and their friends are booked to embark on the steamship Steel Pier tonight for a three-hour moonlight sail. The New Haven Railroad Machinists' Union chartered the vessel, through a committee headed by William T. Godfrey.

Quincy Opposition To Trailer Camp

Establishment of an auto trailer camp on Quincy Avenue in East Braintree within a half-mile of the Fore River shipyard to accommodate defense workers and their families would be a menace to the public, officials of the Quincy Central Labor Union, said recently.

Joining with other groups and some Town officials of South Shore communities, they asked that the application for establishment of such a trailer camp be rejected. The application is now pending before the Braintree Board of Health.

Kenneth J. Kelley, union Secretary, said that his organization has voted to request Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy and the Quincy City Council to establish a housing authority in Quincy as the first step toward obtaining a low-cost defense housing project for Quincy.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code (for Advanced Students and Beginners).
(15.13mc or 11.73mc)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program for Latin-American listeners; News; Special Features and Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
WBOS (11.87mc-25.26m)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tropical Moods, Melody Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; "Get Goin'."
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble; Ray Heatherton's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Emma Otero's Orchestra; U. S. Army Band.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Johnny Long's Orch.; Dolly Down's Orch.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Aug. 27

12:45 .WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

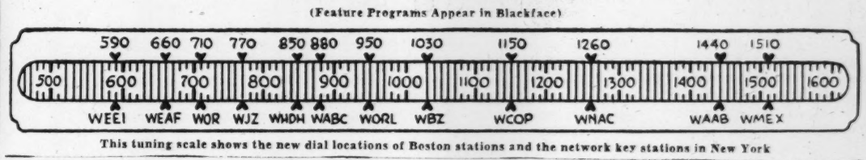
4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.73mc and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays; Towers News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL, 16.04mc and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL, 15.13mc and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary, VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"Calling the World: Empire Exchange," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Beethoven: Egmont "Overture," DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.41 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Music; News in English; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Vernon Bartlett: "Britain Speaks," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—9:03 p. m.—News in English; JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Democracy Marches," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Meet John Londoner," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert by the Orquesta Progresista, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Swing Serenade	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Sports and music
3:15	Jan Peerce, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Pirates baseball game	Sports and music
3:30	News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Baseball Interviews	Sports and music
3:45	"In Transition"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Second baseball game;	Sports and music
4:00	Around the Hub	Network Program	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Tennis tournament.	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Pirates baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Consolairs
4:45	Tennis tournament.	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Pirates baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Home of the Brave"	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Pirate baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk.	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	'Wings Over Jordan'	"Wings on Watch"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	"Sifting the News"	News; music; weather	News service; 'Quiz Spot'	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Voice of Broadway	**Defense Program**	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	NYA Speaker; Music
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Richard Saylinger
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Menken in	Jimmy Lytell's Orch.	"Confidentially Yours"	Harry James' Orchestra	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	"Second Husband"	"This Man's Army"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Inside Sports"	Waltz Time
8:00	"Court of Missing	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	WMEX Drama Shop;
8:15	Heirs"; drama	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	vocalists; chorus	Norman Thomas	"Essays in Drama"
8:30	"First Nighter";	**"For America We Sing"**	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Civilian Defense Prgrm.
8:45	sketch; Wm. Shirer	**"For America We Sing"**	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	CCC Program
9:00	"We, the People";	"Bringing Up Father"	Frank Crumit and Julia	**Defense Program**	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews; music	"Bringing Up Father"	Sanderson's Quiz	Colonial News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to the Nation	"News Here and Abroad"	"Hap Hazard Show"	The People's Playhouse	Variety Hour
9:45		Ted Steele's Novachords	"Hap Hazard Show"	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	Grant Park Concert	"A Date With Judy,"	Network Sports	Five Star News
10:15	**Public Affairs**	Grant Park Concert	starring Ann Gillis	Network Sports	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs	Grant Park Concert	'College Humor'; variety;	Network Sports	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Story Drama, by Olmstead	soloists; orchestra	Network Sports	"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; Master	News; music	News Service	Network Sports	"Dance Digest"
11:15	Works of Music	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Music; Dance Or-	Want"; recordings	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Jack Starr Hunt	"Day's End"; music
11:45	chestra	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	The Beverly Twins	"Day's End"; News

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; Serenade	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**The World Today**	Chet Gaylord	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch	Post Exchange
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Post Exchange
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00	Bill Elliot, songs	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized News	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Joan Adams	"Julia Blake"; drama	"RFD Melodies"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	Joan Adams	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Choir Loft; organ	Your Morning Pick-Up"; orchestra
9:45	Betty Crocker	Shopping talk	Musical Roundup	Moment Musicale	
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Fashion talk
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical Early Edition	Handy Andy
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk.	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bachelor's Children"	Singing Strings	Going Shopping With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Prescott Presents"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	You"
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred W. Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	B. S. Bercovici, news	String Orchestra
11:15	"Man I Married"	"Church in Wildwood"	"Penner Young's Family"	"Den Artiste"	Letter Quest
11:30	'Bright Horizons'; sk	"Ask Eleanor Nash"	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	Songs of Old
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	Gene and Glenn	John B. Hughes, news	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	Gwen Williams, songs	Musical Roundup	Dept. of Agriculture	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music;
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; talks;	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	music	News Service		Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	"Woman in White"	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"We Are Always Young	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills, house-	Government Girl"	Religious Program
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"Front Page Farrell"	Religious Program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Matinee with Lytell	"Light of the World"	"I'll Find My Way"	Ann Demitrijan, songs
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"; sk.	Matinee with Lytell	The Mystery Man, sk.	First Baseball Game	Bernard Levitow's Orch.
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Into the Light," drama	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Braves-Chibago Cubs	John Kiley, Console
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	Braves-Chibago Cubs	News Service
3:00	News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"; sk.	"Against the Storm"	Braves-Chibago Cubs	Sports and music
3:15	Jan Peerce, tenor	Honeymoon Hill; sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Braves-Chibago Cubs	Sports and music
3:30	News; Sketchbook	John's Other Wife; sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Baseball Interviews	Sports and music
3:45	Children Are People	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Second Baseball Game	Sports and music
4:00	Around the Hub	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Braves-Chibago Cubs	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Accent on Music	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Braves-Chibago Cubs	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Edna Smith	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Braves-Chibago Cubs	John Kiley, organ
4:45	Com. Defend Amer.	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Braves-Chibago Cubs	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker, Stories	"Home of the Brave"	Braves-Chibago Cubs	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Wings Over Jordan	"Wings on Watch"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Bill Henry Calling	**Defense Program**	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	News Review	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	"About Today"; drama
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen; sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	"Free for All";	Midweek Function	Harry James's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	comedy—music	Midweek Function	Harry James's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Smiley's Orchestra
8:00	Grand Central Sta-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News";	Attuck's Chorus
8:15	tion	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Song Spinners	Attuck's Chorus
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	Boake Carter	Defense Program
8:45	drama; Wm. Shirer	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	Web Tilton, songs; organ	"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00	"Treasury Hour";	Frontline Headlines	"Quizzer Baseball," Budd	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15	**Millions for De-**	"Meet the Band"	Hulick, m. c.; orchestra	Colonial News Service	Album
9:30	**fense; speakers;**	News Here and Abroad	"Mr. District Attorney";	Adventures in Melody	Pages From the Classical
9:45	**orchestra**	Ted Steele's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Adventures in Melody	Album
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's College of	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	"Danger Is My Business"	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody";	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	orchestra and soloist	"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	N. Y. Giants Football	"Dance Digest"
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; Pen Man	Local News; Weather	Arthur Mann, from Lndn	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Music"; **Sammy**	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Harry James' Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45	**Kaye's Orchestra**	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Harry James' Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Boston Pushes British Relief Steadily Despite Hot Months

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The click of knitting needles, the hum of sewing machines and the sound of hammers on wooden packing boxes tell the story of the unremitting work for British war relief carried on by the women of Greater Boston this summer.

Behind the announcement that 90 cases of clothing and goods are shipped weekly from the workrooms of the Greater Boston Committee on the British War Relief Society, is the fact that thousands of women in this area are giving hours of time and effort in order to send warm garments and other necessities to the courageous people of Great Britain. Robert W. Mortimore is Chairman of Shipping.

Just now there is great need for sheets and other linens for the Britsih hospitals. At 561 Boylston Street, under Mrs. John Gorham Palfrey, mother of the tennis star, Sarah Palfrey Cooke, and Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, the Linen and Cotton Committee works daily "rebuilding" worn sheets, The women of Greater Boston are being asked to take an inventory of their linen closets and to send all worn sheets to the Committee for repair and shipment to Britain.

Sometimes as many as 10 strips carefully put together with strong double seams are used in constructing one "new" sheet and the left-over pieces are sent to Britain too, for use in the hospitals, so nothing is wasted, no matter how old or torn the sheets may be that the division receives.

Need More and More Sheets

Until recently, at least one case of new sheets and pillow cases has been sent each week in addition to those made over in the workroom. Now funds are low and the Army has made such heavy demands on the mills that the Committee is more in need than ever of worn sheets that can be used.

Both a calf and a collection of rare old flower pots have done their bit in providing funds for new sheets, says Mrs. Palfrey. A woman living on a farm 40 miles from Boston, hearing of the need and not having old sheets nor ready money to contribute, sold a calf and sent in the entire amount for new sheets. Another woman sold her collection of flower pots and gave all the proceeds. In order to arouse interest among housewives in Bristol, N. H., and prove to them that their old sheets could really be used. Mrs. Richard H. Monk and Mrs. Alanson Brewer staged a demonstration at a fete there, showing how old sheets were put together to make "new." As a result there were generous contributions.

The division, now only a year old, has sent 27,000 finished pieces to Britain.

Some Summer Workers

Among the summer workers there have been:

Mrs. George Bramwell Baker, Treasurer of the Division; Miss Hannah Williams, Secretary; Mrs. Charles L. Spofford, Miss Elizabeth Tilton, Miss Alice Simes, Mrs. David J. Evans, Mrs. John Dane, Mrs. Richard F. O'Neil, Mrs. John Briggs Potter, Mrs. Maxwell Lamb, Mrs. Horace P. Stevens, Mrs. James Bourne Ayer, Mrs. Frank H. Stewart, Miss Harriott Curtis, Mrs. Francis Rogerson, Miss Edith Fisher, Mrs. George Megrew, Mrs. David Barber, Mrs. Charles Williams, Miss Mary McKenna, Mrs. Bacon Pleasonton, Mrs. Nathaniel Niles.

The British Workshop Division of the British War Relief Society, formed in September, 1939, by Mrs. William Endicott, has grown steadily and expanded its quarters twice. Originally, it was a band of some 300 knitters who worked throughout the winter of 1939 and 1940. There are now 12,000 workers.

In May of last year the work had grown to such proportions that it was necessary to move to new quarters lent by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at 69 Newbury Street. The following November continued growth demanded spreading out to the annex opened at 83 Newbury Street by Mrs. John S. Ames in a shop lent by John Bowen. At 69 Newbury Street, yarn is distributed and knitted garments are made and packed.

Several knitting machines are in operation there daily and 20 others have been loaned to women who work at home. The output of these machines is more than 1,500 socks a month.

This month's report lists as the July production for the Division 1,597 pairs of socks, 662 pairs of seaboots, 822 pairs of gloves and mittens, 472 helmets, 43 military blankets, 293 scarves, 573 women's A. T. S. sweaters, 692 men's sweaters, 85 baby vests and 28 miscellaneous articles.

But, on the little folder telling of the work of the Division is the reminder:

"All that we do is not enough—We urgently need more workers, more warm clothing, more money for materials." The Workshop is anxious to start groups or branches in towns where there are none.

This month the most needed articles are sweaters for A. T. S. women of the Army, Navy and Air Force and for men in these services, gloves, socks, scarves, mittens and seaboots. Requests have come especially for underwear, stockings and shoes. The stockings are black for the women of the Navy, gray for those of the R. A. F. and khaki for those of the Army. Owing to the shortage of shipping space and the approach of winter, no cotton clothing will be sent to England, it has been announced.

Community Fur Coats

Last season, several good fur coats were contributed to the Workshop Division here and word came back from England that these were not given to individuals but to buildings, to be worn by persons taking turn as air raid lookouts on the roofs. Mrs. Gardiner H. Fiske, Treasurer of the Division, has had letters from a cousin in London who is performing such service and who describes the bitter cold on a roof where the wind whips across unobstructed.

Among volunteers working regularly at 69 Newbury Street this summer are:

Mrs. Ellery Sedgwick, the Secretary; Mrs. J. L. Grandin, Mrs. Oric Bates, Mrs. J. Sidney Stone, Mrs. Richard Byrd, Mrs. Walter Bradley, Mrs. W. B. Irvine, Mrs. Henry Lyman, Mrs. Stuart Todd, Mrs. P. L. Stackpole, Mrs. Howard Turner, Miss Marjorie C. Loring, Mrs. W. A. Burnham, Mrs. Richard Parmenter, Mrs. Albert Sylvester, Mrs. Samuel Mixter, Mrs. Charles Mixter, Mrs. Leon M. Little, Mrs. J. L. Motley, Mrs. H. Daland Chandler, Miss Phyllis Robbins, Mrs. Boyd Tollington, Mrs. Walter Hunnewell, Mrs. M. L. Talbot, Mrs. John E. Bolt, Mrs. E. A. Barto, Mrs. John P. Cotton, Mrs. John L. Hall, Miss Jane Garfield, Miss Katharine Hamlin, Mrs. Roland Baker, Jr., Mrs. Leon Newman, Mrs. J. W. Townsend, Mrs. Henry Bradlee, Jr., Mrs. John C. Phillips, Mrs. F. P. Hayward, Mrs. Louis Rosenthal, Miss Margaret McKeller, Mrs. Richard E. Danielson, Mrs. William T. Aldrich, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Jr., Mrs. William Sellers Febiger and Mrs. Robert H. Morris.

Among the women who have served at the annex, 83 Newbury Street, are:

Mrs. John S. Ames, Mrs. James F. Clarke, Mrs. G. H. Batchelder, Mrs. C. F. Adams, Miss Louisa Pierce, Mrs. Philip Stockton, Mrs. George Denny, Mrs. Bernard Weld, Mrs. W. E. Ladd, Mrs. Christian Herter, Miss Anne Soutter, Mrs. Guy Walker, Mrs. H. H. Swann, Miss Edith Howland, Miss Mary Ross, Mrs. Ronald Lyman, Miss Linda McAdam, Mrs. Frank C. Nichols, Mrs. Walter Fish, Mrs. John Cunningham, Miss Ingraham, Mrs. I. McD. Garfield, Mrs. R. W. McCormick, Mrs. Haynes-Smith, Mrs. S. W. Stevens, Miss LeRoyd, Mrs. Alfred Mellor, Mrs. Lawley, Mrs. Percival D. Shepgard, Mrs. C. P. Purdy, Mrs. Hermann F. Clarke, Mrs. Homer Albers, Miss Dorothy Miner, Mrs. C. Cutler, Mrs. George A. Parker, Miss Eleanor Sohier, Mrs. J. Lewis Stackpole, Mrs. Gaspar G. Bacon, Mrs. C. H. Huntress, Mrs. John Harlow, Miss Margaret Emery, Mrs. William P. Land, Miss Dorothy E. Hilgreth, Miss Charlotte Onthank, Mrs. Albert M. Creighton, Mrs. Norman Simpson, Mrs. H. C. Dodge.

Bear Rug Was Welcome

At 27 State Street, where the executive offices of the Greater Boston Committee of the British War Relief Society are located, there are also workrooms, where packing is done day after day. Last week a bear rug was one of the useful miscellaneous articles included.

Mrs. John H. Maxwell is the paid worker in charge and the list of volunteers is headed by Miss Rosetta Key, a native of England, who has lived in the United States since childhood. Miss Key has worked since August of last year, taking only three days' vacation in the entire time. When it was hot and stuffy in the rooms, she reminded herself that it was not so uncomfortable as in Great Britain. Mrs. Hilda Hocking is one of the workers who regularly assists her in listing and packing and Mrs. Smith can always be counted on to repair knitted articles that do not meet specifications. About 90 boxes a week are packed there.

Among others working there regularly are:

Miss Elsie Chamberlain, who is there daily, Miss Rhoda Parmenter, who works each evening; Miss Dorothy Wight, who also is there each day and Miss Josephine Gordon, Miss Margaret Boag, Mrs. Phyllis Fowler and Miss Ida Harris, who give two full days a week.

Uptown Headquarters

The uptown headquarters of the Society is at 27 Commonwealth Avenue, where Mrs. John E. Kennedy and Mrs. Herbert B. Shaw are the volunteer co-chairmen of the committee. Mrs. H. W. Dwight Rudd is Secretary and Mrs. V. H. Kazanjian, Treasurer. There, packing of knitted goods and new clothing is done, there is a sewing room where new garments are made, a wool department where yarn is distributed and knitted garments are received, and another room where contributions from units in other sections are sorted for packing.

This center has a mascot, a wooly little black puppy named "Dawn," who has spent almost every day of her three months' youth there with her mistress, Mrs. Irene Morse, who is one of the volunteers on the committee which packs knitted and new clothing. Others in this group include:

Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, Mrs. Alexander Carruthers, Mrs. Edward A. Taft, Mrs. William E. Bayne, 3rd, Mrs. Charles E. Cotting and Miss Carol Prince.

In the wool department are Mrs. Montague, Mrs. Leslie Soule, Mrs. J. Lloyd Green, Mrs. H. B. Shuman, Mrs. John Fay and the Misses Judith Marsland, Carol Bayne, Dorothy Rogers, Helena Fenn, Betty Anne Orlov, Roberta Halloran, "Darby" Almy, Eileen Bramwell and Catherine Pentecost.

In the sorting room are Mrs. Stuart C. Rand, Mrs. J. P. Marquand, Mrs. Livingstone Davis, Mrs. Hiram Folsom, Mrs. John Foster and Miss Frances Wheedon. At the information desk may be found Miss Mary Ross, Mrs. F. H. Rowsome or Mrs. Soukikian. In the sewing room the volunteers include Mrs. Kazanjian, Mrs. Arthur H. Brewer, Miss Georgianna Hickie, Miss Katie Matheson, Miss Helen Lovejoy, Miss Maude Downs, and, in the motor corps, Miss Alice Eliot and John S. Barnet.

By a Staff Photographer

British War Relief Society Workers in Boston

Upper left: Mrs. Roland M. Baker, Jr. (left) and Miss Margaret Windsor examine a finished sock in the British War Relief Workshop at 69 Newbury Street while Mrs. Gardiner H. Fiske operates the knitting machine. Miss Windsor is wearing a red, white, and blue striped dress which she has adopted as her "uniform." Upper right: Mrs. Irene S. Morse, one of the volunteers who is on hand daily at the Society's workroom at 27 Commonwealth Avenue. On the table are wool garments but the woolly black object in the scales is not wearing apparel. It is "Dawn," a lively black dog, that has come to the rooms daily with its mistress for the past three months and has been adopted as the mascot of the workers. Lower: In a workroom above the executive offices of the Greater Boston Committee of the British War Relief Society are shown (left to right) Miss Rosetta Key, who has been at work there every day but three since last August; Mrs. Hilda Hocking and Mrs. Maude Smith.

Active Agenda At Convention Of W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Lila D. Warren of Lee, President of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who is now in Grand Rapids, Mich., for the national W. C. T. U. convention, will return home next week to devote her attention to plans for the State convention, Sept. 30 to Oct. 2. The 200 delegates representing the 120 unions in Massachusetts, will meet at Hyannis on the Cape.

Preceding the convention, a mass meeting is planned on Sunday, Sept. 28, in the school auditorium to which men from nearby Camp Edwards have been invited. One of the bands from the camp will provide music for the program and a speaker from the Bureau of Narcotics in Washington will address the gathering.

"The Child in Our Midst," stressing home protection, will be the theme of the convention at which Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Chicago, National President, will be guest of honor and speaker on the opening night. Mrs. Warren will address the delegates Wednesday on "The Hearth, the Flag and the Place of Prayer," discussing efforts of the liquor interests to encroach upon all three. Wednesday morning will be given over to department conferences.

The closing banquet Wednesday, Oct. 2, will be addressed by Dr. Ruth V. Hemenway, a returned missionary from China, and music will be provided by the Young People's Chorus.

Mrs. May Burnes of Woburn, State Vice-President of the W. C. T. U., and delegates from all parts of the State are in Grand Rapids with Mrs. Warren for the national conclave.

Essex County U. S. O. Aid From Children by Inch

Four hundred seventy-two inches of Essex County children sent a unique contribution to the United Service Organizations recently. It was a check for $4.72, the proceeds of a children's party.

The children "threw a party" and charged admission of one cent for each foot of height.

Operetta 'Cape Cod Anne' Based on Falmouth Motif

Another operetta, "Cape Cod Anne," has just been finished by Grace Warner Gulesian, national chairman of music for the National League of American Pen Women and former president of the Boston Branch of the organization.

Mrs. Gulesian has used as the setting for the new operetta, the summer home in Falmouth where she went for many years and had her studio in an old windmill. The first act of the play, for which she has written both story and lyrics, is in the pre-Revolutionary period and the second act in modern times.

Mrs. Gulesian has also written two other operettas. The first, "Dick Whittington," published by Boosey, Hawks and Belwin of London and New York, was given here some years ago at Boston Opera House and Copley Theater, and has since been presented by school groups in various places.

The book for this operetta was written by Mrs. Larz Anderson, chairman of the committee on organization for the National League of American Pen Women. Mrs. Anderson also is author of the book "Marina" another operetta by Mrs. Gulesian which ran for a week at the Colonial Theater when it was first presented.

100 Songs Published

The composer has more than 240 songs to her credit, 100 of which have been published. Probably the best known is "The House by the Side of the Road." Several are musical settings to poems written by her sister, Harriet Warner Baxter, among them being "Through the Autumn's Evening Glow." Her "Hymn to America" is written to words by Clara Endicott Sears, who is honorary president of the Boston Branch of the league. "Black Oxen," "Dream Ships Sailing," and "Green Branches" are songs just out which she has arranged for choruses.

Music is emerging from a cycle of curious sounds into melodic line, beautifully adorned, Mrs. Gulesian believes. Music, expressing the unrest of the war era, has developed some "horrible noises," which she now expects to hear resolved into more harmonious measures, presaging the peace that must follow, she says.

Dislikes Jazz Rhythms

She is strongly opposed to the practice of borrowing airs from the great masters and adapting them to jazz rhythms. It is as bad as it would be to daub the face of a picture that was the work of one of the old masters, she declares, and deems it costly to the next generation, robbing them of their natural appreciation of the best in music.

Before her marriage, Mrs. Gulesian was a concert pianist. Since, with the encouragement of her husband, Moses H. Gulesian, she has devoted herself chiefly to composition.

Recently she was hostess at a tea in honor of two California members of the League of American Pen Women. Miss Alice Plummer of Berkeley, who teaches art in the Oakland Public Schools, and her mother, Mrs. Medora Plummer. Miss Plummer, who has shown her water colors in many exhibitions in California, motored East for the N. E. A. convention at which she spoke before the art teachers' section, and has since been touring New England, accompanied by her mother.

Gracie Fields to Tour U. S. For British War Relief

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Gracie Fields, English entertainer, returned over the week end on the Atlantic Clipper from a seven-weeks singing tour of British factories and Army camps and announced she would start a tour of the United States Thursday on behalf of the British War Relief Society.

Arriving at La Guardia Seaplane Base with nine other passengers from Europe and 42 from Bermuda, Miss Fields lauded English women for doing a "marvelous" job performing the tasks of men.

She will begin her tour at Nantucket, Mass.

Boy Falls in Water But Hangs Onto Cash

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 26 (AP)—When little Paul MacVane of Cliff Island fell into the water recently he was clutching 31 cents in one hand.

A playmate, Gordon Griffin, dove in, pulled Paul above the water by the hair, and held him afloat until help came.

When Paul was brought ashore he still clutched—you guessed it—the 31 cents.

Garden Club In Arlington Plans 'Cake'

An anniversary "cake" of white carnations will be one of the unusual features of the tenth annual flower show to be staged by the Arlington Garden Club Sept. 10 from 2 to 10 p. m. in Robbins Town Hall.

Mrs. Arthur Pulsford is general chairman of the show, and Mrs. Stanley Ryerson will make the "cake" which will be on exhibition in the lobby. Mrs. Winslow Sisson is President of the club which has a limited membership of 125 and 25 on its waiting list.

Another feature of the flower show will be a "Trend of the Times Garden" within a lattice enclosure on floor of the exhibition hall. This will be arranged under the supervision of Mrs. Leroy G. Shaw, a past President of the club. Like one in the recent New York show, it will include flowers for cheer, vegetables for food and herbs for seasoning, all growing together in an unusual and attractive manner. In the center will be a wishing well at which contributions may be given for the local branches of the American Red Cross and the British War Relief Society. Mr. Pulsford has built the framework of the well and it is being decorated by Mrs. Mabel Lafayette, who will be in charge of it.

The stage will be arranged as a woodland, blending down into a stone wall with a fall border at its base. Mrs. O. Walter Swenson is chairman of the committee for this feature.

There will be 14 classes, cultural and decorative arrangements, as well as special classes for neighboring clubs and junior clubs and for men alone, Mrs. Pulsford has announced. In the past seasons the men have entered many novelties which have contributed interest to the exhibition.

Mrs. John B. Proudfoot will be in charge of serving tea from 3 p. m. to 5:30 p. m. in the corridor. The show will be open to the public without charge for admission.

Blooms Will Set Off Relics Of Concord

Among the unusual flower shows scheduled for next month will be that of the Garden Club of Concord, to be held in the beautiful home of the Concord Antiquarian Society on Lexington Road, Sept. 10, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

The Club, instead of displaying the flower arrangements in a central spot, will place them throughout the house, each designed for the setting in which it will be seen and giving visitors opportunity to view the antiques and the flowers at the same time.

Under the joint auspices of the Garen Club and the Antiquarian Society, refreshments will be served in the dining room from 3 until 6 o'clock.

Classes include such interesting headings as decoration of a mantle; arrangements on desks; flower arrangements on tables, chests and lowboys; diminutive arrangements on small tables; arrangements on spinnets; window decorations; and arrangements in special rooms such as the Relic Room, the Crane Room, and the Pine Ceiled Room.

The committee in charge, headed by Mrs. George E. Bates and Mrs. Eugene P. Kraetzer, Jr., includes Mrs. Thomas Motley, Mrs. George P. Metcalf, Mrs. Robert M. Bowen, Mrs. Sidney Coolidge, Jr., Mrs. Julian W. Ballou, Mrs. Marvin C. Taylor and Mrs. Theodore L. Smith.

The chairmen in charge of exhibits are Mrs. A. Page Brown, Mrs. Henry Keyes, Mrs. Arthur B. Brooks, Mrs. Clarence E. Wilson, Mrs. William B. Bartlett, Mrs. Herbert B. Hosmer, Mrs. Thomas L. Sanborn, Miss Elizabeth Alexander, Mrs. Charles W. Cheney, Mrs. Louis A. Sohier, and Mrs. Lawrence E. Richardson.

$1,000,000 Bond Issue Talked To Extricate U. of Vermont

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 26—With the General Assembly scheduled to meet in special session on Wednesday, Sept. 10, the University of Vermont and its fiscal problems are holding the spotlight as Vermonters argue the extent of aid to be given the educational institution which bears the State's name.

A $1,000,000 bond issue has been discussed as a means of providing the necessary funds to take care of accumulated and current deficits which now amount to approximately $900,000, and another school of thought inclines toward a more moderate plan such as that recommended by Governor Wills' special advisory committee. Under this plan the Legislature would provide $250,000 for the ensuing fiscal year and $150,000 for the following year with $100,000 additional if found to be necessary. Although this would not solve all the financial problems of the University, sponsors of the plan say it would ease existing financial pressure and provide further time for working out an orderly program of retirement of other indebtedness.

New Trustees Named

Within the week resignations of six members of the corporate section of the University were announced, together with the election of their successors and two other new trustees to fill vacancies. The eight named as new trustees are the members of the special University of Vermont Alumni Committee. These are J. Howard Moore of Huntington, and New York City; Horace H. Powers of St. Albans, Levi P. Smith of Burlington, Joseph B. Johnson of Springfield, Dr. F. E. Farmer of St. Johnsbury, George P. Auld of New York and Washington, Arthur Kehoe of New York City, and F. W. Shepardson of Burlington.

The six who resigned are: George W. Alger of New York, Carroll Doten of Cambridge, Mass., Newman K. Chaffee, of Rutland, Acting President, Cassius Peck of Portland, Ore., Willard Mitchell, and Harold B. Oatley of New York City.

The advisory committee also recommended that vacancies on the Board of Trustees of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College be filled by the Legislature at its special session.

The Board of Trustees of the University consists of two sections—the section from the original corporation and the section selected by the Legislature. Each section has nine members. The former or corporate group are self-perpetuating and its members are selected by that section independent of the Legislature.

Many organized groups in the State have gone on record in favor of the State aiding solution of the University's financial problems. Two of the most influential are the Vermont State Farm Bureau and the Vermont School Superintendents Association. These point out that more young Vermonters attend the University than attend all other colleges. Out of a total enrollment of 1,472 last year, 968 were Vermonters. Compilations show that there were 915 Vermonters in colleges of all kinds outside of the State.

Extensive aid is extended to Vermont students from many sources, and about half of the 613 scholarships granted are definitely restricted to students from Vermont. Of these 50 are medical scholarships, 90 are senatorial scholarships, and 165 are teacher training scholarships. The University, itself, loaned $109,084 to 508 Vermont students attending the university last year.

Bonus Taking Time

Hope for a brief session of the General Assembly were dashed, however, during the week as it appeared other and troublesome problems would be injected into the legislative agenda. Chief of these is the question of the State bonus for Vermont soldiers in the Federal forces. In the regular session of the Assembly which adjourned last April the bonus bill was defeated after a bitter fight.

● For 30 years canning experts have recommended Good Luck Jar Rubbers. Widest sealing surface of any jar ring. 10c a dozen. 3 dozen for 25c. Ask for them *by name*. If dealer cannot supply you, order direct.

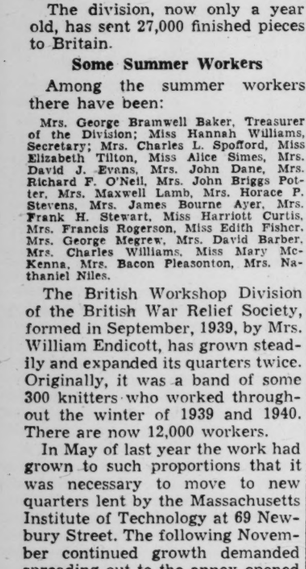
HOME CANNERS' TEXT-BOOK 10c

Get our popular textbook. Complete. Reliable. 64 pages of recipes, new methods, etc. With *free* supply of 12 dozen canning labels. Send today.

When buying new jars, remember that Atlas E-Z Seal, Atlas Mason, Atlas Good Luck, Atlas Wholefruit and Atlas Wide Mouth Mason Jars are the *only* jars which are all equipped with the famous Good Luck Jar Rubbers.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE & RUBBER COMPANY
12 Hampshire Street
Cambridge, Mass.

GOOD LUCK Jar Rubbers



FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR CUSTOMERS . . . SLATTERY'S WILL BE OPEN WEDNESDAY UNTIL 9 P. M.

DESIGNED for WOMEN

29.95

GRACIOUS LADY SUIT
PRIZE OF YOUR FALL COLLECTION

You'll adore it . . . for important afternoons, for dinner in town. Quietly elegant wool dress with luminous bodice of rayon satin, and wool costume jacket, fully lined, richly encrusted with quilted trapunto. Superb background suit for your furs. Brave blue, brown or black, size 36 to 42, 3rd floor Women's Budget Dress Shop. Boston store only.

Slattery's
Opposite Boston Common

Work Is Resumed at Kearny; Sale of Plant Is Offered Navy

By the Associated Press

Under management of the U. S. Navy, the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company resumes work at Kearny, N. J., today on $493,000,000 worth of ships, but owners of the concern want to sell the whole business to the Government.

The Navy reported a 97.3 per cent return to work at the vast plant, stilled for 19 days by the C. I. O. strike.

Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen, who took command of the strike-bound yard under presidential order, told a press conference that 10,889 men had reported for work with the day shift. On Aug. 5, the last day they had worked previously, Admiral Bowen said, 11,160 were on the job.

The offer to sell the entire plant, with all its buildings, machinery, land and ships under construction, was made by President L. H. Korndorff in a letter to Navy Secretary Frank Knox.

In the letter, Mr. Korndorff expresed a desire to comply with the order issued Saturday by President Roosevelt for the Navy to operate the plant because of the strike of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations) added that to simplify matters the company would be willing to transfer its capital stock to the Navy.

The strike was called by the Union in a dispute in which it sought to have included in a new working contract a clause providing that union members must maintain good union standing as a condition of employment.

After informing Secretary Knox that the Company is ready to comply fully with the presidential order, Mr. Korndorf added that "the Company will make formal conveyance, assignment and transfer of the above mentioned assets, including its unperformed contracts, to the Navy Department or to such other agency of the Government as may be designed by you, or to simplify matters and to obviate complicated and difficult accounting procedures, the Company will, if you prefer, cause its capital stock to be transferred to the Navy Department or some other agency of the Government, on the understanding that in either case compensation to the Company will be determined later either by agreement, or, in case of a failure to agree, by arbitration."

New York — A work stoppage virtually shut-down this city's largest industry — dressmaking — when two large contractor associations shut down 1,370 dress plants in a dispute with jobbers over industry-wide wage increases.

The move affected some 58,000 workers and tied up work in an estimated 75 per cent of the industry in the metropolitan area and parts of Connecticut and New Jersey.

Two contractor groups, the United Popular Dress Manufacturers Association and the United Better Dress Manufacturers Association, voted the stoppage after failing to agree with jobbers groups over the method of distributing the cost of a 10 per cent wage increase.

The jobbers are the affiliated Dress Manufacturers, the Popular Priced Dress Manufacturers and the National Dress Manufacturers Association. These three groups employ about 27,000 inside workers in their own plants but lease out the bulk of their work to the contracting shops.

San Francisco—Settlement of one of San Francisco's strangest labor disputes, involving 67 closed downtown restaurants brought claims of victory from both sides.

The end of the 46-day tieup of some of the city's most famed restaurants came last night with announcement of a five-year master contract covering, in all, 121 eating places.

The dispute started on July 9 when American Federation of Labor culinary unions walked out of the 67 houses after their employers had reduced wages 25 per cent and extended the work week from a five to a six-day pay basis in an effort to force the unions to negotiate a blanket contract.

Guarantees of no lockouts, strikes or work stoppages were included in the agreement signed by the Joint Executive Board of the Culinary Workers' and Bartenders' Union and the San Francisco Employers' Council representing the San Francisco Culinary Employers' Conference. The closed places will open Thursday.

Tampa, Fla. — The Tampa Shipbuilding Company began distribution of a $250,000 lump sum payment of wage adjustments to 2,200 workers, and urged them to buy defense bonds with it.

The payments represented the difference in the pay scale now over that in effect before last April 25 when negotiations were started on a new two-year labor agreement. When the agreement was signed Aug. 1, its higher rates were made retroactive.

Detroit—Checks totaling $132,224, representing union dues and initiation fees for August and collected under the check-off system, were mailed to the United Automobile Workers Union (C. I. O.) by the Ford Motor Company.

The dues and fees were the first deductions from wages of workers under a union shop contract signed last June between the U. A. W.-C. I. O. and the company.

Washington—The United Mine Workers of America announced its membership had voted 151,857 to 87,388 in favor of a special assessment of 50-cents monthly to build up "a defense fund that will meet the needs of any situation."

It was estimated by a union official that the additional assessment, effective from next month until the organization's convention in October 1942, would raise $1,500,000 in new revenue and would make members' dues $12 a year instead of $8.

Pittsburgh — The C. I. O. Steel Workers' Organizing Committee announced today the signing of a wage contract granting $17-a-month pay increases to approximately 1,700 "white collar" employees of the National Tube Company, subsidiary of U. S. Steel.

The agreement, which the Union described as the first of its kind for "white collar" workers in the steel industry, covered office and other salaried employees in plants at McKeesport and Ellwood City, Pa., and Lorain, Ohio.

The wage increase, effective as of Aug. 16, affects all salaried employees earning up to $4,000 a year. In addition, the contract provided a one-week vacation for employees with six months service and two weeks for those with a year or more service; a 40-hour week; time and a half for overtime and holidays on July 4, Labor Day and Christmas.

Strike at Manila

MANILA, Aug. 26 (AP) — Three thousand laborers went on strike yesterday at the Benguet Consolidated Gold Mining Company mine.

Union leaders said the men walked out because the company failed to supply free firewood and objected to its workers' employing servants. Company officials replied that no petition had been received from the workers and declared that the trouble was apparently seated in differences between two factions of the union.

Benguet is owned by the Haussermann interests, with Judge John W. Haussermann of Ohio its President.

What Strikes Cost

CHICOUTIMI, Quebec, Aug. 26 (CP)—A five-day strike in the Aluminum Company of Canada plant at nearby Arvida last July caused the company a loss of $6,400,000 in sales, A. Johnston testified today before a Royal Commission investigating the cause of the walkout.

Mr. Johnston, Works Manager at the Arvida plant, said that the strike delayed production of about 32,000,000 pounds of aluminum which sells for 20 cents a pound. No material damage was caused, however, he said, during the strike which lasted from July 24 to July 28.

Scene From 'Sundown'

Ed Henderson

Africa (Movie Style) in New Mexico

An early scene from the Walter Wanger picture "Sundown," now being filmed in New Mexico. Zia, wealthy owner of a syndicate of trading posts, leads a caravan loaded with trading goods.

U. S. Rallies Americas To Oppose Axis

Continued from Page 1

Pacific outpost was not disclosed, it is seen as doubly significant in view of the important role which New Zealand troops would play in any outbreak of Far Eastern hostilities.

New Zealand, like its neighbor Australia, has always demanded a strong stand against further Japanese encroachment southward and has let it be known that it is ready to take armed action to stem such a Japanese advance toward what are considered the vital defense zones of Australia-New Zealand.

In the past, American-New Zealand relations have not been close, except in the field of trade, but it is recognized that the new American-British Empire solidarity as regards the West Pacific has brought an increasing awareness of common American-New Zealand interests.

Asked to comment on the Far Eastern situation, Prime Minister Fraser described is as "serious but not irretrievable." He held that once Japan has grasped the present strong determination of the United States and the British Empire to resist further Far Eastern aggression the situation might reasonably be expected to mend.

More Aid Promised

A promise that the United States would "supply in increasing volume the defense materials urgently needed from us by the other American Governments" was given last night in a radio address by Mr. Welles.

Speaking on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the declaration of Uruguayan independence, Mr. Welles made a strong point of the determined anti-Axis stand taken by Uruguay.

"The Uruguayan Government, supported by the alertness of the citizenry quickly sensitive to any threat to their liberty, was among the first of the American Republics to bring into the light of day the stealthy plotting of subversive elements directed by alien powers determined to extend their deadly tyranny to the Western Hemisphere," Mr. Welles declared.

"The Uruguayan Government has been diligently aware of the need not only for constant vigilance within its own borders, but for the systematic co-operation of all of the American Republics in the strengthening and integration of their moral and material defense."

Mr. Welles, warned, however, that much still remained to be done in the way of mobilizing new world resources for the struggle against totalitarian aggression.

Co-operation Stressed

"Moreover, we in the United States expect to supply in increasing volume the defense materials urgently needed from us by the other American Governments," he continued.

"We will be able to do this, not only because of rapidly increasing facilities of production, but also because we know we can count upon the full co-operation of the other American Republics themselves in taking accurate stock of their greatest individual needs so that those that are the most urgently required by each national economy may be met first.

"I can think of no occasion more appropriate than this—the celebration of the national holiday of the Republic of Uruguay—to reaffirm the determination of the Government of the United States to collaborate to the fullest extent with its sister Republics in the defense of the Western Hemisphere, in the preservation of our common liberties, and in making every possible practical contribution to the maintenance of the stability of our respective national economies during this critical period of world upheaval," Mr. Welles said.

New Route to Russia

It is known the Maritime Commission experts have already had under study the feasibility of shipping American war material to the Soviet Union across Iran, thereby avoiding the possibility of tension with Japan over American shipments to the Siberian port of Vladivostok.

Such shipments would be brought into the Persian Gulf and then transported across Iran to the Caspian Sea, where Russian freighters could pick them up for shipment to the Russian port of Astrakhan. The United States has already established a war material shipping route to the Red Sea and shipping experts foresee no great difficulty in combining this with shipments to the Persian Gulf.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull has already strongly hinted American approval of the Anglo-Russian move into Iran, declaring that it appeared to be a question to be settled between the Nazis on the one hand and the British and the Russians on the other. This approval is thought to be premised on assurances that the move carries no threat to Iranian national sovereignty.

Presidential approval of the first supplemental national defense appropriation bill gives the Army $3,503,000,000, the Navy $1,576,000,000 for fleet and shore expansions, and $1,000,000,000 in contract authorizations for the Maritime Commission.

Movies Build Own 'Africa' On Plateau in New Mexico

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — The action of Barré Lyndon's romantic tale of the Kenya Colony country, "Sundown," occurs in and around a British outpost several hundred miles inland from Nairobi (the nearest big town), in British Central East Africa.

Henry Hathaway, who is directing the picture version of the Lyndon story for Walter Wanger, found some country that would do for the setting several thousand miles nearer Hollywood at a place called Acoma Rock, New Mexico, about 740 miles by road from the studio.

This New Mexican table land, rising 400 feet above the desert in the heart of the Acoma Indian Reservation, 78 miles from Albuquerque, was discovered by the Spaniards about 80 years before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock. But even its long notable history may not contain any more exciting event than moving a a motion picture company onto its surface.

Author Lyndon, who visited the site with the first of the company to go out from Hollywood, says it looks exactly like the Kenya country—perhaps proving once more that there is almost no location in the world which cannot be duplicated somewhere in the United States.

As far as that goes, the life of the British frontier colony may not differ so very much from the life which has been lived around the Acoma Rock vicinity. Frontiers have a way of resembling one another more than casually.

Itemized, here are some of the things the picture people did about getting a company to this unusual location. They first made a floor plan of the Rock and the sets to be constructed. They built a 500 foot tramway up one side of the Rock to expedite delivery of materials to the top. With the aid of every unemployed carpenter in Albuquerque, they built a tent city and a mess hall large enough to house and feed 250 persons—the working crew on the picture. They dug two wells, and hauled a 2,000 gallon water truck to the top of the Rock twice daily when they discovered that the Indian windmills couldn't pump enough water out of the wells.

A stream of provision trucks, lumber trucks, supply trucks, property trucks, crawled up the tramway from early morning until late at night bringing studio equipment. A generator truck had to be hauled up on a sled. Indians, carrying two or three pieces of lumber each plodded the quarter of a mile from the bottom of the rock to the top from sunup to sundown.

Camels, ostriches, and zebras—which the Indians called "burrows with stripes"—arrived from Hollywood. So did great studio arc lamps which shot giant beams a mile into the cloudy night sky. Within six or seven days the Rock had been transformed into an African outpost. The cast arrived by train and motor — not a "typical" cast for this sort of location picture, but an excellent one for the material. Gene Tierney, Bruce Cabot, George Sanders, Reginald Gardiner, Harry Carey, will have the principal roles.

The story isn't the usual fantastic African tale, though it will have its share of the mystery and romance which have made the dark continent and old stand-by for the movie makers. It revolves around two or three little incidents at a far-flung post of the Empire—but those two or three incidents are completely novel and dramatic.

The usual Negroes from Los Angeles' Central Avenue will be there in force; and outstanding Negro parts will be taken by names known outside the movies—Kenny Washington, Woodrow Strode, Hassan Said, Blue Washington. Gene Tierney has been elevated to stardom for her part; Bruce Cabot will continue the more or less rejuvenated career he began in the Rene, Clair picture, "Flame of New Orleans."

Somali and Ki-swahili expressions will be transferred from the book to the dialogue of the picture. About six or seven of these expressions constitute the entire dialogue of the Negroes in the picture.

One of the novel things about this location is that the Acoma Rock people, I mean the original ones, don't want any part of the studio stuff left around when the movie company has moved on. They not only want the movie stuff removed, they want the surface of the rock put right back where it was when the movie people found it. Wells are to be filled in, roads taken out, landing fields roughed up and strewn with boulders again. The Indians liked it the way it was. They didn't mind obliging the company if they wanted to make a picture there, but—just replace all divots, please, was the substance of their contract.

This is the second of Walter Wanger's treks to unusual backgrounds for his recent action pictures. Mr. Wanger made "Stagecoach" in Monument Valley in Arizona. He expects "Sundown" to have the same brilliant and unusual background, photographically. And he hasn't any doubts at all about the story. He says it is "made to order."

Iowa Boy, Illinois Girl Best Drivers Each Wins Ford $5,000 Scholarships

DETROIT, Aug. 26 (AP)—Kenneth R. Karr, of Des Moines, Iowa, and Miss Patricia Borman, of Chicago, were named, respectively, boys' and girls' national automobile good driving champions last night by the Ford Good Drivers League.

Mr. Karr and Miss Borman were presented with $5,000 university scholarships and silver trophies by Edsel B. Ford, President of the League.

Second places, carrying $2,000 scholarships, went to George Wallingford, of Tulsa, Okla., and Miss Patsy Cameron, Mt. Vernon, Wash.

Equal ratings were awarded three boys and three girls for the $500 third place prizes. The boys were Stewart Bishop, Jr., of Upper Darby, Pa.; Al Bottenhorn, Wyoming, Ohio, and Dwight E. Howell, Jr., Tacoma, Wash. The three third place winners among girl drivers were Elaine Folger, Keokuk, Iowa; Mary Frances Hickox, Topeka, Kan., and Margaret Monteith, McLean, Va.

In addition to the top prizes, $100 awards were made to the finalists who placed below the first five in both boys and girls competition.

The finalists were the winners in state contests held in 48 states and the District of Columbia in which more than 170,000 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18 participated. The winners were determined on the basis of skill in handling a car and examples of courtesy on the road as well as psychological tests.

Turkey's Goal Of Neutrality Under Threat

Continued from Page 1

Middle East may be to strengthen Turkey against the Nazi tide.

To put it another way, a weak Allied position in Iran—the handing over of Persia to Nazi "fifth columnists" without the firing of a shot—would have greatly damaged Allied prestige throughout the entire Moslem world.

Horeover, as one diplomatist here explained the basic situation: "Turkey must necessarily make faces at the British until the very moment when the Turks are ready to fight against Germany."

Between Two Forces

For Turkey is obviously in the unhappy position of being caught between two superior forces. Its effort to remain on the precarious fence of neutrality obviously requires at least the appearance of concession to the Germans in order to avoid more direct Nazi attacks.

Throughout the chain of diplomatic efforts—Berlin's 10-year nonaggression pact with Turkey on the one hand, and Britain and Russia's pledge to respect Turkish territory and Turkish control of the Dardanelles—Ankara has experienced increasing pressures as the war moves closer to Turkish frontiers.

No observer can say with certainty whether the Turks have made up their minds to fight on either side. But in the lexicon of the Middle East, nothing succeeds like success. And a firm Russian-British control in the area between the Persian Gulf and the Black Sea may well prove the deciding factor in Turkey's ultimate choice.

The contention that Britain and the Soviet should have given Iran's Shah yet another chance to clear out the German intriguers has even been voiced here by certain quarters with wide knowledge of foreign affairs.

British Take Initiative

Such view, however, is completely contrary to that held by the great majority in this country, which welcome enthusiastically every evidence such as the Iran development that shows Britain really can take the initiative.

Maybe the British public doesn't know the full story of events leading up to the Iranian move. In any case it probably would not be overconcerned just now with a situation such as that in which the Shah was endeavoring to get more oil from wells in his own country which are controlled by British interests.

If such situation had been common knowledge, British opinion for the Shah would have been more sympathetic if it had felt satisfied that the additional oil was for Iran's needs and not for the Nazis.

Air Bases for Nazis

But if there is one thing fully appreciated here now it is that the question whether Britain and the Soviet were justified in such drastic military action against Iran is dominated by the vital strategic question of preventing the Nazis from securing Iranian air bases.

For such Nazi bases would have been even a deadlier threat to the British military and oil situation in the Near and Middle East than was the threat of bases in Syria.

Though the latest Allied initiative has met an unfriendly reception in Turkey, which might be a prelude to less friendly action in the near future, from the viewpoint of war strategy as a whole, the Iranian move is felt here to be fully justified and is enthusiastically welcomed.

'Bottleneck' Seen Unless There Are More Engineers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Colleges and universities of the United States which feature engineering as a part of their curricula are faced with a problem which tends toward "bottleneck" proportions in the national defense program.

Such an opinion has just been voiced by R. H. Dearborn, Dean of the School of Engineering at Oregon State College here.

Increased use of mechanical and chemical methods in modern military tactics has greatly increased the demand for trained men in the field of engineering, Dean Dearborn said. This fact was discussed thoroughly at a recent conference of representatives of Pacific Northwest engineering colleges.

"Unless the present plan of engineer training is greatly expanded," he pointed out, "the effectiveness of the entire defense program may be jeopardized through a 'bottleneck' lack of trained men."

The Federal Government has recently ear-marked $17,500,000, through the United States Bureau of Education, Dean Dearborn said, to be used to supplement present college courses with special courses in defense engineering training, to be given by engineering colleges, thereby alleviating the demand for men skilled in this field.

Lifting Is Seen in 1942 Of Crop Restrictions

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 26 (AP)—N. E. Dodd, Western Division Director of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, predicts restrictions will be lifted from most American farm crops in 1942.

He told a group of AAA officials from 13 Western States yesterday that acreage restrictions likely would remain only on surplus crops, such as wheat, corn, and a few vegetables. A requirement that 20 per cent of farm acreage must be devoted to soil conserving crops probably will be retained.

Argentine Supreme Court To Get Charges Against Nazis

BUENOS AIRES, Argentint, Aug. 26 (AP)—Public Prosecutor Paul Munilla Lacasa has decided that accusations of monetary fraud against half a dozen German welfare organizations must be submitted to the Argentine Supreme Court because "there is partial evidence that members of the German Embassy are involved."

Warrants have been issued for 40 men, and most of these are being questioned in connection with the asserted fraud—the sending to Germany of money collected for welfare purposes.

Accountants studied books seized in raids by a Congressional committee at offices of the organizations in the same building as the German Embassy. Officers of these groups were declared to be the same as those of the Nazi political party outlawed by Argentina several years ago.

Gottfried Sanstede, press attache of the German Embassy, left by plane for Rio de Janeiro just as he was called to testify before the Congressional Committtee.

The German Embassy said that his fiight was a "routine trip" to Berlin and that he would return within "three or four weeks."

Withdrawal of German Ambassador Edmund von Thermann—demanded in Senate debate and twice reported imminent — was freely predicted in doplomatic circles.

Called to Report

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Netherlands Legation disclosed today that Dutchmen between the ages of 19 and 37 years residing in Brazil and other South American countries had been instructed to report for military service.

The military service law previously applicable to Netherlands territory upon other continents, a spokesman said, now has been extended by the London Government-in-Exile to Netherlands nationals in South America.

Paraguay Curfew

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Aug 26 (AP)—Declaring known political agitators were seeking to provoke student strikes in preparation for a general workers' strike, the Paraguayan Government decreed last night a 10 p. m. surfew for the Capital and forbade public meetings of any nature.

Only police, soldiers and sailors are permitted on the streets after curfew. All civilian vehicles as well as civilians are barred.

Hearst Loses Oil

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 26 (AP)—Two oil concessions held by William Randolph Heart were declared no longer subsistent in a publication ordered today by the Ministry of Economy. The concessions were listed as Numbers 1560 and 1616 in the municipality of Ojinaga, State of Chihuahua. The reason given was that Mr. Hearst did not follow up with confirmatory surface concessions.

Italian Ships Bought

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 26 (AP)—Argentina has formally concluded the purchase of 16 Italian vessels totaling 85,000 tons stranded in Argentine ports by the war.

The purchase brought Argentina's total merchant tonnage to 400,000 and was expected to help solve the shipping shortage.

Argentina got the ships at a bargain, paying $12,250,000. The Italians said they sacrificed the freighters in order to strengthen friendship with the Argentine.

The contract provided that Italy would have the option of repurchasing eight of the 16 vessels at the end of the war.

Cuba Orders Probe

HAVANA, Cuba, Aug. 26 (AP)—Immigration authorities ordered an investigation last night of 46 persons who were aboard a Haitian schooner, Caridad, seized off Santiago de Cuba by the gunboat Cuba.

The schooner had sailed from Aux Cayes, Haiti, it was said, and those aboard showed Cuban birth certificates to the commander of the gunboat. Authorities said they suspected the certificates were forged.

Autarchy in Argentina To Build Military Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Military autarchy, long advocated by national strategists but hitherto only partially prepared, has received parliamentary indorsement. The word itself—autarchy—has been written in a law creating the Bureau of Military Manufactures.

Depending only on the War Ministry, this Bureau, as an "autarchical organization," will take over all military establishments and is given the power, "acting publicly or privately," to build up the Argentine Army as a self-sufficient fighting force. The General Staff, accordingly, obtains almost a free hand, restricted of course by the money available.

Quinquennial planning is favored, even ordered, by the law. Thus an annual amount of 10,000,000 pesos, about $2,385,000, must be set aside from this year until 1945 for construction of factories. This, however, is not a limit. The Bureau will have its own budget and extra funds are anticipated. The Nation is not inclined to stint the Army or Navy.

Secret Debates

Debates on the law were secret. Unofficially, it is learned that, though varying viewpoints exist as to details, there is general recognition of the necessity for autarchy. The War, Finance, and Foreign Ministers attended the Chamber to answer questions of the deputies.

The Bureau will concentrate on industrial mobilization as for war. This calls for careful studies and investigations. Every national activity comes under its scrutiny. Farming, mining, and manufacturing must be geared for defense.

The national oil industry already is under development in accordance with defense specifications. Article 30 of the new law provides for the exploitation of national deposits of copper, iron, manganese, wolfram, aluminum, and other metals. Meantime export of these and "other defense necessities" is prohibited.

Apart from direct military production, factories erected or taken over may work for general consumption. This arrangement is to help in the training of war industry workers.

A buying mission is in Washington. It is headed by Col. Julio A. Checchi. One of the members, Maj. A. V. Wulfen, charged with acquiring raw materials and machinery, has gone to Pittsburgh to inspect equipment for the Argentine Army's steel-manufacturing plant.

Nation's Libraries on Jump For Defense Technical Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—These are big shopping days for librarians all over the United States. For, libraries are literally working night and day to help speed national defense production, and although their neighboring factories and industrial plants are busy stocking up on raw materials, libraries must fill their shelves with books and reading materials to help train workers in the most effective use of those raw materials.

As a result, the American Library Association finds that books on welding, sheet metal work, shop practice, shipbuilding, aeronautics, tool and diemaking, and blueprint reading, ordered by the dozens and even hundreds, occupy a major portion of most library buying lists these days. The Association is playing a vital role in furthering the national defense program through supplying specialized buying lists and other pertinent information on all available technical reading material.

The national defense emergency and its sudden industrial boom also immediately became a library emergency and a library boom. Libraries, where technical books had been in only occasional demand, found themselves besieged with requests for trade and vocational books far in excess of their supply. One library, for instance, was located adjacent to an airplane factory which had expanded from 3,000 to 14,000 employees. During the expansion 6,000 men had to learn blueprint reading and the library could not begin to cope with the demand for books. Increased demands for technical books have run as high as 500 per cent above normal circulation in some places.

To help supply this demand which is nationwide the American Library Association obtained a grant of $17,000 from the Carnegie Corporation to be used to further the libraries' contribution to the national defense. During the past year a major portion of this money has been used to finance the publication of buying lists of all of the books and other printed material in each of the most vital technical subjects. Similar lists were also devoted to democracy and civil liberties and to books which are slated to help further relations with Canada and with the Latin-American countries.

The lists of technical books are issued not only to libraries to help them select books for quick purchases, but are also made available to vocational schools, government agencies, and industrial concerns, many of which are building their own libraries. Many of the libraries reported that never before had there been so many requests for books on all phases of shipbuilding. Therefore, one of the lists was devoted to this subject with a special section devoted to forthcoming books. Practically all libraries report marked increases in the use of machine shop books. A special pamphlet was prepared on "The Shop's Library," to enable vocational and trade schools to build up their own reference libraries not only with suitable books, but pamphlets, manuals, booklets, and periodicals as well. The new industrial trends also were responsible for bibliographies on tank construction, ordnance work, pattern making, radio, foundry work, electricity, and many other shop practices. Two of the most frequently used guides are those on aerial photography and aeronautic training. A majority of the requests are for books and reading material simply written for men with a rather limited education and reading ability.

F.B.I. Asks Aid of War Veterans

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26 (AP)—Louis B. Nichols, Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, called upon the Veterans of Foreign Wars today for assistance in stamping out the "fifth column" in America.

Speaking at the veterans' national convention, he advised, however, against individual detective methods because the "well-intended citizens who take it upon themselves to investigate suspicious activities . . . are not helping but hindering the authorities."

He said citizens should advise the F. B. I. of matters deserving investigation.

"From the very beginning of the emergency," he said, "we have proceeded on the theory that it is better to prevent sabotage than to later apprehend the saboteurs. Naturally this is far less spectacular but much more beneficial to the country."

He said "fifth columnists" organize on two fronts, one by spending money, time and energy on propaganda; the other, by collecting military and industrial information.

The gold medal and $300 scholarship award given annually by the veterans of foreign wars was presented today to Douglas R. Becker of Queens Village, New York, who qualified for the honor by excellence in scholarship, school and church leadership, athletic achievements, and a life-saving feat.

The encampment set aside most of today to give Philadelphia its biggest military parade after hearing a plea from Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson for better civilian morale.

Approximately 40,000 veterans and members of the V. F. W. Auxiliary and some 35,000 others were to march in the big show which was expected to take eight hours starting at noon to pass the reviewing stand. Officials expected 250 bands along with detachments of police, army, navy and marines.

Climaxing convention opening activities, Mr. Patterson last night called on all Americans to wake up "from the daydream that in donating a leaky percolator to the Government we have done our bit for our country."

"We will begin to develop a national morale," he said, "when we begin to appreciate the fact that our national existence is menaced and that we must pay a stiff price in money and comfort, if in nothing else, to assure its safety. Once we have established national civilian morale, the problem of soldier morale will have cared for itself.

All Workers in Firm Buy Defense Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The entire personnel of the Motor Transit Company, from the president down to the bus cleaners have adopted the voluntary deduction plan for the purchase of defense bonds.

This is the first large company in Jacksonville district to go 100 per cent for bond purchase, John L. Fahs, Collector of Internal Revenue and chairman of the defense bonds campaign, said.

Japan's Threats Backfire in Atlantic

By Randall Gould

Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States.

When Japan joined the Axis alliance it loaded a gun and pointed it at the democracies. Prime Minister Churchill's week-end speech provided a serious backfire. Today Japan ruefully regards the discharged blunderbuss and wishes it had never been picked up in the first place.

Japan's international policies since September of 1931 have been based on making the other fellow back up. When after long hesitation Tokyo signed up with Germany and Italy last year, it was in the belief that Axis policies in Europe and Japanese policies in the Far East were in this and other respects similar, potent, and on the highroad to virtually undisputed success against foes hopelessly disorganized.

It has been particularly the Japanese need to keep the United States and Great Britain from joining in common cause, for one good and sufficient reason. That reason is profound conviction, based on solid facts, that a united Anglo-American front (and perhaps only that) must mean ruin for the Japanese program of Far East hegemony.

Britain and America United

With dismay, Japan has watched a growing sentiment in America that Britain must not be beaten—that Hitler must not win. It is true that past utterances of such spokesmen as President Roosevelt have mostly concentrated on Germany, with only passing or implied reference to Japan. But Japanese leaders could draw logical conclusions and their best hope has been that Britain was in such sore plight with Germany that it would not stand firm against Japan. Even if America took a stronger Far East stand, it was hoped that Uncle Sam must stand virtually or wholly alone.

From no other quarter than Mr. Churchill himself could come really devastating news, therefore. And Mr. Churchell s statement was calculated to carry conviction. Perhaps not all of it will be presented to the Japanese public in exactly the form it reached listeners of the democracies. The Japanese as a whole were not listening to Mr. Churchill on the radio. If any English-speaking Japanese were so bold as to try with one of the few Japanese radio sets capable of picking up the broadcast direct from London, he would be subject to long imprisonment under terms of the national mobilization law.

Japan's monopolistic Domei News Agency takes its orders from the Government. The foreign staffs of the big Japanese newspapers follow suit. Thus it may be taken for granted that some parts of the speech were either suppressed or softened in translation for the public at large, notably the declaration that Japan had been "invading and harrying the 500,000,000 inhabitants of China" and that the Japanese armies have been "wandering about that vast land in futile excursions, carrying with them carnage, ruin and corruption, and calling it 'the Chinese incident'."

One Ray of Hope Seen

But there was an essential paragraph which undoubtedly got through to the people of Japan. It was the one in which Mr. Churchill emphasized that every effort will be made to secure a peaceful settlement, and that "the United States are laboring with infinite patience to arrive at a fair and amicable settlement which will give Japan the utmost reassurance for her legitimate interests."

That is the kind of talk Japan is hungry for, although of course Japanese interpretations of "legitimate interests" are very different from those of the democracies. Much will be made of that, coupled with word of Ambassador Vichisabura Normura's patiently persuasive conversations with Secretary Hull and the President in Washington.

But no amount of censorship will serve to shut off Mr. Churchill's significant conclusion: If all hopes fail, Britain will unhesitantly range herself by the side of the United States. That simple but biting declaration means to Japan that its efforts to drive a Far East wedge between Britain and America has failed, and in that failure lies the seed of doom to all aspects of Japanese efforts to overwhelm and exploit others against their will.

Nothing But Trouble

Had there been no previous Axis alliance, and if the Axis were at the moment in better shape, it might now be a conceivable move—dictated by the pressure of Japan's expansionist policies—to counter by joining the Axis. But Japan has already joined the Axis, and thus far got nothing out of it but trouble.

Far too many Japanese for the comfort of the ruling clique are well aware that this Axis union has meant relatively little for Japan (aside from the pressure on Vichy about Indo-China, and that might have been had anyway) by comparison with the continual Nazi urgency that Japan "start something" against Britain or America, preferably both, in the Far East.

Japan sees itself being pressed to become a German catspaw at the very time that the most dangerous of combinations is forming to put its whole position in peril as never before. The old formula of threat, and retreat by the opponent, is breaking down. Quite often other nations are now taking the initiative, and now comes Mr. Churchill's frank offer of peace or the sword.

For that, in effect, is what the matter boils down to from the Japanese viewpoint. Japan reluctantly realizes that it is not absolutely necessary to go on with policies of grab. Suppressed yet still potent business elements ache for a chance to liquidate the China war on almost any terms and proceed to cash in commercially on the plight of the rest of the world. They would like to be friends with America, Britain, and China.

Has Backed Down Before

No matter how often it is repeated that Japan's courses are "immutable," that they cannot be changed, the record of history shows how many changes have been dictated by precisely such a state of affairs as Mr. Churchill and Mr. Churchill have now brought about.

Confronted by force it could not hope to win over, in the past, Japan has backed down—and lived to profit by it. Now it knows that its only other choice is to add one or two more provocations, get into a war against the combined forces of Britain and America (probably plus Russia and the Netherlands Indies), and go to smash.

It is always perilous to forecast too dogmatically about such a country as Japan, placed in a desperate position. But few who know the Japanese will take a great deal of stock in the "national harakiri" theory, the idea that if pressed hard Japan's leaders would fling their nation into final disaster.

There is still quite a lot of hard common sense, with a good commercial bent, in Japan. The best way to bring this to the fore is to confront Japan with an unflinching display of unified force and courage. This Mr. Churchill, backed by Mr. Roosevelt, has done. It is likely to prove an historic act of friendship to the Japanese themselves.

Indies Oppose Japan With U. S. and Britain

By the Associated Press

Batavia, N. E. I., Aug. 26

The Netherlands East Indies Government, like Great Britain and the United States, is applying anti-Japanese measures in order to keep from "contributing to the maintenance and rise of Japanese war power," Minister H. J. Van Mook told the People's Council today.

Mr. Van Mook, given Ministerial rank to take charge of economic negotiations with Japan which failed to satisfy Japanese demands, stressed in answer to a question that "our policy corresponds to that of Britain and the United States, which is understandable because Japanese threats also are affecting their interest."

Symbol of Democratic Determination

Wide World

'V' Pin for Norwegian Forces in England

Mrs. Anthony Drexel Biddle, wife of the United States Ambassador to Norway-in-Exile, presents a "V" for Victory pin to General Fleischer, officer commanding the Norwegian armed forces in Britain. Photo passed by British censor.

Beaverbrook Reports on U. S.; Production in Full Swing

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP) — Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, who recently returned from conferences in Washington, declared today that the United States was in the full swing of production and that there had been no slowdown since Germany invaded Russia.

Asked at a press conference if the United States was near to entry into the war, Lord Beaverbrook replied that such a decision was the business of the people of the United States.

"What do you think?" reporters persisted.

"I'd like to see them in," he said, lifting his voice.

Then, repeating this statement, he said:

"It's nobody's business other than citizens of the United States. But if I am not to be hypocritical I'd like to see them in now."

He commented that there was no need for tank modernization in the United States.

"They have fine light tanks in the M-3," he said, adding that United States tanks are arriving in Britain "in considerable numbers."

Planes of Fine Quality

"I feel no pessimism about increasing United States production," he asserted.

Of Americans airplanes he said, "they are just as fine as any product in this country or any other country."

Lord Beaverbrook said that last week was the biggest Britain ever had in tank production.

He called Britain's gun output good and added that production of explosives was "entirely pleasing for the moment."

However, he continued, "we now are in the unhappy state of having more troops than weapons," and said that while production in Britain was improving, it was not up to his expectations after two years of war.

He remarked that he was going to ask the United States for permission to send an exhibition of weapons to Washington.

Must Do Still More

Speaking of the progress of the war, Lord Beaverbrook said, "we must work harder and do more. We should not depend on America to take tasks off our shoulders or on Russia to do our job."

Britain has decided to abandon some imports from the United States, particularly iron and steel, because of the growth of the American program, Lord Beaverbrook said.

For example, Britain might limit pig iron imports and receive in their place more finished products, he explained.

He said that he did not know whether he would attend the projected British-Russian-American conference in Moscow, but that he would go to the United States again.

"I'm always glad to go there," he remarked.

Long Way to Go

PONTARDAWE, Wales, Aug. 26 (CP Cable)—The British Security Minister, Mr. Herbert Morrison, speaking here Aug. 24, warned Britain that it is "facing the deadliest military power in history and the process of defeating it has hardly even yet begun."

He said continued Russian success in staving off Nazi attacks gives Britain a few more months in which to make a great effort before the renewal of German attacks in the spring, "and that's the most optimistic forecast. Things may not turn out so well."

"We in the west," he added, "may ourselves have to sustain during the next few months a tremendous German onslaught."

Production First

NORWICH, England, Aug. 26 (CP Cable)—The Labor Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, told Britain's workers here Aug. 24 that "greater output now might shorten the war by months" and urged renewed production effort to demonstrate admiration for Russian resistance in a practical way.

Mr. Bevin warned that action will be taken against women giving up war work without permission and explained there was apparently a misunderstanding in absorption of labor. He said the mining industry appeared slow in taking up an offer of more than 35,000 men.

He told the labor management in industry generally: "There's no time for arguing. . . . It is our bounden duty to keep this machine at its highest pitch of perfection."

Britain Speeds Work on Arming New Battleship

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Great Britain's newest battleship, the 35,000-ton Duke of York, was reported ready today to take her place alongside her sister ships, the King George V and the Prince of Wales.

Shipyard men were reported working in day and night shifts to complete the arming of the vessel with ten 14-inch guns, sixteen 5.25-inch guns, four multiple pompoms and several smaller guns. Each carries four aircraft and one catapult.

The Duke of York is the third of five warships of the King George V class laid down in 1937.

[The King George V carried Viscount Halifax, Ambassador to the United States, into Baltimore on her maiden voyage last winter. President Roosevelt conferred with Prime Minister Winston Churchill aboard the Prince of Wales in their recent Atlantic meeting.]

Nazis Capture Novgorod In Advance on Leningrad

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Aug. 26

Forcing their way through another link in the chain of Leningrad's outer defenses, the Germans have captured Novgorod and advanced to within 35 miles of the main Moscow-Leningrad Railway, Moscow advices said.

A communiqué declared that Red Army defense forces withdrew from the manufacturing city 100 miles southeast of Leningrad after days of stubborn resistance.

Heavy fighting was reported overnight along the entire front.

Soviet press dispatches said Leningrad's hastily-drilled people's army had gone into action alongside the regular Red troops—checking the Finnish thrust toward Leningrad from the north and the German drive past Kingisepp from the west.

Heavy Losses Inflicted

Dispatches to Pravda, Communist Party organ, said the Germans were forced to bring up reinforcements to fill gaps in their ranks caused by tremendous losses.

Twenty-four hours of drenching rain was reported to have soaked the whole vast battlefront from Leningrad to the Ukraine, and Russians counted on increasingly bad weather to help bog down the German advance.

The early-morning communiqué made no specific mention of sectors outside the Leningrad area. The Russians took this as an indication there had been no changes in the battlefront in the Gomel area, where Red Army counter-attacks were reported yesterday, or in the Ukraine where Russian forces were reported holding out at Odessa and on the west bank of the Dnieper around Dnieperopetrovsk.

Finnish Drive Continues

German military reports described the Finnish drive from the north as approaching close to the Karelian isthmus town of Viborg.

The Germans declared they had repulsed Red Army counterattacks in the central section near Gomel. They said the last Russian bridgeheads on the west bank of the Dnieper were being mopped up one by one.

Meanwhile the Luftwaffe was reported today by Berlin to have struck far beyond Dnieperopetrovsk yesterday at Russian troops described as retreating east of the Dnieper River.

The bombers were said to have taken a heavy toll of the troops and left smashed guns and trucks along the road. German fliers reported that a Russian monitor sank in the Dnieper River after being bombed.

Air Raids Near Kiev

In raids east of Kiev the Germans said they shot down nine Russian planes and damaged many on the ground.

Important rail lines and truck columns were listed as the Luftwaffe's principal targets along the central and northern front.

Stukas also attacked Red Forces at besieged Tallinn in Estonia.

The Germans said their own losses during yesterday's air operations along the eastern front were five planes—to 68 Russian planes reported destroyed.

The Russians reported that their naval forces had attacked a Nazi convoy loaded with troops, supplies and tanks in the Baltic Sea and sank two of four transports, running the other two aground violently, and shattering two of the accompanying torpedo boats.

U. S.-Japan 'Negotiations' Arouse Concern in China

CHUNGKING, China, Aug. 26 (AP)—Winston Churchill's assertion that the United States is laboring to reach a settlement with Japan burst upon the Chungking public with the effect of shock today and provoked dismayed images of Far Eastern appeasement.

Official circles, however, said they could not conceive of the possibility of any settlement not fully within the framework of the Churchill-Roosevelt eight-point declaration and the Nine-Power Pact.

"I am sure the friendly powers will not betray China," said Vice-Premier H. H. Kung.

[Prime Minister hurchill's assertion that Britain and the United States were trying to obtain a peaceful settlement with Japan was described as "nothing but a big lie" by Nichi Nichi, one of the most influential Japanese newspapers. Nichi Nichi called on Britain to end "anti-Japanese" activities immediately.]

Foreign Minister Quo Tai-Chi said he felt no apprehension over the American attempt to reach an amicable settlement "because the democracies can no more change from their policy of opposition to aggression than Japan can abandon her policy of aggression.

The Foreign Minister said in a press conference yesterday that Prime Minister Churchill's Sunday speech and diplomatic conversations in Washington and Tokyo were an unmistakable warning to Japan that if it continued its aggression it would bring upon itself a conflict with "armed policemen."

"I doubt very much whether the warning will be seriously heeded," he said.

Declaring he welcomed Mr. Churchill's warning to Japan, Mr. Quo nevertheless disagreed on one point—the British Prime Minister's statement that Japan had imitated Hitler and Mussolini.

"Japan initiated such blustering," he said.

Talks 'Welcome'

TOKYO, Aug. 26 (AP) — Japan would welcome negotiations with the United States to ease tension in the Far East "if we can come to a reasonable conclusion," Koh Ishii, Japanese Cabinet Information Bureau spokesman, said today.

Mr. Ishii, who made this statement in response to questions at a press conference, said, however, he had no information that any such negotiations were under way.

Asked about the purpose of recent talks between Japanese Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura and Secretary of State Cordell Hull in Washington, the spokesman merely replied:

"I am not informed."

Commenting on the British-Russian invasion of Iran, Mr. Ishii said:

"The peace-loving American nation must have been shocked by this unprovoked act."

Japan, he said, was shocked also.

The Japanese press characterized the British-Russian action as aggression, and Nichi Nichi said:

"The Anglo-Soviet demands regarding the expulsion of Germans in Iran amounted to high-handed interference in Iran's domestic affairs."

Domei said a well-qualified observer declared Britain and Russia had exposed a complete lack of international faith.

Count Ladislaws von Mirbach-Geldern, press attaché of the German Embassy, said Prime Minister Winston Churchill's Sunday references to Japan were part of a British strategy to split the Axis camp.

He declared that one day after Mr. Churchill talked of protecting minority peoples he sent his troops into Iran.

"We should take care," the German attaché said, "not to play into the hands of the British plot and thus be divided and ruled."

Burma Road Tax Protested

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The British Government has made "urgent" official representations to the Burma Government seeking removal of the 1 per cent transit duty levied against United States Lend-Lease supplies en route to China over the Burma Road, according to an informed source.

This source explained that "Burma is strictly self-governing in internal affairs and therefore Britain can only make known its views on such a matter."

Removal Asked

CHUNGKING, China, Aug. 26 (AP)—Daniel Arnstein, one of the trio of American traffic experts who have more than doubled the flow of supplies over the Burma Road in the past two weeks, declared that British Burma's one per cent ad valorem tax on American lend-lease material for China should be removed.

Elimination of the tax would save fighting China millions of dollars, Mr. Arnstein declared, and he said he would start a drive to cancel it when he returns to the United States.

Mr. Arnstein and Marco Hellman, both of New York, and Harold Davis, of Hartford, Conn., already have stepped up the Burma Road's traffic, and a greater increase is expected when 4,500 new American trucks start operating under supervision of Lieut. James Wilson of New Orleans, an experienced truckman who has been made Assistant American Military Attaché here.

Arnstein described the Burma tax as an "iniquitous imposition" and pointed out that if China received $1,000,000,000 worth of material Burma would collect $10,000,000.

"I'm no politician," Arnstein exclaimed. "I'm just a truckman, but with Burma sitting on a powder keg herself I see no reason why she should take money at the expense of a potential military ally. I told the Governor of Burma, Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, so.

"The tax has got to go and it's going. Wait till this story busts wide open in the United States and see what happens."

Japanese Army Won't 'Stop'

SHANGHAI, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Japanese Army is determined to continue its policies in the Far East—policies which British Prime Minister Winston Churchill said Sunday have "got to stop"—Lieut. Col. Kunio Akiyama, spokesman for the Japanese forces in China, said today.

Commenting on Mr. Churchill's radiocast, Colonel Akiyama said the Japanese Army was not afraid of this "threat" to Japan. "Such propaganda as Winston Churchill's cannot change the attitude or policies of Japan," he said.

"His speech," continued the spokesman, "contained a sort of threat to Japan. That is of no avail. We are not afraid of such a threat.

"What we observe with greater concern is his ulterior motive—that is, to induce the United States into war."

Asked against whom the United States were thus being urged to war, Colonel Akiyama replied "not necessarily against Japan alone."

"Churchill," the spokesman continued, "branded Japanese military operations in China as invasion and aggression, and criticized alleged Japanese territorial ambitions in Siam, Singapore, and the Philippines. Such ambitions do not exist.

"As far as the China incident is concerned, the Japanese Army never has lost sight of its ultimate purpose, and it is fully confident its own case is justified."

Colonel Akiyama said the Churchill speech was unsuccessful propaganda.

"Recently Britain has invaded three countries—Iran, Iraq and Syria—on the pretext that elements undesirable to Britain were residing there," he said. "If such a reason justifies invasion, we are constrained to recall that there existed many undesirable elements in China before the incident broke out."

Thai Premier Yields Authority

BANGKOK, Thailand, Aug. 25. Delayed (AP)—Premier Luang Bipul Songgram has retired from active participation in Thailand's Government, giving up three important Cabinet positions and retaining the Premiership in name only, an announcement said tonight.

The Premier for three years held the portfolios of defense, foreign affairs and interior. The announcement said the changes were made for convenience and to relieve Mr. Bipul Songgram from the pressure of work.

Lieut. Gen. Luang Promyodhi was promoted to Defense Minister a week ago; Nai Direk Jayanam, Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister, moved up today to be Minister; and Luang Chaveng Sakdi-Songgram, a Deputy Minister of the Interior, became Minister.

Police Maj.-Gen. Aduldet Charas, a Deputy Minister of the Interior and Director General of the Police, was appointed to act for Mr. Bipul Songgram in all his capacities as Premier. The Premiership includes the title of Supreme Commander of Thailand's armed forces.

Conference Denied

MOSCOW, Aug. 26 (AP) — Tass denied today a Japanese report that representatives of the Soviet and Chungking Governments met at Chita, Siberia, and discussed in a week-long conference problems affecting Japan.

An announcement by Tass said: "Despite an official Soviet denial made as early as Aug. 5, on Aug. 23 the newspaper Asahi printed a report stating that in the first half of August a conference allegedly took place in Chita between represenatives of the Soviet and Chinese Governments, that this conference was attended by 16 Chinese delegates, that it lasted a whole week, that problems affecting Japan were discussed at this conference, et cetera. Tass is authorized to refute this report of Asahi as fabricated."

American Seamen Assured on Jobs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Maritime Commission assured American seamen there was no danger they would be replaced by aliens on United States flag vessels as a result of an executive order signed by the President.

"Wrong interpretation," Chairman Emory S. Land said in a statement, "has been placed in some circles" on the order "waiving compliance with the provisions of law relating to masters, officers, members of the crew, and crew accomodations on certain vessels."

One provision of the law requires that officers and seamen on United States flag vessels shall be United States citizens. Any waiver of that provision, Admiral Land said, would apply only to vessels seized under the ship requisition law of June 6, 1941.

Commisson attaches explained that out of the 54 vessels thus far acquired under that Act, only five are flying the United States flag and they are in the service of the Navy and the Army, not in the merchant marine. The others were placed under Panamanian registry.

Nazi Communiqué: Boy Scouts 'Beaten' After Hard Battle

BRESLAU, Germany, Aug. 26 (AP)—Nazi-inspired Sports Week for totalitarian youth opened here today after a keynote speaker, Helmut Möckel, Deputy Hitler Youth Leader, declared the British-conceived Boy Scout movement "has been broken."

Herr Möckel, addressing the youths in the Jahrhundert Halle last night, blamed "American and English influence" for the absence of Swedish and Swiss Boy Scouts from the sports festival.

The brown-shirted boys and white-bloused girls in the audience hissed and booed loudly.

Noting the increased stress on the military tone of the youth movement, Herr Möcked called on the contestants to observe fair play in the week-long program of shooting, swimming, running and spear-throwing.

Participants or honor guests include representatives from Japan, Hungary, Belgium, Norway, Croatia, Iraq, Finland, Slovakia, Holland, Denmark, Rumania, Portugal, Spain and Thailand.

Back Parachute Fails But Jumper Qualifies

FORT BENNING, Ga., Aug. 26 (AP)—A five-man subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee, watching a jumping demonstration of parachute troops at Fort Benning, got an unscheduled thrill.

Private Benjamin F. Mourey, of Bloomsburg, Pa., making his fifth and qualifying jump, left a plane at 1,200 feet. His back parachute failed to open and he plummeted 800 feet before he could open his emergency 'chute and float to a perfect landing.

Shortly afterwards, Representative R. E. Thomason (D.) of Texas presented a silver badge to Private Mourey as a qualified parachutist and congratulated him for his presence of mind.

Nazis 'Outtalk' Air Kibitzer

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP) — The German radio used three fast-talking news announcers in place of one last night and kept a mystery kibitzer of the air from getting in a word edgewise.

Recently the kibitzer, speaking on the same wave-length as the German domestic programs, has scolded the Reich with such statements as "this is all lies" whenever the German announcer paused between items.

In the 9 o'clock news radiocast in Germany last night, however, London listeners heard three separate announcers read so rapidly and without intervals between items that it was almost impossible to understand them. Loud, martial music drowned out the final words of the program.

Last night as soon as the announcer said, "That ends the news" the kibitzer's voice promised: "But the lying will continue to morrow."

The station itself said in an announcement explaining the interruptions that "the Bolsheviks tried to tune themselves in on one of our stations. Counter measures are being applied."

More Short Air Flights; Means Wider Plane Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Airplane passengers are flying shorter distances than they did five years ago. Half the air passengers in the United States today fly less than 250 miles. Only one-twentieth fly more than 1,000 miles. So says the United Air Lines in a summary made from a recent Civil Aeronautics report. As might be expected, Westerners travel longer distances than do folks in the thickly settled industrial East. Shorter trips, says the Air Lines, mean air travel is being accepted more generally as a natural mode of transportation.

Vichy Tightens Curbs on Jews

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Vichy Government fell into step today with regulations of German authorities in Occupied France for the "Aryanizing" of Jewish business and extension of the regulations to shares, property and real estate holdings.

Jewish Commissioner Xavier Vallat was empowered to name Ayran administrators for any Jewish-owned business, building, real estate or furnishings except actual homes. The regulations will apply throughout France.

Tank Production Up to Schedule

DETROIT, Aug. 26 (AP)—K. T. Keller, President of the Chrysler Corporation, today told newspapermen who gathered to watch the performance of Chrysler's medium tanks that "before long we will be making more tanks than you can count."

Mr. Keller said he was not allowed to disclose the present volume of production at Chrysler's arsenal, but that "we were scheduled to make five tanks a day and I believe I may safely tell you that we are up to schedule."

"I'd hate to be within a mile of one of the cannons when it goes off," he said, declining to discuss further the tanks' armament.

The President of the corporation—which is also producing anti-aircraft cannon, military trucks, shells, cartridge cases and other defense materials—said industry would be the "backbone" of the United States Army and added newspapers had a "distinct opportunity for establishing, in the United States particularly, a wholesome respect in the organizations that, after all, have to win the war."

Chrysler has an initial order for 1,000 tanks to cost $34,500,000.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

FOR A. 1. GROCERIES SHOP AT IRWINS

75 Years' Experience and 180 Branches in Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, Lytham-St. Annes, etc.

Siesta Craftsmanship

well demonstrates the beauty and dignity of the finest English Furniture

N. H. CHAPMAN & CO., Ltd.
77 Northumberland Street
2-10 Prudhoe Street
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.
20 Lowther St., Carlisle.
Since 1847 standard of furniture quality

Schofields LEEDS
Department Store
HAIRDRESSING
RESTAURANT
LADIES & CHILDREN'S
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

Schofields (Leeds) Ltd., The Headrow, Leeds 1.

McDonalds Limited
EDINBURGH

A Family Establishment of unique standing—famous for quality and distinctive choice.

McDONALDS specialise in Piece Silks, Materials, Gowns, Hats, Coats and Suits, also Knitwear, Children's Outfitting, Shoes and all the accessories of Modern Attire for Ladies.

◆

McDONALDS LTD.

10-14 James Street, Harrogate and 21-31 Buchanan Street Glasgow

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

GLASS
FOR BEAUTY AND UTILITY

Our crafts men are expert designers of stained, leaded and Ornamental Glass of every description and have a wide experience in embossing, silvering and beveling. Decorative mirrors, glass table tops, etc. Vitrolite Glass for lining kitchens, bathroom walls, etc.

CUNNINGHAM DICKSON & WALKER
Proprietor: D. Pinkerton
31 Sth. Frederick St. Phone 24388
28 Leith St. and 60 Home St.

FURNISHINGS OF TASTE
for
Lounge, Dining and Bedroom
in Pleasing Designs and Artistic Woods.

CARPETS
From India, Persia and China, also Wilton, Axminster, Tufted and Hair Carpets.
SOFT FURNISHINGS
by the Leading Manufacturers

John Taylor & Son Ltd.
110 Princes Street, Edinburgh, Scotland

Move Into Iran Opens Route for Anglo-U. S. Aid to Russia

Open supply line to seas in south important factor—New light thrown on transfer of Wavell.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 26 — Definite military aid to Russia appears to be assured by British decision to move with the Russians into Iran.

The move will open up an extremely valuable through road for supplies to the Soviet from Britain and the United States and robs the Nazis of a point of takeoff for any leap toward India.

The fact that the British operations are under control of Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, newly appointed Commander in Chief for India, throws light at last on the recent changes in the Middle East command that were construed by some as indicating a loss of confidonce in the general's ability.

As the situation stands today with Turkey neutral between the Nazis and Iran and the Soviet still barring the way to German divisions attempting to drive down through Russia from the north, establishment of British-Soviet control in Iran is not regarded here as an excessively formidable task since the Iranian Army of about 150,000 trained troops is small and inadequately equipped and the degree of prompt German assistance is problematical.

Assurance to Teheran

The British and Soviet Governments have assured Iran that their new military move has been undertaken merely to frustrate Nazi plans and further those of the Allies and that armies of occupation will be withdrawn directly the danger of Iran being used as a Nazi base and propaganda center has passed.

Collaboration between the British and Russian soldiers may not have a direct bearing on battles raging at present in Russia, but it may be extremely important in relation to future events in Soviet territory, since it opens up a muchneeded supply line between Soviet troops and the warm seas of the South, to which Britain and the United States can send material aid.

Importance of British and America aid to Russia and of "very great assistance already rendered by the Royal Air Force in bombing Nazi industrial and military installations" were stressed by Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador, here when he, Mrs. Maisky and members of the Soviet military mission were guests of the Officers' Sunday Club at Grosvenor House Hotel.

Red Emblem Prominent

The Red flag, with sickle, hammer and five-pointed star, was prominent among national standards of the Allies in this Park Lane setting, where scores of society women help the Dowager Marchioness of Townshend to run weekly social events for the benefit of officers of many countries. Mr. Maisky's remarks were vigorously applauded by Poles, Czechs, Frenchmen, Belgians, Norwegians, Netherlanders and British.

The Soviet Ambassador said he had not slightest doubt but that the Nazis would go the way of all other invaders of his country "It isn't question of can we win—we have no doubt about that—it is a question of what will be the cost," he said. He added that the answer depends to a great measure on the extent to which the duration of hostilities can be curtailed by aid forthcoming from the British Empire and the United States.

The urgency of this matter is being emphasized repeatedly by the press and the public here.

Supply Lines Decisive

Getting bombers to Soviet bases is a feat that can be carried out across Germany itself now that the range has grown so long for sub-stratosphere machines—and that is not the only direct route either.

Supply lines are going to be deciding considerations in this war. A new route is being opened up from the United States to West Africa, thence across the continent to the Middle East, to augment American cargoes delivered there via the Red Sea.

This encourages the view that continuous reinforcement sufficiently solid to permit release of some of the Allies' air power in the Middle East to Russia might be effected in anticipation of supplies coming more slowly by other channels.

Another route that would seem to be practicable for the latest type of American planes is Alaska to Vladivostok.

The extent whereto the Soviet has developed its war and civil aviation in the past few years is not generally appreciated, but its commercial airfields alone are believed to exceed 300, and a good deal of specialized effort has been devoted to night flying between more widely separated ones.

Russia's ability, up to the present, to make good the aircraft losses from a vast pool of completed machines has been impressive. Centres of manufacture are said to be so widely distributed that the supply is unlikely to be short circuited by destruction of one or two if the Germans reach them. This, however, does not alter the fact that augmentation of actual fighting resources in the air would tend to cut down the price Russia is paying.

Defense by Counterattack

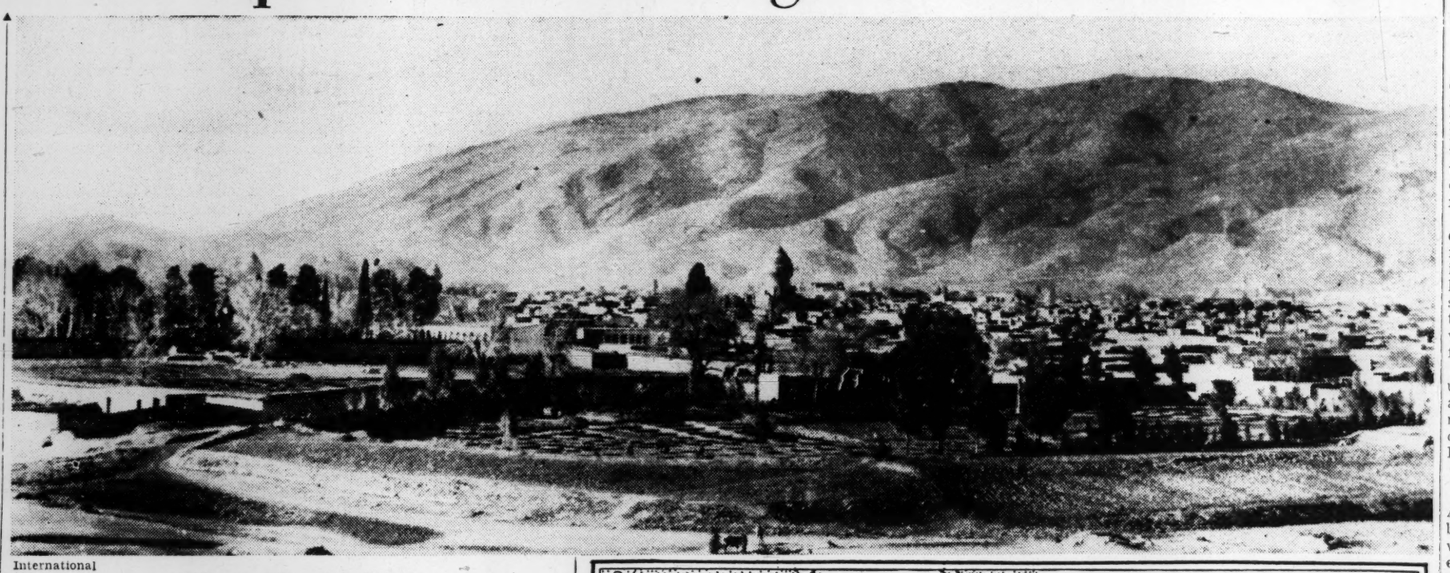
Counterattack is a favorite Russian method of defense—it was that even during the World War when grave defects in their supply system let down the Czar's soldiers so badly. While the Luftwaffe has been hitting ahead of Nazi columns, the Red Air Force has been striking back at Berlin from Baltic island bases in the region of Kronstad, although that city is now menaced by the assault upon Leningrad.

Meanwhile, the soil of Russia is dotted with wrecks of Nazi planes that could have been used against Britain in the West if Hitler had not decided upon a detour via Russia.

German military spokesmen have been concerned lately with explaining to the world that no matter what his speed programs were outlined for public consumption by the Nazi Party's propaganda department as to the speed wherewith the German Army would prevail over Russia, the most optimistic anticipations of the high command itself have been exceeded.

Oct. 16 was date they forecast for the fall of Moscow, said one speaker on the Berlin Radio—and if this is true Hitler's Army chiefs doubtless consider themselves well ahead of schedule.

Britain's declared intention of persisting with steadily intensifying bombing of the Reich from British bases until present raiding forces of 300 or more planes at a time look like puny expeditions is obviously based on the opinion President Roosevelt has confidently voiced—that the Russians can hold out for the entire winter. If this assessment should not prove accurate, however, then the Germans are likely to start air campaigning on the fiercest lines in the West—in which case any serious weakening of Britain's air strength to aid Russia would in retrospect appear as ill advised as it would seem wise if it had been the means of making sure the Russians did hold out.



International

A Typical Iranian City

Barren mountains and a more fertile cultivated plain make up the surroundings of Shiraz, a town of Iran. The domes of Say Id Mir Muhammad and other shrines, all built in the thirteenth century, can be seen in the distance.

By a Staff Artist

British and Russian Moves

Black arrows indicate points specifically mentioned in dispatches regarding the Russian advance into Iran. White arrows show similar points in regard to the British advance.

By a Staff Artist

Iran's Industry

Here is indicated pictorially Iran's production, much of which—particularly the oil reserves—is connected with the Anglo-Russian invasion which is partly aimed to prevent Germany getting a prior hold on the country.

British and Russians in Iran Tread Ancient and Storied Sod

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—Today's advance of British and Russian troops across the barren mountains and burning deserts of Iran, formerly Persia, extends the world's defense against the Axis to an oil-rich nation which has only recently started to emerge from centuries of virtual isolation.

But Iran has comparatively suddenly become a rapidly-modernizing country which is a vital link in Britain's Middle East supply lines. Its ways and its wealth are set forth in a bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society which places it as the world's fourth largest producer of oil.

The principal oil fields, operated under a British concession, extend along the western frontier and near the Persian Gulf, whence the oil is shipped to India and other British fronts.

Land of the Parsees

"Iran and her eastern neighbor, Afghanistan, fom a vast plateau between Turkey and Iraq on the west and India and Tibet on the east," the Bulletin says. "To the northwest is the Russian Caucasus, whose oil fields are even richer. The Caspian Sea and Russian Turkistan complete the northern border, while on the south, the hot Persian Gulf empties into the Arabian Sea.

"Iran is almost three times as large as France, yet on its arid land live only a third as many people. The population figure of 15,000,000 is only an estimate, for it is hard to count nomadic herdsmen who perhaps make up a fourth of the total. Careful irrigation has increased the amount of farm land and has helped persuade wandering tribesmen to settle in villages.

"Renowned since Xerxes built his empire there 26 centuries ago, Ancient Persia was crossed by the great silk routes in the days of caravan travel. Today there are asphalt highways capable of carrying heavy truck traffic.

Rail From Gulf to Sea

"The 886-mile Trans-Iranian Railway from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea was completed three years ago. A branch line connecting this road with the Caucasus is almost finished.

"Along with improved transportation, opening of the vast oil fields was responsible for forcing contact with the western world. In Iran's modern awakening, women have cast off their veils, men have donned European clothes, schools have been opened under English supervision, and cotton mills, sugar and tobacco factories are rising in cities where the artistic hand weaving of Persian rugs once was the chief occupation.

"Teheran, the capital, lost its lovely tiled gates as hotels, hospitals, and fine new government buildings were erected. Camel trains now stay on the edge of the city. Even the graceful Peacock Throne of the Shah is obscured by a new jeweled chair."

Any Raid on Caucasian Oil Faces Turkey's Poor Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—If a western European power attempted to reach the oil-rich Russian Caucasus region through Turkey, the restricted rail and road facilities of Eastern Turkey might seriously impede the transport of men and materials to the Soviet frontier.

"Only one through rail line reaches the Caucasus area from the west or south. The line runs from central Turkey through Erzincan and Erzurum to the Russian border and Tiflis, Capital of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic," points out a bulletin from the National Geographic Society.

"Soldiers or supplies moving eastward through Turkey on the single railroad line to the Georgian border must change trains twice and ride over tracks of three different widths. West of Erzurum, the line is of standard European gauge. A narrow-gauge mountain railway joins Erzurum with Sarikamis, while eastward of that town the trackage is of the Russian measure, which is wider than the European.

"Eastern Turkey is a mountainous country. Since the region has been inhabited by pastoral and farming people since the earliest times, there is an intricate network of horse and foot trails and, in places, of third-rate roads which often peter out on steep slopes or in rocky gorges. Recent maps show only two highways spanning Eastern Turkey to meet Russian and Iranian (Persian) roads at the border.

"Of these two routes, the more southerly leads from the road and rail system of Central Turkey, past Mt. Ararat of biblical fame, and into northwestern Iran. The northerly road starts at the Black Sea port of Trabzon (ancient Trebizond), cuts southeastward through the mountains to meet the railroad at Erzurum, and forks east of that town. The north branch follows the rails through Kars to Leninakan in Russia, while the southern fork connects with a highway to Iran. It is a question how well adapted these highways through difficult country are to the heavy mechanized and motorized traffic of modern war.

"Between Turkey, Syria, and Iraq, the transportation lines are more numerous and probably in better condition. The Berlin-Baghdad Railroad, linking Istanbul (Constantinople) with Ankara, northern Syria, and the oil fields of Iraq, has been completed. Another rail line sweeps across southeastern Turkey to the border town of Cizre, where it meets a good highway leading south into Iraq. Several other auto roads join Turkey with Syria and Iraq."

Land Link With Russians Won For British by Entry in Iran

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The British press took the view that the expulsion of some 3,000 German technicians from Iran—the official reason for the Anglo-Russian invasion—was of less importance than establishment of a new land link with Russia.

Newspapers welcomed the first joint action by Britain and Russia as the beginning of what the Daily Mail called "a no-nonsense phase in British policy."

Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express went so far as to call the expulsion of the German elements a "subsidiary object."

The two prime purposes, an editorial said, are:

"First, to close the last gap in the land boom against any eastward drive of Hitler, and second, to keep a carriageway open for British-American aid to our fighting Russian allies."

Supply Route Opened

A neutral military source said that reservoirs of war materials in Egypt, swelled by lease-lend goods from the United States, would be "within comparatively easy reach of Trans-Caucasian Russia by sea, rail, and highway, once occupation of Iran is complete."

Such a supply line could "just as easily be used to transport troops as supplies" to Russia, this source observed significantly, and suggested it might prove one answer to reported Russian criticism that British aid against Germany thus far has been inconsequential.

From the direction of the Mediterranean, he said, there are some fairly good rail and motor routes that cross the Iraq frontier and link with lines to Tabriz and the Russian frontier in the Caucasus.

From the Persian Gulf, over which the British apparently enjoy undisputed control, there are rail and motor routes running northward through Teheran to Iran's Caspian ports.

Normal commercial shipping brings more than 500,000 tons of trade from Russia into these ports each year, and their facilities easily could be strengthened for war purposes, it was pointed out.

Land Tie With Russia

It would be perfectly feasible, one source said, to move British armored divisions overland into Russia from Iraq or the Persian Gulf.

The London press reiterated that neither Britain nor Russia desired to shed Iranian blood needlessly, and The Times, urging Iran to "face the realities of the situation," said "an agreement can still be reached and this unhappy incident brought to an end."

Some British sources expressed belief that the joint British-Russian action in Iran would strengthen Turkish resistance to reported German demands for the right to move troops and supplies across Turkey.

The Turkish Embassy in London, however, displayed anxiety last night over the invasion of Iran. A spokesman said the development "hedges Turkey with war and makes the maintenance of neutrality more difficult than ever."

Envoy Sees Welles

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Mohammed Schayesteh, the Iranian Minister, said at the State Department yesterday that British and Russian charges that numerous German agents were active in Iran were only pretexts for invasion of that country.

After conferring with Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, the Minister asserted that there were no German agents in Iran and that his country desired to remain on peaceful terms with all its neighbors.

He said he explained Iran's position to Mr. Welles, asserting that "we play an open hand."

U. S. Civil Pay Roll In 35 P. C. Increase

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The civilian pay roll of the executive branch of the Federal Government stood at 1,370,110 persons on June 30, 1941, an increase of 355,993, or 35 per cent, for the fiscal year which closed on that date.

A compilation released yesterday by the Civil Service Commission also showed that the June, 1941, total was 4.88 per cent higher than the 1,306,333 employees listed for May.

The pay roll for June was $205,581,047 compared with $198,382,389 for May.

A separate report from the Census Bureau said that public pay rolls had increased by almost one-half since pre-depression 1929. In January, 1941, pay roll for five and one third million Federal, State and local Government workers, was $621,000,000, the Bureau said.

It is estimated that public wage and salary expenditures comprise one sixth of the Nation's non-agricultural wage payments.

New Ship Program Launched

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP) — The Maritime Commission put a new $1,246,650,000 shipbuilding program under way today by negotiating for 23 additional ways in existing yards and contracts for 66 "C" design cargo ships.

It acted following the signing by the President of an appropriation bill carrying $698,650,000 cash and authorization for later appropriations of $1,000,000,000. The new program calls for a total of 566 ships.

This will bring the Commission's total program to 1,276 ships, of which 100 have been completed.

It is thought about 48 ways, including the 23 allocated today, will be constructed to handle the new program.

Also, the Commission announced it had entered into agreements with five shipyards for the construction of 66 Commission-designed "C" type vessels.

The estimated cost of the ships ranges from $2,200,000 to $3,000,000 each.

Exact types of the remaining 500 ships have not been determined, the Commission said, the ultimate decision depending on the available supply of various types of propelling machinery.

The new program brings to nearly 1,400 ships a total planned production by the end of 1943, an aevrage of about two ships a day.

New Highways Aid Mexican Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NOGALES, Ariz. — Vast resources in the form of metals, coal, timber and agricultural land are being opened by a road-building program under way in Northern Mexico.

The public has heard much about the surfacing of the Mexican West Coast highway through the States of Sinaloa and Sonora, on which about 1,000 men are now working. Little publicity has been given several spurs from this main artery.

Probably the most important of these is one extending from Hermosillo, capital of Sonora, to Sahuaripa, on the Chihuahua border about 100 miles to the east. Sahuaripa is center of a district rich in minerals, including an untouched coal field. The new road will also open great forests of pine and other timber.

The first 15 miles, out from Hermosillo, has already been graded. Officials claim that money is available to push the project through without delay.

Two spurs from Navajoa are under construction. One, 45 miles long, extends to Alamos, said by many to be the most beautiful and picturesque town in all Mexico. Settled by the conquistadores centuries ago, it retains the customs of a by-gone era.

A 25-mile concrete road is being built from Navajoa to Huatabampo. With transportation assured, and irrigation water soon to be available from a new dam on the Mayo river, thousands of acres of new land are being cleared. These will extend the Huatabampo vegetable area, which always ships the first winter tomatoes and peppers to reach United States markets.

Mexican Radio Imports Boom American Trade

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Mexico has become the greatest importer of American radio products, J. Myles Regottaz, export manager of Radio Corporation of America, said on his return from the southern Republic aboard the Cuba mail liner Mexico today.

Business for all American manufacturers is booming he said. With European markets shut off, Mexico is filled with salesmen for United States products.

G. E. Builds Huge 'Help' Reserves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Despite increasing demand for the services of young men by the United States Army, the United States Navy, and by hard-pressed defense companies, the number of college seniors hired this year by the General Electric Company has broken all previous records. With the total enrollment of Business Training Course students set at 250 and the number of test engineers reaching 706, these two departments will now be in a better position to supply the man power needed by various departments and company works.

Those in charge of the two student divisions give credit for the increased enrollment to the fact that the company continues to hire students in unfavorable years as well as in favorable ones. In this way a sentiment of good will has been built up with college faculties, employment bureaus and with college students themselves.

Test men and Business Training Course students are hand-picked by G. E. representatives, who spend the months from November to April interviewing prospects in colleges throughout the United States. So thorough is the preliminary examinations that, out of the students chosen each year, very few fail to qualify.

Both classes of students receive their training mainly through practical experience and serve as man-power reservoirs, from which a department in need of a new man may choose one with the necessary training.

Students are given the advantage of extra-curricular studies while earning a living. These studies cover the fields of business law, accounting and finance for the B. T. C. men, and mechanical design, sales and advanced engineering for test students. Sometimes a student shows an aptitude for work along other lines. In this case he is allowed to branch off into the commercial, publicity, market research, production, manufacturing, distribution, or other fields.

Gradual Freedom Planned in Prison

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHINO, Calif.—"There can be no regeneration except in freedom," announced the State Board of Prison Directors as its guiding connection, at the dedication of the new Southern California State Prison here recently.

"Rehabilitation," said the Board, "must come from within the individual and not through coercion. With this principle in mind, the rehabilitation program of the prison system contemplates not only important educational and vocational factors, but also by and through classification and segregation a gradual release from custodial restraint and a corresponding increase in personal responsibility and freedom of choice."

Iran Forms Keystone of Arch Against Axis in Middle East

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 26—Racial and religious as well as geographic factors make Iran the keystone in the anti-Axis arch stretching from the west coast of Africa all the way across the Middle East to India.

Its position guarding the southern gateway to Iraq through the Persian Gulf and commanding the western caravar roads to Afghanistan and British Baluchistan make it an essential link in both land and sea communications of the British forces in the Near East.

Furthermore the fact that it separates Russia from access to the Indian Ocean makes its invasion by combined British and Soviet forces a major step in the war.

By the Convention of 1907 Iran was divided into two spheres of interest, the Kremlin undertaking not to interfere with British commercial and other activities in the southern half, and Downing Street giving a reciprocal undertaking regarding Russian operations in the northern section.

But even here the seeds of the present opposition to Britain and Russia were sown. For Persia had long been suspicious of Russia's ambitions to the South. To this the Anglo-Russian Agreement added a suspicion of England because the Persian Government felt that it had been divided into spheres of influence without the least reference to Teheran itself.

Nor was the Shah convinced that the Anglo-Russian Agreement would "promote the prosperity and security of Persia in the most efficacious manner."

British authorities in India subsequently organized a special force which gave nominal help to the Persian Government in restoring and maintaining order along the seaboard of the Gulf.

Oil for British Navy

Development of an oil field of great interest to the British Navy at Abadan added to the closeness of Anglo-Iranian relations.

Iran was actually garrisoned by British troops in 1921 when Riza Shah Pahlevi made a successful coup détat which placed him in power, leading, in 1925, to his assumption of the Teheran throne which he has since held so stoutly.

Anglo-Iranian relations have been less close during the years that have since elapsed, years in which the Shah has turned camel tracks into macadamized motor roads from one end of the country to the other, has opened a railway where before was almost impassable thorn scrub and desert, has built up a fairly modern army of 100,000 to 150,000 men, and established a national administration able to compare in efficiency not altogether unfavorably with what is to be found in Western Europe.

Chief Source of Revenue

Nevertheless old friendship has been stimulated by the fact that the income derived from British enterprise in Anglo-Iranian oil fields is one of the chief revenue sources of the Teheran Government.

It is hoped in London therefore that the Shah may not prove so much under German influence as to be pushed into offering serious protracted resistance to the Anglo-Russian forces.

On the other hand if this hope should not be realized there are sections among the Shah's own people almost certain to side with any power likely to upset his authority.

These sections include some hundreds of thousands of turbulent tribesmen on the Iran-Iraq border who have been but recently brought under anything approaching order by Teheran.

Of Divergent Outlook

There are also considerable numbers of Arabs on the Persian Gulf littoral whose whole outlook, including their form of Mohammedanism, is so different from that of their Persian overlords as to make them an element likely to welcome invaders from anywhere outside.

The last-named fact is important not only from the home viewpoint of the Shah but also as affecting the attitude of other Moslem countries to the present situation.

Persians belong mainly to Shiite Moslem community which is largely out of sympathy with the Sunnis, Moslems who prevail elsewhere.

This means that there is no reason to expect any serious pan-Islamic difficulty to arise, despite the fact that the Shah's relations have been of late close with Afghanistan, where German and even Japanese "fifth columnists" have been active.

Price of Shirts Boosted 25 Cents by Producer

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Haberdashery shops around New York today were preparing new price tags on white shirts, the result of a jump of 25 cents on staple garments announced by the Manhattan Shirt Co., a leading manufacturer.

A spokesman for the Manhattan Company said its advance in price which will apply in the retail market, was based on increased manufacturing costs and higher raw material charges.

WE'LL CALL...
We come to your door and deliver your packages, large or small, at no extra cost, within our regular vehicle limits in all cities and principal towns.
RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY INC.
NATION-WIDE RAIL-AIR SERVICE

DIFFERENT! FASCINATING!
Cruises to Guatemala
ON AMERICAN FLAG LINERS OF THE GREAT WHITE FLEET
Delightful days await you on the blue Caribbean and in colorful tropic highlands. Outdoor pool, deck sports, excellent cuisine, outside stateroom. Visit Havana and Honduras...have 2 weeks ashore in magnificent Guatemala.
26 days $241 up all expenses
Also 12 days... $135 up to Guatemala, Havana and Honduras.
From N.Y. alternate Saturdays
No Passports required for U. S. Citizens
Apply authorized Travel Agents or
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
462 Boylston St., Boston, or Pier 3, North River, New York

Netherlanders Keep Efficient Air Service in East Indies

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

At reassuring intervals word comes that the Netherlanders are carrying on the busines of commercial aviation in the Netherlands East Indies in the efficient manner they pursued at home before the Nazi invasion.

The July bulletin of K. N. I. L. M., the Royal Netherlands Indies Airways, which has just reached our desk, discloses how a government military station deep in the dense jungles of New Guinea in the Wissel Lakes, an oil development, is kept in touch with civilization by means of K. N. I. L. M. planes operating on floats. The Wissel Lakes were discovered a few years ago during an air survey by an oil company. The Netherlands Indies Government followed up the discovery by establishing a government station in the area.

Contact with the Wissel Lakes station was extremely difficult at first, it is reported. The natives were unfriendly and it took three months for food, mail and supplies to reach the small garrison. In 1940, however an arrangement was made between the government and K. N. I. L. M. for a twice weekly service between Java and New Guinea. Thanks to these amphibian planes supplies of mails, food and materials arrive regularly. Even the natives are reported to have dropped their warlike demeanor to visit the station.

Value U. S. Planes

The Netherlands civil air authorities were one of the first European air groups to recognize the excellence of American transport planes. It is no surprise therefore to learn that one of K. N. I. L. M.'s regular Lockheed 14's flew 1,170 miles non-stop on a flight recently from Batavia, Java, to Saigon, French Indo-China, to carry an engine part to another "14" at Saigon which had developed engine trouble.

After the Saigon-bound plane's engine was repaired both planes flew back to Batavia, non-stop, a six and one-half hour flight, with full passenger loads which the Saigon agent was successful in booking.

Another item states that K. L. M., the Royal Dutch Air Lines, parent Netherlands company, at British request, has recently taken over a British air schedule between Lydda, Palestine, present western K. L. M. terminus, and Singapore, Straits Settlements. Though the British request meant a great deal of extra work for the limited staff of the K. L. M., nevertheless the task was taken on without hesitation. The service leaves Batavia every Thursday arriving at Lydda on Mondays and returning to Batavia the same day in order to assure a Friday arrival.

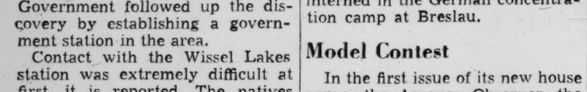
According to K. L. M. sources it is now assumed that A. Plesman, Director, as well as all K. L. M. pilots who had not succeeded in reaching England after the German invason of Holland, have been interned in the German concentration camp at Breslau.

Model Contest

In the first issue of its new house organ, the Aeronca Observer, the Aeronca Aircraft Corporation has announced a nationwide model building contest. First prize is to be one of the Aeronca Tandem Trainers complete with flying lessons that the contestants will copy.

The contest, which has the sanction of the Air Cadets of America, an affiliatte of the Academy of Model Aeronautics, is open to model builders of 16 years or over. The entrants must copy to scale a model of the new Aeronca "Chief" plane. Plans with which to copy this ship may be purchased for 15 cents from the Aeronca National Model Airplane Contest, Box 261, Aeronca Field, Middletown, Ohio.

To help entrants with their models Aeronca has organized a chapter of the Air Cadets in which prospective model candidates may be enrolled. Entrance into the contest also will put contestants in touch with local Aeronca dealers so they may have a look at the ship which is to be copied in the contest. After an elimination contest by States the national winner is to be decided on Dec. 17, anniversary of the Wright Brothers' first powered flight. The jury which is to judge the models will consist of eminent aviation officials, a representative of the Academy of Model Aeronautics and the chief engineer of the Aeronca Company.



Inexpensive Ways to Improve Garden Soil

It is probably natural that most of us should become so engrossed in our beautiful blooms and delicious, fresh fruits and vegetables that we forget occasionally the soil that is the fundamental background of all our gardening.

Soil is one of the most fascinating and complex subjects one can find. The differences between soils have determined great movements in history, changed the course of nations, brought prosperity or the opposite. Somebody should write a history of mankind based on the influence of soil.

It is this influence of the soil that very largely determines our success as gardeners. I shall always remember the words of a kindly, elderly Vermont farmer who had a beautiful, fertile farm in one of the lovely valleys of the State. He said, "I want to leave the soil a little better than what it was when I took the farm from my father."

First, it is necessary that some humus material be returned to the soil each year. The humus is used up as the feeding rootlets of the plants take out chemicals which hold the organic material together as a reservoir for moisture and the food elements. Humus, which means organic, decomposing material, is the base of gardening. Material from the compost heap should of course be returned to the soil as friable, decomposing soil. Grass clippings, peat moss, or leaves (except from oaks which are too acid) may be spread as mulch or spaded into the soil.

New Fertilizer

If one has a bed of azaleas, rhododendrons, or other acid-liking plants, oak leaves and pine needles may be worked into the soil. In the past two or three years, a new type of commercial fertilizer has come on the market, made from garbage or other organic materials. The writer has used this and expects to in the future, for it means adding organic material to the soil instead of non-organic material.

Second, if the soil is of the heavy, clayey type, it is generally wise to lighten it each year toward the desired consistency. If financial resources are ample, it can be done all at once, but if one has to count the pennies, it is perfectly feasible to do it little by little. Each fall after the frosts arrive, spread an inch of coarse sand plus some peat moss over the area and spade or plow it under. It is possible to change a very heavy, unsatisfactory soil by this simple treatment. Sometimes, if one's garden location is determined by factors that cannot be changed, a flower bed can be made in a low, damp spot by putting a layer of 12 inches of rocks and larger stones and pebbles at the bottom.

This provides drainage; and satisfactory drainage means that the soil is better and will give good blossoms.

More Mulching Needed

Third, a light, sandy type of soil needs both humus-making material and some heavier soil. A cubic yard or two of clay-type soil can be purchased and spread over the flower bed area, and spaded in. This light type soil needs the addition of animal manures; the dried manures are not expensive for small areas. An application two or three times a season, hoed and raked into the soil, will change the sandy into a better loam.

Fourth, we should consider mulching more in our gardening. On the ordinary, reasonably good loam soils, we can use a mulch for the latter half of the growing season with good results. By the middle of July or first of August, we have checked a great many of the weeds. We can mulch our flowers, both perennials and annuals, with peat moss and grass clippings. An efficient and practical way is to spread an inch or two, and then each week or two weeks, spread a bit more, especially on those spots where we see a weed poking up. Then in the late fall, or early in spring, this mulch is incorporated into the soil.

There are two things for us to keep in mind. We must maintain the humus content of the soil if we want beautiful flowers and good fruits and vegetables. And second, we need to work all the time toward getting a rich, friable loam in which the feeding rootlets can explore.—**Haydn S. Pearson.**

A Tuesday feature

Swiss Arrest Reds; Seize Literature

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 26 (AP)—Federal police in the Avenches region of Vaud Canton arrested today nine Communists, including two women, under a year-old law banning Communist activity.

A quantity of Communist literature was seized.

Travel

"Follow the Flag" WABASH

SWIFT, SAFE, COMFORTABLE RAILWAY TRAVEL SERVING

Chicago, Des Moines, Detroit, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Toledo and scores of cities throughout the "Heart of America."

Those who know — Go WABASH

Guatemalan Scene

Ewing Galloway

Cotton Transportation in Central America

Pack mules carrying cotton from the coast to a textile mill located 40 miles away in the mountains of Guatemala.

Quick Jaunts to Guatemala Now Offered to Vacationists

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From the busy streets of New York to the Indian byways of Guatemala in less than 24 hours is the flying offer made today by the American express Company to vacationists who want to do much in a minimum of time.

The new flying tours to Guatemala offer a wide choice of itineraries which give the traveler 4, 5, 6, and 13 days in this quaint old Central American city. The all-inclusive tours cover meals, hotel accommodations, and sightseeing trips in private cars with experienced guides to point out everything of interest.

After the night flight to Brownsville, Texas, the air trip to Guatemala includes a stop at Mexico City. Travelers may make a stopover here if they wish, picking up the plane for Guatemala the next day, or even at a later date. Guatemala is reached about 5:30 in the afternoon.

The vacationist may visit ancient Antigua, quaint Chichicastenango, and tour the magnificent Mayan Highlands from one sapphire lake to the next.

New Territory

A vast new territory embracing numerous lakes and rivers will be opened up to Quebec's visitors next year if plans now being laid by the Department of Lands and Forests, Fish and Game are carried through. Lage Metascouac, deep in the western part of the huge Laurentides Park, will become accessible to canoeists when three or four camps have been constructed on the shores of that lake which will be reached by land and water from Lac des Ecorces. The camps will be equipped with kitchens, dining rooms, and running water. They will enable visitors to make comfortable stopovers on the 10-day canoe trip from Lac des Ecorces to Kiskasinti via the Metascouac and Metabetchouan Rivers.

Fiesta Month

Besides the usual number of fiestas held in Mexico City during September there will be many additional pageants moved into the Capital city this year in connection with the Inter-American Travel Congress which will convene Sept. 15th to the 24th. In this way the visitor will be able to see in a single week more than he would normally see during many months of covering all of Mexico. The National Stadium, which seats 25,000, will be the spectacular setting for Indian folk dances from different sections of Mexico. One of the most fantastic dances will be that of the Messengers of the Sun, a Pueblo Indian dance which even many Mexicans have never seen. In this little known performance, Indians dressed in the plumage of birds take off from the top of a 60-foot pole. Waving their arms in imitation flight, and suspended only by a rope at their heels, they revolve swiftly about the pole on their downward flight.

National Park

The Juan Fernandes Islands, of which Robinson Crusoe Island is one, are about to be made a national park by the Republic of Chile. From Valparaiso ocean trips may be made to the islands, some 300 miles out in the Pacific. Travelers who pride themselves in having traveled to places not on the beaten paths of other tourists will find here only the celebrated footprints of "Friday" and the cave in which "Robinson Crusoe" lived.

Flowering Highway

America's unique "flower-bed" highway, 57-mile Rockefeller Memorial Highway between Toms River and Philadelphia at a cost of $4,000,000, is bordered practically its entire length by 500 feet of flower beds and flowering trees, 250 feet on either side of the 40-foot road.

Foliage Festival

It's hard to believe but hotel resort managers in northern New Hampshire already are looking toward autumn days and New England's colorful foliage festival. Plans are being started to attract more tourists into the White Mountains during September and October, the two months of the year which many consider New Hampshire's best. Manager Jacques Aubry of the Balsams Hotel in Pinkham Notch and Enoch Fuller, Secretary of State of New Hampshire who are co-chairmen of the Foliage Festival Committee, report that hotels will remain open until late October to accommodate travelers who come for the autumn colors.

Travel Notes

National Park records were shattered in the Great Smoky Mountains Park last month when 256,816 persons visited the park . . . Free dance lessons now are being offered aboard the Cuba Mail liner Shawnee as part of its regular summer cruise program . . . Wind Cave National Park showed a seven per cent increase for June of this year over the same period in 1940 . . . More than 600 species of flowers, plants, and trees have been recognized and recorded within New Mexico.

Radio in Every Room San Quentin Feature

SAN QUENTIN, Calif., Aug. 26 (AP)—A radio head-set in every cell—that's Warden Clinton Duffy's latest addition to the scheme of things within San Quentin Prison in his efforts to rehabilitate convicts by giving them an interest in the outside world.

For four hours last night the 4,000 prisoners listened to news of the world, comedy dramas and musical programs selected by a committee of 30 inmates and approved by the Warden.

The radio system, an $8,000 job, was paid for entirely out of the prisoners' own library fund. For their opening program last night the convicts chose NBC's "Hour of Charm"—featuring an all-girl orchestra.

The 4,000 head-sets are connected to a master radio which operates nightly from 5 p. m. to 9 p. m., plus a 15-minute news radiocast at 7:30 each morning. Warden Duffy has a microphone in his home, so he can conduct his own radio show for 10 minutes each week.

Nazis Claim Wheat On Way to Greece

BERLIN, Aug. 26 (AP)—A DNB dispatch from Athens yesterday said German authorities there have ordered 10,000 tons of wheat from the Reich to relieve the food shortage in Greece, particularly in Athens and Piraeus.

G. E. to Build New Plant To Produce Tubes

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In the midst of the curtailment of many standard lines in manufacture that must certainly be taking place in American industry it is encouraging to read occasionally of new factory construction for, it may be assumed, civil production needs.

Such a report is the one that plans have just been announced for a new building to be erected by the General Electric Company in Schenectady, N. Y., for the manufacture of industrial and radio tubes. The announcement was made by Dr. W. R. G. Baker manager of the G. E.'s radio and television department.

Construction of the building will start within a few weeks, the announcement said, with operation expected by February, 1942. The building, at the westerly side of the Schenectady works, will be a single story manufacturing section with 120,000 square feet of floor space and 15,000 square feet of office space in a two-story office section.

The new addition to the plant will provide greater capacity for manufacture of the company's lines of air- and water-cooled vacuum tubes including transmitting tubes, ignitrons, hot cathode mercury vapor rectifiers, thyratrons, high vacuum rectifiers, phototubes, cathode ray tubes, special receiver tubes, vacuum capacitors, measurement tubes, vacuum switches, vacuum and ionization gauges, ballast tubes, vacuum flasks and similar products. Many of these types of tubes sit comfortably and unknown behind the panels of listeners' receivers.

FM Users Varied

Frequency modulation, Edwin H. Armstrong's "staticless" method of radio transmission and reception, has found favor with scores of municipal and governmental agencies, utilities, air lines, transit companies and a sprinkling of foreign governments. This despite the fact that FM has not yet come into genuinely popular public favor for program listening.

For example, a list of public utilities using FM high fidelity transmission includes the Detroit Edison Company, Commonwealth Edison of Chicago, New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, of Boston, Cleveland Street Railway, City of Toledo Water Department, among others.

FM is now used by the state police departments of Connecticut, Maryland, Indiana, New Jersey, Ohio, North Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, Michigan and the Pennsylvania Turnpike Police.

Numerous government agencies employing FM, particularly in connection with defense work, include police systems at arsenals and defense manufacturing plants, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the United States Signal Corps, mechanized and tank divisions, United States Navy, Coast Guard, United States Board of Health, administration of the Philippine Islands and other Federal organizations.

The list of municipal FM users ranges from county authorities such as Douglas County, Nebraska; large cities such as Chicago and Detroit; the neighboring foreign cities of Ottawa, Ont., and Havana, Cuba; small cities such as Darien, Conn., Bangor, Maine, and Maywood, Ill.; and even smaller communities, such as Lynnfield and North Reading, Mass.

Television Station

Philadelphia's first televison station, W3XE, according to the Philco Corporation, its owner, has just received its commercial license for a period of 60 days, effective Sept. 1. Present power of W3XE is 3,000 watts but it is expected that this will be upped shortly to 10,000 watts, according to David Grimes, Philco's chief engineer. W3XE is in Channel 3, a frequency of 66-72 megacycles.

W3XE will begin a program of a minimum of 15 hours a week according to the regulations of the Federal Communications Commission.

Philco has been engaged in television research since 1926, though W3XE did not begin operation until 1932. At a time when a definition of 343 lines a frame was considered a goal of picture fidelity Philco pioneered in transmitting a 441-line picture in a demonstration at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia in January, 1937.

Later, when 441-line pictures had become an experimental standard, Philco pressed for even greater fidelity. The FCC, when it approved 525-line pictures in its regulation of last May, which formally launched television again, gave credit to the increased progress in picture definition.

Daytona Beach Offers Complete Zoo for Sale

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Who wants to buy a zoo?

City Commissioners at Daytona Beach are in a dilemma concerning which one will adopt the animals at the Municipal Airport Zoo. A resolution adopted by the governing board decided that $100 a month, cost of feeding the live attraction was too much money for them to be spending at this time.

A lion, a honey bear, two Florida black bear, three deer, foxes, raccoons, possums, monkeys, otters, and scores of other animals make up the collection that is now on sale, City Manager F. M. Wilkerson stated.

Hotels and Resorts

Chicago

Stop at AMERICA'S TALLEST HOTEL The MORRISON HOTEL CHICAGO
LEONARD HICKS Managing Director

SHERIDAN PLAZA HOTEL
4607 SHERIDAN RD., CHICAGO
$1.50 to $3.00 daily
All outside rooms with bath
Elevated 2 Blocks—Church Near
Telephone—LONgbeech 1900

Kansas City, Mo.

20 STORIES OF COMFORT
450 Outside Rooms with Tub, Shower and Radio. Rates from $2.50.
HOTEL Phillips
Baltimore Avenue at Twelfth
KANSAS CITY, MO.—C. E. PHILLIPS, PRES.

Hotel Bellerive AIR-CONDITIONED ROOMS
ARMOUR BLVD. AT WARWICK
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Quiet-Refined-MODERATE RATES

AIR-CONDITIONED GUEST & DINING ROOMS
Hotel PRESIDENT
Frank J. Dean, Managing Director
14TH & BALTIMORE AVE. KANSAS CITY, MO.

St. Louis, Mo.

HOTEL DE SOTO
IN ST. LOUIS
Entirely remodeled, redecorated and refurnished guest rooms from $2.00. Located in the heart of downtown St. Louis
O. P. Greathouse, Mgr.
Locust at Eleventh

California

Hotel Benjamin Franklin
Offering the facilities of a Metropolitan hotel plus the surroundings of a country estate.
Just thirty minutes from San Francisco. Excellent Dining Facilities.
SAN MATEO CALIFORNIA

Camp Richardson Resort
Built by nature on the shores of Lake Tahoe in the high Sierras
Hotel, housekeeping and camping accommodations. Amusements of all kinds. Christian Science services within 3 miles.
Address, A. L. Richardson, Lake Tahoe, Calif.

San Francisco

HOTEL DRAKE-WILTSHIRE
STOCKTON AT POST • SAN FRANCISCO
in the heart of downtown city, half block from beautiful Union Square. Convenient to every point of interest. 250 rooms with bath.
SINGLE $2.00 Double $2.50

HOTEL Stewart SAN FRANCISCO
Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50, one person; $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50, two persons; without bath, $2.00 one person, $3.00 two persons. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

Colorado

DENVER, COLORADO
1420 LOGAN
OLIN HOTEL
ACROSS THE STREET FROM FIRST CHURCH
$2.00 Single Exceptional Food
$4.00 Double No Liquor Served
Management: JOHN HUNTINGTON • "BILLY" BRIGGS

SHIRLEY-SAVOY DENVER
Two persons for the Price of One
400 Rooms from $1.50
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
Broadway at 17th

Scotland

WOODSTONE HOTEL
RHU, DUMBARTONSHIRE
• A charming and comfortable house in an ideal situation overlooking Gareloch.
• Near starting point for steamers on Firth of Clyde and on the road to West Highlands.
• Hot and Cold running water all bedrooms.
Proprietress MISS E. M. LYLE Telephone RHU 306

See Also
Hotel and Resort Advertising
Every Friday

New York City

New York's Newest HOTEL EDISON
46TH & 47TH sts. BROADWAY
Ideal location, Perfect Service and Comfort.
MARIA KRAMER Assistant
HUGH J. CONNOR Manager
HOTEL LINCOLN Same Management
IN THE HEART OF TIMES SQUARE

Your Hotel is WHERE You Live
The BARCLAY is HOW
A short walk from Grand Central
Single Rooms from $6; Double Rooms from $8; 2 Room Suites from $12
THE BARCLAY
George W. Lindheim, Manager
111 East 48th Street, New York

In the city's social center, around the corner from Third Church.
SINGLE with BATH . . . from $3.00
DOUBLE with BATH . . . from $4.00
GROUPS OF 4 OR MORE $1.50 PER PERSON
La Salle du Bois Restaurant, Air Cooled
The HOTEL LA SALLE
30 EAST 60TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

COMING TO NEW YORK?
Stop at the centrally located King Edward Hotel, 120 W. 44th St. 300 rooms, 300 baths. Write for free guide, "SEE NEW YORK."
R. H. Cummings, Mgr.
King Edward Hotel

Greater Boston

—Opposite Boston's South Station
ROOMS from 1.50 to 3.00
HOTEL ESSEX
FAMOUS for its DOLLAR DINNERS
15 Min. from The Christian Science Mother Church

When you visit a Community
that is advertised in these columns, it will be appreciated if you write to the advertiser telling of your response to The Christian Science Monitor advertisement.

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS
FINEST AND LARGEST HOTEL
750 OUTSIDE ROOMS with RATE
A completely equipped hotel where the traveler finds refinements and luxuries that add much to his comfort and pleasure.
Famed Southern Food Unsurpassed Service
FAYE M. THOMAS, Gen. Mgr.
The Roosevelt HOTEL The Pride of the South
$3.50 up

You regulate the temperature yourself in the AIR-CONDITIONED ROOMS OF THE WALDORF-ASTORIA
Single from $7. . For two from $10.
Meeting-rooms and restaurants are also air-conditioned.
(No extra charge for air-conditioning)
Park Ave., 49th to 50th St., New York
WARM COOL

do more—see more
time saving convenience and complete comfort in the center of all you want to do in New York. Rooms from $4.50
HOTEL ROOSEVELT
MADISON AVE. AT 45TH ST., N. Y.
BERNAM G. HINES, Managing Director

New York State

At the HUB OF THE EMPIRE STATE
Convenient to everything Upstate
600 Rooms
Rates Single from $3.00
Double from $4.50
HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Atlantic City, N. J.

The Traymore
ATLANTIC CITY
A magnificent hotel at the very edge of the sea. Gracious, restful atmosphere. Palatial outside rooms. Near Christian Science church. Choicest of French and American foods. Rates invitingly reasonable—from $5 European, with meals $8.
Kenneth W. Baker, General Manager

VACATION HERE NOW!
You'll enjoy the invigorating air by the edge of the sea. Delicious food. Children's playroom. Decks overlooking the ocean. Moderate rates. Write for information.
The SEASIDE
on the Boardwalk ATLANTIC CITY
HARRISON COOK, Manager

Enjoy THE Biggest Week-End Value At The Seashore
ROOM / BATH / MEALS for $11
$12, $14 Per Person
Sea water baths, excellent food, sun decks. (Slightly higher rates on major holidays). Write for information.
F. Ernest Todd, Manager
the SENATOR • Atlantic City

North Carolina

Be Cool Tomorrow in NORTH CAROLINA
Variety Vacationland

THIS hot weather business has gone far enough. You can be in cool North Carolina *tomorrow*. North Carolina resorts, "Air Conditioned by Nature," are only a few hours by plane, a day's drive, or overnight by train from most Eastern and Midwestern points. You will find new zest for life on beautiful white sand beaches and among majestic mountains mirrored in sapphire lakes. Enjoy your favorite sport: golf on some of the world's most famous courses, motoring on superb highways, salt and fresh water fishing in bays and inlets or picturesque mountain streams . . . Or just relax in cool contentment.
Write for illustrated literature.

2884 Governor's Hospitality Committee, Raleigh, North Carolina
Gentlemen: Please send descriptive literature on NORTH CAROLINA.
Name _____
Address _____

The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—August 26, 1941
10c

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

'If Silk Stockings Cease, You Won't Go Hungry, But Some Women May'

Such Is the Quiet Rebuke of Frieda S. Miller, Industrial Commissioner of N. Y. State, to Women Who Are Now Fretting About the Prospective Silk Shortage

By Emily Sims Marconnier
Chairman of the Committee on Labor of the Women's City Club of New York
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Much as I like silk stockings, I must confess that I won't be too sad if I can't get them." To look at Miss Frieda S. Miller, Industrial Commissioner of the State of New York, the only woman in this country to head a State Labor Department, one would think she might care.

From the top of her sleek blonde head to the tip of her toes, she was a symphony in shades of brown. Her silk stockings had undoubtedly been chosen to blend with her crisp brown linen dress. She caught my amused glance at her ensemble and hastened to explain.

"Perhaps it is my faith in the ingenuity of industry that makes me take this silk stocking scare so lightly," she said. "But knowing industry as I do, I haven't the slightest doubt that before the silk stockings give out, there will be substitutes on the market that will be just as good looking and maybe even better.

"Anyhow, I think there are more important things for all of us women to worry about now. I must confess that my first reaction when I heard about the silk situation was not one of concern for those of us who can buy all the silk stockings and slips and other things we need and want. My concern was for the thousands of women in the silk mills who earn their daily bread and butter by making the silk things which we take for granted. They really have something to worry about.

They Have to Work

"Those women are not working for pin money or, incidentally, for silk stockings, although they like them as well as you and I do. They work because they have to. They have families to support. They can't afford to be thrown out of their jobs.

"What is going to happen to the 175,000 men and women who worked in the silk mills? Must they go on relief? Must they, through no fault of their own, become a burden to the communities in which they live? Unfortunately, this will be true to some extent, but we hope only for a short time. But there is a bright side to this gloomy prospect.

"These workers are fortunate to be living and working in a country which has their welfare at heart. Even before the silk imports were cut off, our Government, employers, and representatives of workers saw the handwriting on the wall. They sat down around the conference table and mapped out a plan against just such an emergency.

Plan Calls for Relief

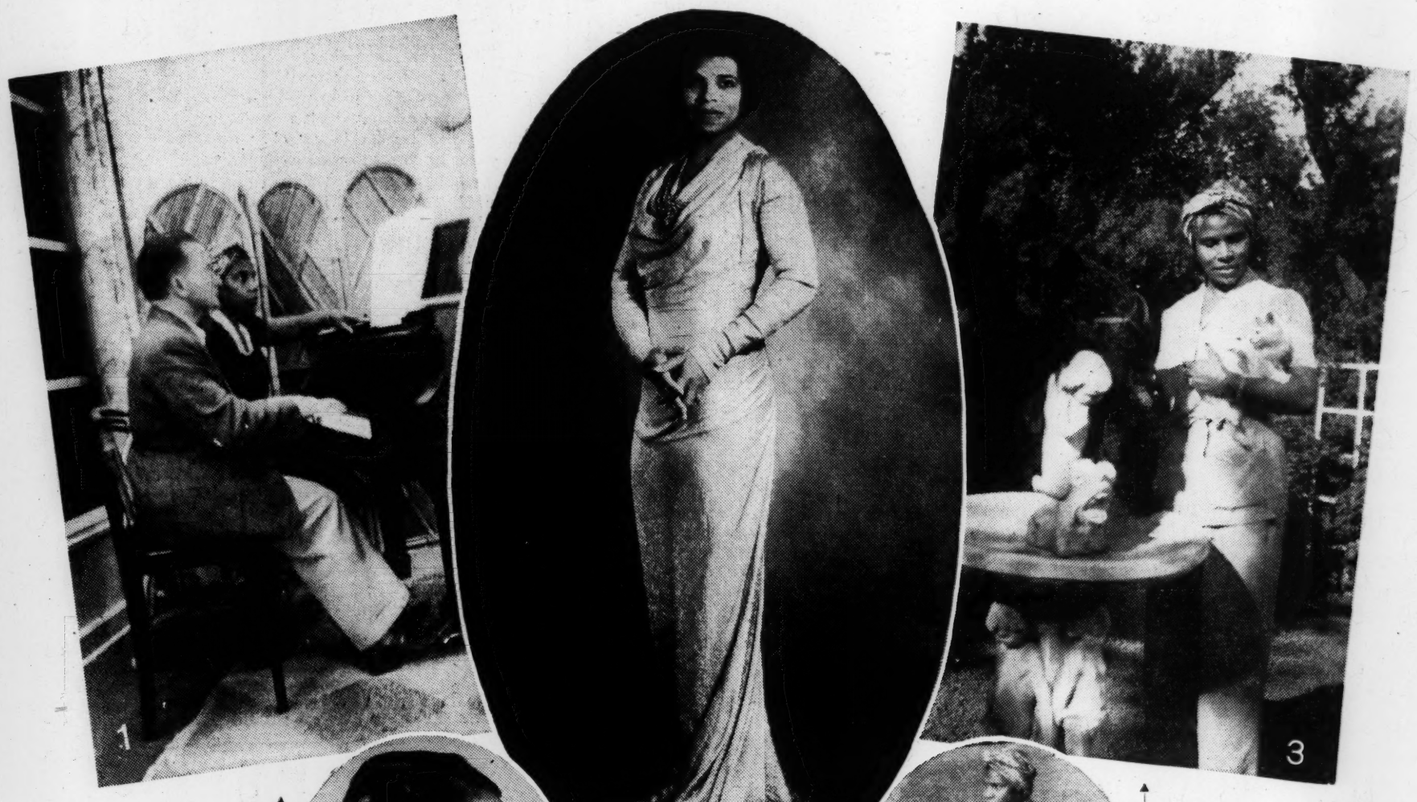
"The plan calls for the immediate relief of employees thrown out of work, until further plans can be made. It urges that these workers be given preference at new jobs in their own communities. It asks that these silk workers be moved from idle silk areas to places where defense production jobs are available. If the workers can't fit into other jobs, it is suggested that they be trained for other work.

"Think what all this means to the workers, especially the women. Think of having to learn a new job in a hurry! And what a wrench it will be for the women to pack up their belongings and move away from their friends and neighbors. And these self-respecting women who have earned their livings for so long would not like being on relief even for a short time. But fortunately, unemployment insurance will tide most of them over this period between jobs. In New York State, our State Employment Service has already issued special instructions for placing silk workers in other jobs as soon as possible.

They Will Have Protection

"It will take time to make such a plan work, but I believe that before very long these workers will be absorbed in other jobs. Some of them already have been, and wherever they work they will have some protection from too long hours, too low wages, and other undesirable working conditions. Our Federal Government, most of our States, and enlightened employers know that it is good business to pay decent wages, to maintain reasonable hours, and to have good working conditions generally. We have learned that production lags when workers get too tired.

"But more than that, we, in this country, care about our workers as human beings. We are concerned about our silk workers. We will see to it that they are taken care of as soon as possible. When I tried to picture the mobs of women at the stocking counters frantically buying as many pairs as they could, the picture was blurred by another group of women who were wondering how they could feed their children, worrying about the actual necessities of life. I am sure that the readers of The Christian Science Monitor will agree with me that the plight of these workers is far worse than the plight of the rest of us who might have to do without silk stockings."



© Harris & Ewing

Marian Anderson, famous Negro singer, is photographed here at work and at play. (1) Practicing with her accompanist, Franz Rupp, in the studio at her Connecticut farm. (2) In formal dress, as she appears on the concert stage. (3) In the garden at "Marianna," her Connecticut home. (4) Smiling in pleased acknowledgement of congratulations extended to her at the close of one of her concerts. 5—Holding Feenon, her enthusiastic puppy.

We Drop In on Marian Anderson —And Behind the Artist Find the Woman

By Edith Iglauer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Marian Anderson opened a new chapter in her life last year when she bought the lovely farm at Hill Plain, Connecticut. Into it went years of planning and dreaming, long years of winter concert tours and briefly snatched holidays. For her it meant, simply a home of her own to return to.

I visited Miss Anderson at her farm, two hours from New York, for this special interview for The Christian Science Monitor. The road suddenly turns up a small hill to a broad gate, with a sign, "Marianna," before it. Beyond is the large white colonial house with green shutters, where she lives; while the smaller buildings for livestock are across the road. But best of all, hidden deep in a small woods on the side of a slope, is the one-room studio she had built especially to practice in.

She was in that studio when I came—a stately, handsome woman, who rose from the piano with a broad smile of welcome. Wearing a quilted cotton sports jacket over a simple black dress, with an Indian print bandanna around her head and white, flat-heeled sandals on her feet, she appeared completely comfortable and relaxed. She retained the quiet dignity that characterizes her stage presence.

"I love it here. I love to work here," she said softly. "I planned this studio myself, with the help of the architect, a friend of mine." The room was cool and spacious, with an arched roof and a large stone fireplace. As Miss Anderson talked, her eyes lighted appreciatively on every object in the room; on the soft beige walls, the attractive tan and green flowered curtains, the pretty vines in the corners, and the low, long chairs and couches made of bamboo, which she brought back from her tour through Hawaii last year. The green foliage seen through the extra-size windows on three sides fitted perfectly into the fresh, outdoorsy atmosphere; and the only signs of work were the large grand piano and the recording machine which Miss Anderson uses to check her voice control.

No Fixed Practice Schedule

"I don't have any fixed hours for practice each day—except a brief time after breakfast or before lunch, and again two or three hours before dinner," she explained. "Indeed, I often prefer to do most of my work after dinner, with Mr. Franz Rupp, my accompanist, who stays here with his wife four days each week so that we can practice together.

"In town, of course, it's different," she continued, "as there I stay at a hotel, and one never knows how one's neighbors may feel about vocal practice." She laughed. "I always have the same room, though; and the people next door fortunately are in the theater, so they sleep late and work late nights. I never start practicing then before noon."

Her eyes sparkled. "I needed a real home like this," she said, as she led me onto a small porch at the back of the studio, overlooking a long meadow which will soon hold a swimming pool. "During the winter, when one travels so much, one feels 'I am at home' if one is in the same place for three days. Out comes the hot plate and the little cans of soup which always go with us; and we are established.

"I always said that when I did buy a home, it would be on the seashore; and that the house would have high ceilings and a fireplace in every room," she said, chuckling. "I guess this pool will have to be my sea. And the ceilings at the house are about as low as they could be, and there's only one fireplace. I bought the place because of the marvelous view of the whole valley from the house." She stood silent for a moment. Then she began to hum in a deep, lovely voice as she turned and walked back into the studio.

Her tone became serious. "Regardless of whether one is an artist or not, one cannot help thinking about the international situation so much of the time now, and being affected by it. Everything reminds one of it. One gives aid where one can, but there is so much to do," she said sadly.

Would Help Her Race

Miss Anderson indicated that she felt deeply the problem of Negro discrimination in national defense industries. "How would anyone feel?" she asked. "If a fellow is qualified, it is logical that he be accepted for the job. Last spring I sang on a radio program specially designed to bring to the public the realization that here were people asking for the opportunity to help themselves. The program was under the auspices of the National Urban League, and among those who appeared were Canada Lee, Duke Ellington, Joe Louis, and many others.

"One has only one aim," she said in a low voice, as if speaking to herself. "One would like to continue to sing, as long as one can sing well. And what one would like to do is to benefit the group to which one belongs."

She referred to herself in the impersonal sense—simply, unaffectedly, as if she were standing off with the rest of us, looking with wonder at this simple woman, endowed with a genius of which she is aware, but which she seems in all her actions and words to consider as the possession of her race rather than as a personal achievement.

So far this year, the woman whose first music lessons were paid for by a church collection has won the Bok award (in March) of $10,000 as the Philadelphia citizen who accomplished most for the city, and, on June 12th, an honorary doctorate of music from Temple University. While in the same month—June—a biography of her, by her former accompanist, Kosti Vehanen, now on his way to Finland, was published.

"Sometimes one is amazed to find the thing one doesn't think will happen, really coming true," she continued, tucking her legs beneath her and settling back in her chair. "I remember how surprised I was to find the response to the concert in Washington in 1939 so great." She was speaking of the famous concert in the Lincoln Memorial—when 75,000 persons turned out to hear her sing under the auspices of the Government after she had been refused the right to have concerts in two Washington buildings because of her race. As she discussed the event, she seemed to relive what was probably the greatest experience of her life, almost as though she could still see the mass of upturned faces.

"It is really a great surprise to a singer to find that she has created such excitement. One gets so thrilled, when singing on such an occasion, that one is completely outside oneself. When you see so many thousands waiting, listening, you have a tremendous feeling of responsibility. Your heart starts pounding, and you are not as steady as usual."

She smiled. "When I got the honorary degree from Temple University this June, on the other hand, I felt very different. The Dean made the most marvelous speech and afterwards my cousin said, 'How did you feel?' Well, to tell the truth, I felt stupid. To hear someone enumerate the marvellous things you have done, when you know you haven't half measured up to what you hoped to do, just does make you feel stupid.

"And the Bok award was a frightening experience!" she exclaimed. "It was supposed to be a great secret to everyone—though I knew beforehand, and had a little acceptance speech prepared. Mr. Deems Taylor was required to say 'It,' instead of naming the person to whom the award would be given. 'It' had been born in Philadelphia, and 'it' had done this and that. And I got more and more excited, knowing 'It' was I, until when I finally had to speak I had forgotten the speech, and had to make one up. As it was, I felt that if I had to say another word, I would just cry all over the place!"

Her Home Is Interesting

"But you want to see my house now!" She rose quickly, and we started back down the road. "I am so sorry Mother isn't here this week; she usually stays with me. One of the family in Philadelphia needed her, and she has gone there."

Walking towards the house, Miss Anderson identified the dark shadows of the buildings and trees. "There is the orchard," she explained, pointing to a long set of small tree shadows. "We have peach, apple, and pear trees. Over here is the truck garden. We grow all our own vegetables. And over there is the chicken house; we have 150 chickens now. Beyond is the strawberry patch. Wild strawberries! We eat them for breakfast." We stopped at a fenced-in patch of grass, and looked into the enclosure at a wildly enthusiastic puppy. "That's Feenon," she laughed as the puppy wagged his tail and barked ferociously. "Someday I hope to have a riding horse, too."

We were at the main house now—a charming home comfortably furnished in bright, cozy colors. Here and there were mementos of Miss Anderson's concert tours. On the piano in the long living room overlooking the terrace, stood an autographed picture of Crown Princess Maria José of Italy. In the guest room, between the beds, hung a lovely water color landscape painted by a young boy who had heard Miss Anderson sing once, and had brought the painting to his second concert.

The study and dining room are her favorite rooms. The study, with the home's "one" fireplace, contains Miss Anderson's desk; and on rainy days she spends most of her time sitting on one of the gay red couches by the fire. The dining room is in the basement, together with the big, old-fashioned kitchen. The formal grace of the green and mahogany room is accentuated by four white pillars which stand several feet from the walls at each corner. Across one entire side of the room are windows, with the view of the valley as a backdrop; and at the side is a door to the terrace, where the Anderson household eats in summer.

Back in the study, Mr. and Mrs. Rupp and a kitten joined us for refreshments. Mr. Rupp, a jolly blond young man, first came to Miss Anderson as a substitute. The chief aim of his life when he is not working is to make Miss Anderson laugh, a job at which he has been most successful. "But I must tell you that Mr. Rupp is also a very fine pianist," whispered Miss Anderson, as I was leaving. And then she stepped back, and stood on the doorstep, a mischievous light in her eyes, waving and smiling, until I had turned the corner at the gate.

For Your Next Picnic Try 'Puchero con Choclo'

Señora Martinez-Pita Gives Her Recipe for This Famous South American Stew

By Inez Whiteley Foster
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All over North America, the picnic season is in full swing, and people everywhere are packing friends and kits, and taking to the great outdoors in companionable jalopies and voluminous station wagons. Gone are the days of the shoebox lunch, and in its place has come an increasing vogue for the one-dish-main-course casserole, which can be prepared a day in advance, and which offers more imaginative scope for the hostess' talents. For whether your picnic preference is the ocean's edge, or the comfortable solidity of your own nearby porch—much of the fun of outdoor dining lies in the impromptu surprises you can serve informally.

One of North America's picnic favorites has long been corn on the cob, roasted in the husk Maine clambake fashion, or boiled Colorado cowboy style. But it is only recently—because of the mounting interest in better coordination of relations between the American Republics—that one has heard much about South American food except from returning travelers. Of the culinary ideas which enthusiastic visitors to the Argentine have found most novel, one is the native use of corn on the cob in stew, in the "puchero."

And when I asked Señora Martinez-Pita, wife of the Argentine Consul to New York, what she would consider one of the most familiar of traditional Argentine dishes—her answer, too, came quickly with a little laugh: "Puchero, I theenk." During the two years in which she has been in New York, the Señora has lost neither her delightfully cosmopolitan accent, nor a frequent twinge of homesickness for the snowy whiteness of the buildings in her beloved Buenos Aires.

A National Dish

Every country has its regional stews or soups, with versions differing according to the ease with which the ingredients can be obtained in various provinces. France for centuries, has been known for "poule au pot," "pot-au-feu," "bouillabaisse," and "cassoulet"; Spain, for its classic "cocido"; the United States, for its beef stews, fish and clam chowders. "Puchero" is all of these to the South American. It is his national noontime meal, be he rich or poor. Simple or complicated, varying with the purse, it has also its after-theatre devotees and early morning sightseers, who order it in the wistfully hungry voices in which they once ordered "soupe à l'oignon" in the great Central Markets of Paris, Les Halles.

"Argentinians," Señora Martinez-Pita told me, "have long loved outdoor barbecues, broiling steaks from our pampas-grass-fed steers. It is only lately that what you call 'young moderns' have begun to substitute puchero in casseroles, or big copper stew kettles." The Señora smiled down at Figaro, her wire-haired terrier, who tried occasionally to enter the conversation. "Our dinner-hour" she went on, "is usually nine o'clock (occasionally nine-thirty, as many concerts and lectures begin at six), and substantial dishes are quite welcome, for we do not eat as many desserts as people suppose. Wait, I shall get for you my Spanish cookbook and translate directions for cooking our puchero."

Puchero con Choclo
(Stew with Corn)

2 quarts water
2 pounds boiling beef
4-6 slices bacon chopped
Salt and pepper
1 cup cubed carrots (2 medium)
1 small cabbage shredded
2 cups sliced white potatoes
1 cup sliced sweet potato
1 whole peeled tomato
1 turnip cubed
½ cup chopped celery
little parsley
1 ear of corn on cob for each person
1 onion chopped

Cook meat in boiling water, covered tightly until beef is slightly tender. Next add vegetables in order of time necessary to cook (corn added last). Season and boil until all are done. Serve as stew, or take out meat and vegetables and arrange them on large platter and serve separately. Serves four to six.

Optional ingredients in the Argentine, Señora Martinez-Pita adds, are small blood sausages, the smoked dried kind sold in Spanish or Italian groceries, and one pound of uncooked squash. However, a very thin, small slice of ham can be substituted for either bacon or sausages.

With the puchero, crisp long loaves of French bread or rolls are traditional, as is the "ensalada mixta," or mixed green salad, made of lettuce, watercress, and romain. South Americans are especially fond of romain.

"We go back soon for our first vacation, and shall no doubt have puchero everywhere," smiled the Señora, as I prepared to leave. "I forgot to tell you that when the stew is all cooked, if you will take out a little of the broth and cook a half pound of rice (already washed) in it for twenty minutes, you can also serve that on the same platter with the meat and vegetables and then you will have our family-style puchero.

"Au revoir, and I hope you will like my recipe," she added, her eyes twinkling with friendliness as she accompanied me to the door.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Why Won't They Let Us Walk?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Port Washington, N. Y.

Now that I've mounted the Soapbox, my voice sounds hollow. I fear mine is a lone voice crying in the wilderness, for we—the Walkers of America—are a dwindling race. The Sitters-Behind-the-Wheel are trying to destroy us, trying insidiously to form the habit in us of everlastingly jumping into cars to go the least distance. Since it never occurs to them to walk anywhere, they never suspect that anyone else could possibly prefer walking to riding. And so they haunt our roads, seeking friends they can pick up and take home, or take somewhere. When we struggle to explain our fondness for tramping, they look at us incredulously.

It is a gorgeous summer morning, for instance. I start off lightheartedly on the mile-long walk to the village to do a bit of shopping. As I stride along, reveling in the beauty around me, cars whiz by, their drivers (mostly women) intent on their driving, seeing nothing, hearing nothing of what I am so serenely intent on.

Suddenly, without warning, a sleek car glides up beside me. "May I give you a ride?" the sweet, enticing voice of a mere acquaintance shatters my tranquility, shocks me back into a speed-ridden world.

"Oh, thanks, I really want to walk this lovely morning," I return brightly.

"It's a long, hot walk," the voice goes on, its owner holding the heavy door open. At last in desperation I climb in and am uptown in a jiffy. I have missed something, I feel.

Often my husband and I walk to the other side of town to call on friends. We walk because we love to walk, though we own a car.

When it is time to leave, our host invariably says firmly, "You must let me drive you home!" We protest loudly, but does he listen? No, he's out to the garage and tooting for us before we know it, and our leisurely stroll home in the moonlight must again be postponed to another night—when we can do it in secret.

As for walking in the rain—my young daughter and I love to go for a tramp along the Bay in a good downpour. It is a thrilling adventure to slosh along in our rubbers, singing in the rain. But alas, our friends do not understand. And one of them is sure to drive by. (What in heaven's name is he doing out in the rain?) He spies us. His car grinds to a stop. "Want a ride home?" he grins. It is useless to say we love walking in the rain. Soaked and bedraggled, we slump into the back seat, huddling together glumly. "Pedestrian rides again," whispers my irrepressible daughter.

The rationing of gas may prove the salvation of our car-sitters if it teaches them to walk again. Meanwhile, I have grown wily as a serpent. I choose back streets and roads little frequented by my importunate friends. I have developed backbone too, and when invited to ride, I wave my hand gaily and say, "Won't you let me walk you home?"

Digits

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

Coeds to Become Draftswomen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Akron, Ohio

Twenty-four coeds from Ohio college campuses have entered the grim precincts of the Babcock & Wilcox Company in Barberton, where the boilers for most of the battleships in Uncle Sam's Navy are built.

They are planning to carve out new careers there with T squares and drafting pencils, instead of becoming schoolma'ams as they had originally intended. In other words, they want to become draftswomen.

While the presence of women in the big plant with its sputtering welding machines and gigantic boilers is unusual in this day and age, women were employed as draftsmen there during the World War, and one of these World War girls is still at work in the engineering department.

Last spring, the management decided to scour Ohio college campuses for girls who might fit into the drafting room set-up. Babcock & Wilcox representatives visited scores of colleges, talked to faculty members, and finally picked two dozen girls. The girls have now arrived in Barberton, where the factory is located.

The girls are quartered in a house owned by the company, which has taken on the appearance of an off-campus sorority house. For six weeks they have been studying engineering-drawing in an intensive course conducted by the company's engineering experts. They have been taken on trips through portions of the plant to get the background for their new jobs.

Most of the girls will tell you very frankly that they took the jobs because they offered more money than teaching. Most of them had planned to be teachers. Twenty of the group majored in mathematics while in college. One is a home economist, one studied music, one biology, and one chemistry. They are sensible, level-headed girls and full of fun. The home economist, a winsome lass, admits, smiling, that she imagines boiler designing will have some things in common with dress designing.

Uncle Sam Says--

Housewives should be busier than ever this August canning surplus garden stuff in the nation-wide effort to save food for defense needs. Select fresh vegetables and fruits in prime condition and, if possible, follow the rule "two hours from garden to can."

* * *

If you are storing your winter supply of coal now, be sure to clean out your bin first, removing all wood, rags, paper, and dust. Keep your coal dry and do not allow it to become heated from outside sources such as furnace heat, hot water pipes, or electric wires.

* * *

If your windows are merely dusty, clean them with soft tissue or newspapers. If they are very dirty, save labor by using an atomizer to spray a solution of water and ammonia on them and then dry them with a rubber squeegee purchasable at notion and hardware stores for a few cents. Four tablespoons of household ammonia to one gallon of warm water makes a good solution.

* * *

The Wool Labeling Act became effective July 14, 1941. All wool products with the exception of rugs, carpets, linings, facings, and trimmings must have labels giving this information:

1. Percentage of virgin wool.
2. Percentage of reprocessed wool (not necessarily of lower quality than some virgin wools).
3. Percentage of reused wool (not necessarily of lower quality than some virgin wools).
4. Percentage of rayon, cotton, and other fibers.
5. Total percentage of all non-wool fibers.
6. Percentage of filling or weighting.
7. Name of manufacturer and/or distributor.

MONARCH FRUITS
'GROWN where NATURE does her 'BEST'

Picked at the moment of sun-ripened perfection and canned immediately in Monarch's own canneries. Only the choicest berries and fruits are used.
MONARCH
424 FINER FOODS
"Quality for 88 years"
Reid, Murdoch & Co.
Canners and Manufacturers
*In the famous Willamette Valley in Oregon

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, *porcelain tubs*, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

New Cream Deodorant
safely
Checks Perspiration

1. Does not rot dresses or men's shirts. Does not irritate skin.
2. No waiting to dry. Can be used right after shaving.
3. Instantly checks perspiration for 1 to 3 days. Removes odor from perspiration.
4. A pure, white, greaseless, stainless vanishing cream.
5. Arrid has been awarded the Approval Seal of the American Institute of Laundering for being harmless to fabrics.
Arrid is the LARGEST SELLING DEODORANT. Try a jar today!
ARRID
39¢ a jar
At all stores selling toilet goods (also in 10¢ and 59¢ jars)

Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, August 26, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

College Girls Study How To Spend Wisely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Columbia, Mo.

Education in wise spending is a part of the regular curriculum at Stephens College. Here a Personal Finance Clinic, under the direction of Miss Rufie Lee Williams, has been set up by the Institute for Consumer Education to help students with their money problems. The Institute, a project of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, Inc., is a division of the College. Students who enroll in Personal Finance are given credit for their work just as they are in mathematics or literature.

The Clinic's objective is to help students through careful planning and budgeting of their expenditures to get the greatest satisfactions possible from the money they spend. The girls are taught not only how to keep intelligent records, but the underlying principles of budgeting, saving, and good money management, which includes choice-making and judging of values. The Clinic sponsors a Savings Club in which students may make temporary deposits.

Daily Record

All students in the class keep a daily record of their income and expenditures, using a Personal Finance Book prepared especially to meet their needs by Miss Williams and Dr. James E. Mendenhall, educational director of the Institute. The book was the outgrowth of the Clinic's experiences in working closely with the financial problems of Stephens College girls. Before the book was prepared, an experimental personal finance project was carried on with the co-operation of 42 volunteer students. Small groups of these girls came weekly for conferences in the Clinic. The Clinic consultants were in this way able to gain much first-hand knowledge concerning the problems, solutions, and reactions of girls who budget.

Space is provided in the book for planning and budgeting of expenditures as well as five lessons on such things as wise spending, choice-making, and why not to borrow. The book is illustrated throughout with humorous sketches of college girls engaged in various campus activities.

Services Of Clinic

The services of the Clinic are not limited to students taking the regular class work but are available to every girl on the campus. In one semester alone more than 1,200 conferences were held between Clinic consultants and students concerning student money problems. Each girl's problems are dealt with individually. Before advising the student, the Clinic looks into each girl's financial and social background, her present college program and her future plans.

Since empty purses and haphazard spending go hand in hand, planning of expenditures must always come first. This, of course, involves choice-making. The student must learn to choose between such things as tearoom snacks or a new sweater, movies or a book, facials or a concert. One girl succeeded in cutting her allowance one-third by spending less money on cold drinks and by doing her own laundry. Another girl economized by saving the 50 cents she'd been spending on cigarettes every week and not going to shows where it was just a matter of something to do. Some of the ways in which other girls have saved is by eating more regularly in the college dining halls, shopping in the less expensive stores, buying less elaborate gifts.

The Clinic teaches students at all times to spend according to their income and needs. "Keeping up with the Joneses" is an expensive luxury that the Clinic discourages whether it is in clothing, activities, or gifts. "Be yourself, and let the Jones girl do as she likes," is the advice which it gives to students.

Adjusted To Her Purse

The girl with an allowance smaller than that of most of her classmates presents a special problem as does the girl with an allowance which is larger than the average. Sara, for example, discovered when she came to college that her allowance was rather small in comparison to that of her friends. But Sara didn't do a Cinderella. With the Clinic's help she adjusted her activities to her purse.

In the time that she might have spent seeing one mediocre movie after another, she discovered the delight of reading good books, and getting acquainted with the other girls in her hall. She saved 10 or 15 cents every morning by getting up in time for breakfast instead of dashing into the tearoom five minutes before her class for a hasty bite. She discovered, too, that she could cut down on the number of cokes and other knick-knacks, if instead of lolling around the soda fountain, she spent more time playing tennis, golf, riding horseback. All of which aren't hard on the figure.

Smaller Than 'Dad's'

Anna Belle, whose allowance was a very generous one, presented a much more difficult case. She didn't want to "scrimp and save." It took many weeks to convince her that it wasn't being miserly to keep track of expenditures and to plan the spending of her money in order that she might spend it in a way that would be of greater benefit to her. Instead of spending so much money carelessly, the Clinic advised her to spend more on books and concerts, to attend fewer movies and get better acquainted with the girls in her hall, indulge in fewer sodas and play more tennis and golf. Lastly she was reminded that she should know how to live on less, for the chances were that she would marry a man who would expect her to live on his salary—a salary much smaller than "dad's."

Throughout its program the Clinic attempts to help the college girl get more out of her present income and to teach her the principles of sound money management which she can apply to her income in the future whether she marries or is a career girl.

Clothing being no small item on the average college girl's budget, special attention is devoted by the Clinic to helping the girls with their clothing problems. First the girls must bring in an inventory of their clothing as well as other personal possessions. Next they list the cost of each article, year bought and years expected to wear. After they have done this, they write down all of the things which they think they need for the coming year. A consumer clinic consultant then takes over the list. Suggestions for other choices are made when it seems advisable, or they are referred to the Stephens Clothing Specialist for information on quality, materials, care, and colors.

When shopping, whether it is for clothing or other articles, the girls are taught to compare not only prices but value, which includes workmanship as well as materials. "Moneyless" shopping tours to various retail stores are conducted for the girls. In this way they are able to learn at first hand the things which they should look for in judging values. Later they can apply this knowledge and special training in making their purchases.

Susie Consumer

A campus-wide drive toward wiser spending is made by the "Susie Consumer" series of bulletins published monthly by the Institute with the co-operation of students. The purpose of this series is to get every student to be more efficient in the spending of her income. The first issue, the "Santa Claus" edition, was packed with suggestions for helping students save both time and money in their Christmas shopping. The issue titled "Personal Finance," explains to the student how to guard their purse by wise buying and budgeting throughout the year.

Kathryn Blood

Glen Hensley

At Stephens College in Columbia, Mo., Consumer Education is an important field of study. In this field is a course entitled Personal Finance, in which the girls through actual practice and study learn to handle finances, whether personal, home, or club. The center photograph illustrates one way in which Stephens girls gain first-hand consumer information. Esther Jacobi is reading the label on the bottle of cologne, while Florence Dawley tests the scent of the perfume in another bottle. The girls visit stores, factories, and industrial establishments, learning about textiles, brands, laundrying, etc. The sketches above and below are reprinted from one of the series of Susie Consumer bulletins, written and published by the students, as part of a campus-wide drive toward wiser spending. This issue, a text and workbook titled "Personal Finance," explains to the girls by means of sketches, comic strips, and serious information, how to guard their purses by wise buying and budgeting.

BE A GOOD SPORT JANE, LEND ME A DOLLAR
O.K. BUT ITS UNDERSTOOD, MARY YOU'LL PAY ME BACK ON SATURDAY
I JUST LEARNED YOU LENT MARY A DOLLAR— SHE'S OWED ME TWO DOLLARS FOR A MONTH NOW.
GEE, THAT'S TERRIBLE. BUT I HAD TO LET HER HAVE IT— OTHERWISE SHE WOULDN'T SPEAK TO ME!
YOU KNOW, WE OUGHT TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT MARY— SHE OWES US ALL MONEY.. LET'S TALK TO HER!
MARY DEAR.. WE'RE THE COMMITTEE OF YOUR CREDITORS.. INSTEAD OF BORROWING, WHY NOT TRY BUDGETING
YOU'RE RIGHT, GIRLS, MAYBE THAT WOULD HELP ME TO STAY WITHIN MY ALLOWANCE

Lesson 3 in the volume "Personal Finance," which has the heading: "Funds vs. Friends—Why not to borrow money. Sometimes your best friends will tell you!"

How Bird Migrations Are Mapped

The writer of this article calls herself an amateur student of birds; but is the author of "Wings At My Window," a book full of her wonderful experiences as friend and observer of the thousands of feathered songsters that come to her feeding and banding station and live in the Woodland Bird Sanctuary over which she lovingly presides. — Education Editor.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lexington, Mass.

Many persons who love birds, resent banding birds as a foolish hobby likely to endanger their lives. As it is easier to condemn rather than to investigate what we know little about, I had to take up bird-banding, myself, before my own unreasonable prejudice against it evaporated. I knew that much had been surmised about the birds' private lives that couldn't be proved. I soon learned that, as yet, no other method has surpassed bird-banding in turning surmises into facts. The birds that I have banded often enter the traps again and again and bring their youngsters along too. It does not terrorize them and the bands do not hurt them.

Through bird-banding we are learning how long birds live—the length of time bird families remain together; whether birds return to the place of their birth, or the place where they found their mates, and other things. Of course the most important information pertains to migration. How far and how fast birds travel. . . . Why some birds come north by one route and go south by another. . . How they get rest and food while migrating. . . . The distance they can travel without landing. . . Why some birds are night fliers while others migrate in the daytime. . . ., etc. Important secrets about moulting and color changes are also being solved by bird-banding.

Just how does placing a band on a bird's leg accomplish anything? Merely because by right of its band number, a bird becomes an individual, and as an individual it may be possible to trace its course through life. Banded game birds that are shot, or captured at the various reservations then released; banded song birds that fly against obstructions, or into a friendly bird-bander's trap in a far distant state—any one of a thousand ways by which a banded bird may fall into human hands, so that his band number can be read and reported to the Bureau of Biological Survey in Washington, D. C.—may bring to light invaluable ornithological information.

John James Audubon certainly started something when, in 1803, he captured at their nesting site, three fledgling Phoebe birds. For when the little trio migrated south, that fall, each bird wore on one of its legs a fine silver wire. The following spring, two of the three returned to the home nesting ground. This is the very first bird-banding record.

For almost exactly one hundred years, matters rested there. Then came various experiments by several persons and societies until, in 1920, the Bureau of Biological Survey located in Washington, D. C., took charge of all bird-banding in America. Audubon's silver wire had developed into bands of aluminum with just enough alloy added to strengthen them against crushing by sturdy bills. They were graded in size to fit different species, so that when tightly closed they would turn easily and move up and down the bird's ankle, while leaving little space for any foreign object to lodge between leg and band.

Small and almost weightless, each band now bears the year of issue, a serial number, and the legend "Notify Biological Survey, Washington, D. C." (The smaller bands reduce this to "Notify Biol. Surv; Wash; D. C.)

No person may operate a bird-banding station without first applying to the Survey for a Federal permit. This is issued only to reliable persons who must first pass the required test. Bird-banders supply the pliers necessary to properly close bands, to bird food for baiting traps, and make or buy their own traps, which may be hand operated or automatic. (These "traps" are not to be confused with animal traps. The birds are free within them.) The Survey provides the bands and necessary printed matter. Stations send in their reports once or twice each fiscal year (ending June 30).

Reports are recorded on "schedules" consisting of one or more sheets, and only one specie to a schedule. The bird's band number, age, and sex (if known), date of banding, how, when, and where captured, and anything special noted about its condition, are all listed.

If a banded bird is captured within three months' time at the place where it was banded, that is a "repeat," and need not necessarily be reported. If recaptured at the home station three or more months later, that is a "return." If recaptured in a different place from where it was banded, that is a "foreign return"; and it is from "returns," and more especially "foreign returns," that bird-banding is getting its most valuable information.

Anyone getting possession of a banded bird sufficiently long to read its band number should immediately report that number to the Bureau of Biological Survey, together with his own name and address, and all possible information about the bird—the date of capture, how taken, its condition, etc. In due time, the Survey will inform this person where and when the bird was banded and by whom; this knowledge being obtained from the schedule. The bird-bander is likewise informed of his bird's capture, where, when, etc. It should be added that bands should not be removed from healthy living birds. The band does not hurt him and it may prove the means of an important record which may bring about protection of many other birds.

There are literally thousands of formerly disinterested persons who have become enthusiastic bird-lovers through the intriguing facts discovered by bird-banders. Isn't a bird-lover likely to be a bird protector?

This gives only a bare outline of bird-banding as I know it; its joys would fill a book!

Ada Clapham Govan

Through the Editor's Window

Pails and Mops and Airing Schoolhouses

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These are the days when the schoolhouse is wide open to late August sunshine and fresh air. Drive through the countryside and you see the little one-room school with its door ajar—sometimes with a pail and mop on the front step. The janitor is giving it a thorough rubbing down. And in the town not far away, the consolidated school is being scrubbed also; while in the big city, if you happen to walk past some dusty schoolyard and in through the huge open door you may smell paint. "Oh boy!" as my little friend Billy puts it, "it's pretty soon now!"

Making our buildings ready for the three million children who will soon come bounding across their thresholds is no small task. In recent years we have awakened enough to express more appreciation of the fine, selfless work of the teacher. Perhaps the next fellow who should hear expressions of appreciation is the school janitor. By and large they are a grand lot.

It takes a special kind of person to be a good school janitor — a rather rare kind of person. I remember old Hardy. He had been janitor in the school since before anybody there could remember. Down in his furnace room he had his supply of brooms and mops and pails and tools, his bins of coal and barrels of ashes. He kept the school house warm, and he kept it clean. Neither was easy what with the coming in and out of all of us, the snow and mud we tracked, and the chalk dust we let fly. But I never heard Hardy complain, and I never knew him not to appear, cheerful and ready, to fix anything from a broken window shade to a pencil-box hinge when asked.

* * *

I can see him yet, coming across the school grounds, with children bevying around him as if he were some Pied Piper. He knew every one by name, and had janitored here when most of their mothers and dads were in school. They told him what they wanted to be when they grew up, and how they had made a home-run or a 100 in spelling. They confided to him what they were collecting, too, and he was forever saving some oddment down on his basement window sill to give to a youthful collector.

He lived out on the edge of town in a little white house, and had a big capable wife and a group of strong executive daughters that one somehow never could get used to. Later he retired and sat on the little front porch, well supported by his pension and their capable work in the local telephone exchange and elsewhere. For many years when I went back I would tramp out to see him there. He always remembered all the children, and knew what became of each one. Grown-ups who as youngsters used to cling to his hands and his trousers as he went about the school making it shipshape, used to go out to see him, too, and tell him the news.

* * *

One of the fine results of the effort our public school people are making to help children actually to live democratically, is that in many schools the janitor is now included in administrative councils along with the faculty. It is realized that the janitor's part in the school achievement, entirely aside from his work in the building and classroom upkeep, is one of tremendous influence. He needs to know, therefore, what the teachers are trying to do, what the more modern ways of teaching are like, what the children are interested in, what the guidance program includes. On the other hand, the teachers need to know his problems and opportunities, and to think of him as a valuable co-worker. He is likely to be one of the school's "parents" anyway, and as such should be coming to the P. T. A. meetings; but he is also on the school's staff, and should be encouraged persistently to improve himself in handling the "personal relations" side of his job.

"Boy!" exclaims Billy, his eyes sparkling as he surveys the new bicycle that within a week he will begin riding to school. He is ready and eager to go back right now. And when I pass Billy's school on these crisp late August mornings, and see its windows and doors wide open, I know that his school janitor is hard at work making the building ready for Billy and the other fortunate youngsters like him.

A Tuesday Column

More 'Cavalcade' Programs

Additional "Cavalcade of America" programs are now available on either 12-inch or 16-inch records (78 rpm or 33⅓ rpm) There is no advertising on these records except for the original statement that Du Pont presents the program These radio dramatizations of important personalities and events in American history will appeal to students in junior or senior high school and are particularly pertinent for classes in American history, civics, and American literature or dramatics.

Ohio State News Letter

A Lovely Mother

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is refreshing to see a mother who has learned the art of treating her little ones like people—who gives her children an opportunity to gain poise, understanding, and ability to meet various situations through actual practice, rather than meticulously mapping out their movements and planning for or anticipating their reactions. Such a mother was observed on a day coach of a through train recently. A lovely mother.

She boarded the train at a little station and changed trains at a large city in common with a number of others who used the tourist's plan as an opportunity to stretch the vacation fund. Two little tots, one two years of age and the other scarcely four, followed at her heels. Happy little boys they were, well dressed, well behaved, with a definite air of adventure, but with a poise far beyond their years.

"Unusual children," thought the observer, as she watched the little family with keen interest.

The first observation was that the mother talked to her babies in a quiet conversational tone just as if she were talking to adults, and the children questioned her and made their observations in a like manner. Where was the train going—who took the tickets—would he give them back again—why did he keep them all night—these were the natural questions of the older child. And all the questions were answered thoughtfully. The mother's replies were animated and interesting, given in a natural conversational tone with no baby talk and no hint of talking down to make the answers appeal to a lower intellectual level. Even the two-year-old seemed interested in the conversation and made the remark, (pointing to the conductor), "Kind man keep tickets. We sleep."

The change of trains was made late in the evening, far past the little fellows' bed time. But waking them from a sound sleep seemed no problem to the mother. Tapping each one gently she said, "Time to change trains now. Wake up! You must help with the bundles." Each child opened his sleepy eyes and grasped his share of the baggage, which apparently was prepared with the purpose of giving him a feeling of responsibility.

When comfortably settled on the second train the mother was heard to say, "Now for the big surprise. Remember I told you when we left home that I had surprise for you when we were seated on the second train." The children watched eagerly while the package was opened, but there was no teasing or effort to hasten the opening process. The bundle contained two well chosen 10-cent books.

The observer had arrived at her station. Her last glance revealed the little gentlemen stretched out on the seat of the day coach, both fast asleep. Each held in his arms a precious book.

E. H. H.

BOYS' SCHOOLS

Boys Do Better at FLORIDA MILITARY ACADEMY
Designated as Honor Military School by U. S. War Dept. Accredited to all colleges. R.O.T.C. High standards of training and
Separate Jr. dept., grades 1 to 8. All-inclusive rate of $975 covers all expenses. 33rd Session opens Sept. 15th. For illustrated catalog address Secretary, Box 4, Florida Military Academy.
ST. PETERSBURG - FLORIDA

LEELANAU FOR BOYS
Established 1921
Fully accredited Country Boarding School
These times demand careful thought in choosing your son's education—write box 40, Glen Arbor, Michigan. For sons of readers of The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT SCHOOL?
—Before deciding secure catalog of this boys' college preparatory school. Harmony Ideals. Oldest in West. Teaches study methods. An accredited school. Develops individual's talents. 93rd year. Ages 6 to 19. Men Teachers. House mothers. Shop. New Pool. Horsemanship. All Sports. Hour from Chicago. Summer Camp. Catalog: Roger Hill, Prin., Box D-8, WOODSTOCK, ILL.
TODD

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

PINEBROOK FOR GIRLS
One of the Leelanau Schools
Country Boarding School with cultural advantages. Write Box 40, Glen Arbor, Michigan. For daughters of The Christian Science Monitor readers

COOKERY

HILLCLIFFE
A Modern Cooking School for Beginners and the Experienced
Equipped especially to help you improve your technique in cooking.
5816 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles
WEBSTER 9187
Opposite the La Brea Pits

EVENING SCHOOLS

• EVENING CLASSES •
LINCOLN PREPARATORY SCHOOL
Fully Accredited
Classical, Scientific and General High School Programs
Classes especially designed for employed men and women of all ages who must complete their high school studies for occupational advancement. Also complete preparation for college entrance by certificate or examination. Moderate fees payable by installment.
FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 23
Enroll Now—Write for Catalog E
360 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON TEL. KENMORE 3177

A New HOTEL awaits you in New York
This famous establishment, formerly the American Woman's Club, is now one of New York City's newest and finest hotels.
Swimming pool; many floors reserved exclusively for women. Three popular priced restaurants.
1200 ROOMS WITH BATH
DAILY—from $2.50 Single, $3.50 Double
WEEKLY—from $12 Single, $16 Double
Suites with pantry from $115 monthly
Special Floors and Rates for Students
HEADQUARTERS FOR THE A.W.A.
Henry Hudson HOTEL
353 WEST 57th STREET ★ NEW YORK
JOHN PAUL STACK, General Manager

COEDUCATIONAL
BOYS and GIRLS
are accepted in the Boarding Department from the 6th grade on. Write for Lower School Catalog.
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School • Senior College
Lower School • Junior College
Coeducational

The Van Horn School
Hayward, Calif.
An hour's drive from San Francisco
For boys and girls from kindergarten through ninth grade. Thorough preparation for secondary schools. Individual attention, supervised study, character building. Eighty-acre farm; swimming, horse-back riding. Fall term opens August 25th.
Address: Mrs. Mae T. Van Horn, Pleasant Acres, HAYWARD, CALIFORNIA

DAYCROFT
• New England Country Boarding and Day School for sons and daughters of readers of The Christian Science Monitor. Thorough preparation for college, art, and music schools; high school and elementary grades. Emphasis on preparation for life's work; daily guidance in developing fine qualities. Football, skiing, basketball, baseball, Band, glee clubs, dramatics. Write for catalog; call N. Y. office, WHitehall 3-0390.
DAYCROFT, Noroton Hill, Stamford, Conn.

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL
The GREGG College
President, John Robert Gregg, S. C. D.
Director, Paul M. Pair, M. A.
Secretarial Court Reporting Accounting
Coeducational — 45th year. Present student body represents 70 different colleges from 23 states and 4 foreign countries. Distinguished faculty. Chicago offers many cultural, social, and educational advantages along with good living accommodations. Employment bureau. Send for FREE Booklet
"The Doorway to Opportunity."
Dept. M, 6 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING
Small Classes—Select Enrollment
Day; Evening—Individual Instruction
Drake Business School, Inc.
1305 Fulton St. (At Nostrand Ave.)
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frances Ferne, Principal NEvins 8-4342

LEARN THE STENOGRAPH
The latest shorthand machine made—small, noiseless, accurate, speedy. To speed up work in business, defense projects, court and convention work, Accounting, Secretarial, Key Punch and other courses.
REMEMBER
HUFF COLLEGE
Downtown Division Country Club Plaza
920 Tracy 320 West 47th St.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

SCHOOLS
CORNISH SCHOOL
Internationally famous School of the Arts
Fall Term Begins September 8th
Music, Commercial Art, Dance, Costume Design, Radio, Drama; Co-educational; 28th year; free catalog.
Harvard at Roy St. Seattle, Wash.

SCHOOLS—British Isles
CLAREMONT
(of Esher, Surrey)
School for Girls up to 18 Years
LLANDRINDOD WELLS
RADNORSHIRE
Tel. 2022

DAY SCHOOLS
ADELPHI ACADEMY
—One of New York's leading day schools for boys and girls.
Accessible to New York City and the Island.
★ Thorough college preparation — nursery school and kindergarten—modern elementary school — athletic program for all students — small classes with intelligent, individual attention—Bus service
In vicinity of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York Ave. and Dean St. Reference on request.
282 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tel. Main 2-3725—Wm. Slater, Headmaster

DRAMATIC ARTS
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The Foremost Institution for dramatic training
Fall Term begins October 27th
Catalog from Secretary
Room 250
Carnegie Hall, New York

The Home Forum

Prudence Saves Gas

"It will be no hardship for me," said Prudence, "to go without silk stockings." We laughed, as we looked at her sitting on the ground, her tan bare legs curled under her, tailor fashion. She was sorting gold and brown and yellow marigolds for a turquoise bowl set on the grass beside her.

"But winter is coming, Prudence, and even you can't wear tennis shoes and skin when the icy winds do blow," said John, who was helping Henry coil up the garden hose.

It was Saturday evening and several of us in the neighborhood had wandered into the yard to chat with Prudence and Henry who, after an early supper, had been working in their garden.

* * *

Prudence looked off into space, or rather, into the thick leaves of the big elm tree behind the garage, and murmured in a dreamy, experimental way she has: "Of course I shall put on stockings in October, nice substantial wool ones—if I have to knit them myself. I'll wear the kind we used to wear when I was a young girl. With brogues. Do you remember, when you went to walk, you put on heavy stockings and low-heeled shoes? I had some green and gray mixed wool stockings and some tan ones flecked with white. They were ribbed and warm. We took real walks, long walks in the country in those days. I haven't had a real hike since oxfords came in and brogues went out."

Henry, returned from putting the hose in the cellar, threw himself on the ground beside Prudence. She went on talking:

"Do you remember a walk we had in the rain once, Henry, when I first knew you? Between showers, we lit a fire under an oak tree by a river and cooked bacon. It was the nicest walk I ever had. I wore a tan sweater and heavy golf stockings to match. It's odd that I remember what I wore, but I do. We walked miles that day."

* * *

Ann, from the deck chair, said: "Why, yes, Prue, we did walk more ten or fifteen years ago. And I remember some heavy blue stockings I had, awfully pretty. I took tramps in the woods, too, got up early in the morning and went off for the day."

Stockings and walks! Prudence does that, sets us thinking; she suggests and we respond. It's why she's fun. I remembered when I used to read innumerable English novels in which the characters were forever walking on the moors. I'd read awhile, and then put on heavy solid shoes and the sort of stockings Prudence talked about, and go out and walk in a meadow and wish it were a moor.

* * *

The men were talking about gas conservation. I roused myself from the memory of a mountain climb to hear Peter say: "Everybody is going to walk more now and it's a good thing. We ride too much."

"There's no gas in my car right now," said Henry. "I didn't get any when I saw the tank was nearly empty today, so I'd not be tempted to drive tomorrow."

Prudence lifted her bowl of flowers and stood up. With her free hand, she pulled down her crumpled blue linen frock and then absently tucked up a loosened end of yellow hair.

"Oh, Henry," she said. "I forgot to tell you. The Braddocks have invited us out to their house for over Sunday. They want us to come tonight for the village square dances, and I said we would. There are going to be fiddlers and Virginia reels and a caller. Everybody in Carleton goes."

"That's fine, Prudence," said John, our neighborhood wit. "You'd better run up to the attic and get out those fur stockings and wooden shoes, because you've got a nice long walk ahead of you. Ten miles to Carleton, at least, isn't it? And Henry's out of gas."

* * *

Now in our neighborhood half of the spice of our communal social life is furnished by Prudence's forgetfulness, whimsicality, and absent-mindedness. So often occasions like this have arisen! Prudence, living in the precious moment, forgets telephone calls and appointments. But, somehow, Prudence finds a way. It may not be our way nor the conventional way, but it is inevitably a way entertaining to watch. So now we sat at attention. We all had automobiles and plenty of gas among us with which to carry Prudence and Henry to the country and back; but it would have been indelicate and gauche to suggest such a course of action. It spoke well for our neighborhood understanding that no one of us made the offer. Ann merely whispered: "They wouldn't accept, of course," and we nodded in agreement.

Prudence was thinking. She had put her flowers on the outdoor iron table and stood, poised for decision, fixing her tumbled hair.

"It was silly of me to forget about the gas," she murmured, as if to herself. "We said at breakfast we wouldn't use any this week-end. I said we'd walk tomorrow or ride bicycles." Thinking, she drawled: "Yes, ride bicycles." She turned to Henry, who in the peaceful evening had remained unperturbed. "Henry, are you patriotic enough? Of course you are!" She wheeled around and ran toward the house. "Don't go, any of you," she called. "I'm going to telephone the Rent-a-Bicycle Shop. You'll want to see us leave."

John and Peter laughed at Henry. John said: "Go get your bicycle clips, my boy. I think you are going for a ride."

"Shouldn't be surprised!" said Henry, as he got to his feet. "I need exercise, anyway. Ten miles, did you say?"

* * *

And so it was that last Saturday, in the early evening, we saw Prudence and Henry off to the country on a bicycle. Would Prudence choose one wheel for her and another for Henry if there were a tandem in the shop? Of course not.

"Jiminy crickets! She's got one of those bicycle-built-for-two things," roared John, who first sighted the overalled shop boy wheeling it up the drive.

"It's quainter this way," said Prudence, as she got ready to mount.

"And harder," said Peter under his breath.

John just whistled: "'Daisy, Daisy, give me your answer true,'" while Henry said, quite cheerfully, I thought, under the circumstances: "Well, come on, Prue. We're off."

* * *

Prudence, dressed in blue shirt and culottes with a red bandanna over her yellow hair, jumped on the front seat. Henry, with a small pack of week-end paraphernalia fastened over his coatless shoulders, balanced himself on the back. The boy who had brought the tandem from the shop gave them a push and, with a crunching of gravel, a ringing of bells, a wobble or two, they went off down the drive.

We watched a jaunty turn onto the main road; and then, all together, we walked to the hole in the hedge toward our house. Peter said: "There's one thing certain: they'll probably get there, but I have a feeling tonight won't be their night for the Virginia Reel."

"I'd drive over to see," John said, "if I didn't want to save gas."

C. C. R.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY
(BIBLE LESSONS)

The Christian Science Lesson-Sermons contained in the Christian Science Quarterly are selected references from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. These constitute the only sermons at the Sunday services held in The Mother Church and its branches. The Quarterly is published four times a year in English; and in seven languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

Christian Science Sentinel

"To hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, 353). Published weekly. Carries short articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and timely information about the Christian Science movement. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.

NAME_____
STREET_____
CITY_____
STATE_____
CSP-1

Purple Loosestrife

On either side of tracks over which the train thunders,
There are waves of color: the blooms of August.
We move into wide ripples of flowers
Which the swiftness of the train cannot extinguish.

D. S.

By Courtesy of the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

"Farm and Peasants": *A Painting by Camille Pissarro*

Camille Pissarro was a more significant member of the Impressionist group than is commonly estimated. He was not a provocative or picturesque personality, as were other innovators of the Modern French School. He was greatly admired, however, by artists who appreciated his skill in handling materials. Paul Cézanne often visited Pissarro when the latter lived at Pontoise. Cézanne enjoyed the simplicity of Pissarro's household, and above all responded to the tactfulness and considerateness of Pissarro, who deliberately avoided topics which made Cézanne irascible. It was Pissarro who taught Cézanne to paint outdoors, and Cézanne expressed his gratitude and tender regard for Pissarro in letters which have since been published.

Those Frenchmen shared a difficult experience, which altered and molded modern art history. Pissarro's share is an important one, and, while Cézanne's name towers above all the others, it is worth noting that Cézanne gives credit to his teacher and guide. All these painters — Cézanne, Pissarro, Sisley, Monet, Renoir — were responding to the revelation of color as a means of representing light and air, and eventually form, with greater authenticity.

Monet employed the little strokes and sought to achieve a more truthful transcription of phenomena of nature as their appearance is conditioned and modified by the response of colored surfaces to rays of light. Camille Pissarro's pictures maintain a firmer form than do those of Monet, which often dissolve in a film of tonal variations. Pissarro never lost himself entirely in a mixture of colors, but maintained a feeling for receding space, bulk and weight. He belonged in the society of Millet and Corot, both of whom he knew and admired; he provided an artistic link between them and a younger generation of experimenters. In Pissarro's pictures can be found the democratic subject matter, the love of nature, the curiosity about methods, which characterize French painting of the nineteenth century.

Dorothy Adlow

Country Boys—Gaspereau Valley

They lay on the ground,
Their faces buried in grass,
Their knees bent, and the soles of their thin, bare feet
Taking the good of the sun;

The river went by,
Not waiting, lively and swift;
(Rank upon rank of pickerel weed,
Stood in the current, and dragonflies
Were all of a shimmer)
Islands of green, shadows of birches,
And, whiter than foam, white clouds on the top of the hill.

They do not know—
Lying there, easy and indolent,
Faded shirts, and pants too large at the waist—
That they'll always remember,
As part of their being,
The cool, green smell of the grass,
The words of the river,
The extravagant, priceless opulence of doing
Nothing whatever,
On a sunny afternoon.

Martha Banning Thomas

A Square of Summer

A glow of sunshine above a field of tall green corn; a red ripe watermelon in a green coat with a white lining; a bed of brilliant tiger lilies; a cluster of pink and white and purple asters rising from a golden bowl.

A jolly round moon smiling on a new-made haystack. A garden party in the moonlight. A dewy dawn. A warm afternoon with the scent of new black walnuts. The stain of wild grapes. A shady road beside a pond.

August is a square of summer.

P. Y.

As to Trustworthy Historical Novels

The really trustworthy historical novels are those which were a-writing while the history was a-making. If the "Tale of Two Cities" misrepresents the Paris of 1789, the "Pickwick Papers" represents with amazing humor and with photographic fidelity certain aspects of the London of 1837. The one gives us what Dickens guessed about France in the preceding century, and the other tells us what he saw in England in his own time. Historical novel for historical novel, "Pickwick" is superior to "Tale of Two Cities," and "Nicholas Nickleby" to "Barnaby Rudge." No historical novelist will ever be able to set before us the state of affairs in the South in the decade preceding the Civil War with the variety and veracity of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," written in that decade. No American historian has a more minute acquaintance with the men who made the United States than Mr. Paul Leicester Ford; and yet one may venture to predict that Mr. Ford will never write a historical novel having a tithe of the historical value possessed by his suggestive study of the conditions of contemporary politics in New York City, the "Honorable Peter Stirling." Nevertheless there are few librarians bold enough to catalogue "Pickwick" and "Uncle Tom" and "Peter Stirling" under historical fiction. . . .

If we examine carefully the best of the stories usually classed under historical fiction we shall find those to be the most satisfactory in which the history is of the least importance, in which it is present only as a background.—From "The Historical Novel," by Brander Matthews. (New York: Scribner.)

Facing the Facts With Joy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Humanity down through the ages has been faced with many problems with which it has had to deal. Varying in degree from those that have arisen from the small concerns of daily living, assuming only a minor importance to mankind, to those which result in tragedy not only to the few concerned but to nations, these problems have been found solvable in some cases, but in other cases they have been abandoned as hopeless of solution; or in the attempt at their settlement, the use of force by those involved has resulted in victory for one side, without the establishment of true peace or harmony.

Turning to the Bible, however, we find that the great Teacher, Christ Jesus, never left unsolved, that is, unhealed, any problem of inharmony, lack, sickness, or even death, that was presented to him. The recalling of this fact concerning Christ Jesus by those who feel they have exhausted all possible means of meeting difficulties of whatever nature, may sound an encouraging note. For, if they accept Christianity as taught, practiced, and lived by Jesus, they must acknowledge that the woeful conditions of those who sought him were not treated by him as insurmountable obstacles, but were promptly and permanently vanquished and the needed harmony established. That this healing and saving power was not a personal dispensation to Jesus, but was a power to be practiced not only by those around him but also by future generations, is made clear in the Master's own words (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also," and his further assurance (John 3:16) regarding the "only begotten Son," that "whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

With the discovery of Christian Science in this age by Mary Baker Eddy, and her establishment of "a church designed to commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing" (Church Manual, p. 17), men have been provided with the means whereby not only to meet, but to do so scientifically and with calmness and joy, whatever may confront them in the shape of predicament or problem. Christian Science teaches that since God, good, is infinite, omnipresent, evil is nonexistent. It further reveals that man, being the reflection of God, is entirely spiritual.

Thus, one confronted with illness, chronic or acute, perhaps discouraged or alarmed, may realize with confidence that since his real being is the image and likeness of God, "with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning" (James 1:17), his identity has never changed and must express the perfection of the One "altogether lovely." Mrs. Eddy has said (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 339): "Since God is All, there is no room for His unlikeness. God, Spirit, alone created all, and called it good." So one reasons that if God is All-in-all, has made man in His own likeness, and is without "shadow of turning," illness or disability must be a myth propounded and accepted only by mortal mind, the unreal opposite of the one Mind, God. And the sufferer will grasp with joy the fact that in reality he has never been and can never be less than harmonious because there is but one God, one Mind, good.

Again one's problem may be lack of right companionship, or his human relationships may be sadly in need of adjustment. He may feel a sense of frustration at his inability to change his situation. What can he do about this so that enrichment and fulfillment may appear in his life? He, too, may face with joy the fact that since God is Love, as the Scriptures declare Him to be, and is without "shadow of turning," Love has never left him alone; and as he realizes this truth, Love, divine and universal, is made manifest in his human experience. Confidence is inspired by the words of the Lord as recorded by Ezekiel (34:16), "I will seek that which was lost, and bring again that which was driven away, and will bind up that which was broken, and will strengthen that which was sick."

The mighty Nazarene surely faced with joy and confidence in God the task of healing the sick and the sinning, and of raising the dead. Mrs. Eddy says of him, "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals" (Science and Health, pp. 476, 477). And she adds, "In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

In the sixteenth chapter of John, it is recorded that Jesus talked to his disciples on the subject of joy. He told them that though their hearts would be sorrowful because they were about to face what would seem to them as the loss of their loved Master their sorrow would be turned into joy. And the same Comforter which he promised should come is with us now, in Christian Science. Thus we, too, may face with joy whatever lies along our path, in our upward way to Spirit.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Envisager les Faits avec joie

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

Au cours des siècles, l'humanité a dû faire face à des problèmes de tous genres. Les uns avaient trait aux circonstances de la vie quotidienne et se trouvaient être sans grande importance pour le genre humain, tandis que d'autres pouvaient entraîner des tragédies non seulement pour quelques personnes mais pour les nations. Dans certains cas, l'on a pu résoudre ces problèmes; mais il est aussi arrivé qu'on les abandonne en croyant leur solution impossible; ou bien encore, on a voulu les régler par la force, et l'un des partis eut la victoire, sans que s'établit la paix ou l'harmonie véritable.

Toutefois, si nous consultons la Bible, nous voyons que le grand Maître, le Christ Jésus, ne manquait jamais de résoudre ou de guérir les problèmes qu'on lui présentait, qu'il s'agit d'inharmonie, de manque, de maladie ou même de mort. Ce fait n'est-il pas un encouragement pour les humains qui, cherchant à vaincre une difficulté quelconque, croient avoir essayé sans succès toutes les méthodes possibles? En effet, s'ils acceptent le christianisme que Jésus enseigna et mit en pratique, ils devront reconnaître ceci: bien que ceux qui avaient recours à son aide fussent quelquefois dans la plus grande détresse, le Maître ne traitait jamais leur condition comme un obstacle insurmontable; il en triomphait d'une manière prompte et permanente, pour établir l'harmonie désirée. Ce pouvoir qui sauve et guérit n'était pas un privilège personnel dont aurait bénéficié Jésus; il pouvait être mis en pratique non seulement par ses disciples immédiats, mais par les générations futures, comme le montrent ces paroles du Maître (Jean 14:12): "Celui qui croit en moi fera aussi les œuvres que je fais;" dans un autre cas, Jésus nous donna l'assurance suivante concernant le dessein de Dieu et le "Fils unique" (Jean 3:16): "Afin que quiconque croit en lui ne périsse point, mais qu'il ait la vie éternelle."

A notre époque, Mary Baker Eddy a découvert la Science Chrétienne, établissant en outre "une église destinée à commémorer la parole et les œuvres de notre Maître, et ayant pour but de rétablir le Christianisme primitif et son élément perdu, la guérison" (*Manuel de l'Église*, p. 17); ainsi les hommes sont en possession du moyen qui permet de faire face à toutes les situations, à tous les problèmes — de les affronter scientifiquement, avec calme et joie. La Science Chrétienne enseigne que Dieu, le bien, est infini, omniprésent, de sorte que le mal est inexistant. Elle révèle aussi qu'étant la réflexion de Dieu, l'homme est entièrement spirituel.

Donc, l'humain qui est aux prises avec une maladie aiguë ou chronique, assailli quelquefois par la crainte ou le découragement, peut en toute confiance réaliser que son être véritable est l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu, "en qui il n'y a aucune variation ni aucune ombre de changement" (Jacques 1:17); que dès lors son identité n'a jamais changé, mais doit exprimer la perfection de Celui qui est "entièrement aimable" (Cantique des Cantiques 5:16, version anglaise). A la page 339 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy a déclaré: "Puisque Dieu est Tout, il n'y a pas de place pour Sa dissemblance. Seul, Dieu, l'Esprit, créa tout, et dit que cela était bon." Or si Dieu est Tout-en-tout, s'Il a créé l'homme à Sa propre ressemblance et que Lui-même ne connaisse "aucune ombre de changement," la maladie ou les infirmités doivent être des mythes que seul l'entendement mortel propose et accepte; mais ce pseudo-entendement est irréel, c'est le contraire de l'unique Entendement, de Dieu. Et le malade saisira avec joie le fait qu'en réalité il n'a jamais été et ne saurait être moins qu'harmonieux, puisqu'il y a un seul Dieu, un seul Entendement — le bien.

Dans d'autres cas, c'est l'isolement qui constitue un problème, ou ce sont les rapports avec le prochain qui ont grand besoin d'une amélioration. S'ils se croient incapables de modifier une situation malheureuse, les humains risquent d'avoir l'impression que le sort leur est hostile. Que doivent-ils faire à ce sujet pour que leur vie manifeste l'abondance et les progrès véritables? Ils peuvent s'attacher avec joie au fait suivant: puisque, comme le déclarent les Écritures, Dieu est Amour et ne comporte "aucune ombre de changement," l'Amour ne les a jamais abandonnés; à mesure qu'ils saisissent cette vérité, le divin Amour universel se manifeste dans leur carrière humaine. Elles nous remplissent de confiance ces paroles du Seigneur, dont Ézéchiel se fit l'interprète (34:15, 16): "C'est moi qui paîtrai mes brebis et qui leur assurerai le repos... Je chercherai celle qui est perdue; je ramènerai l'égarée; je panserai la blessée et je fortifierai la malade."

Avec quelle joie, avec quelle confiance en Dieu le grand Nazaréen abordait et poursuivait la tâche consistant à guérir les malades et les pécheurs, à ressusciter les morts! A son sujet, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Jésus voyait dans la Science l'homme parfait, qui lui apparaissait là où l'homme mortel pécheur apparaît aux mortels" (*Science et Santé*, pp. 476, 477). Puis elle ajoute: "Dans cet homme parfait le Sauveur voyait la ressemblance même de Dieu, et cette vue correcte de l'homme guérissait les malades."

Au chapitre seize de son Évangile, Jean rapporte que dans un entretien avec les disciples, Jésus leur parla de la joie. Il leur dit que même si la tristesse remplissait leur cœur à la pensée qu'ils allaient apparemment perdre leur Maître bien-aimé, cette tristesse se changerait en joie. Et le Consolateur dont il leur promit la venue est maintenant avec nous, en Science Chrétienne. Nous pouvons donc, nous aussi, envisager avec joie tout ce que nous rencontrerons sur le sentier qui monte vers les hauteurs de l'Esprit.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

Published by The Trustees Under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges	4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown limp morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant, special Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges	7.00
Thumb Indexed Pocket Edition, black limp morocco only	7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant, special Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols.	12.50

French Translation

Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black semiflexible morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

German Translation

Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black semiflexible morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittances payable to:

Hudson C. Burr
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Catalogue will be sent upon request

Intimate Message: Washington

What Are the Facts About Defense Production? .....By Joseph G. Harrison

Few newspaper tasks today are more difficult than than of getting at the truth of America's production of military equipment. Not only is the air filled with diametrically conflicting statements but many of the facts and figures, used so glibly to prove this or that, must be interpreted in the light of so many uncertain factors that they tell practically nothing.

Thus, one day Virginia's Harry F. Byrd tells the Senate, in a remarkably documented address, that the armament situation has become "appalling" and that the country's defense agencies are obviously unable to function efficiently.

He is immediately countered by President Roosevelt himself who declares airily that "somebody sold Senator Byrd down the river on the figures in all categories but planes." So it goes, with most of Washington hoping that the President is right but believing that the Senator's slant is nearer the truth. And when the Senate and the White House, each with access to the debt information sources available, can't agree on where rearmament stands, how can the rest of us?

But despite uncertainty as to the defense program as a whole, there is many a bright spot to cheer the doubting heart. This was discovered recently by a party of newspapermen who toured portions of the almost endless plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Bethlehem, Pa.

Working at Top Speed

Twenty-four hours a day, 365 days a year the forges, anvils, ovens, lathes, cutters of the vast workshop are turning, roaring and glowing as they spew forth a multiplicity of defense articles. In most corners of the shop men run, not walk, when they snatch a moment for a drink of water. Everywhere one meets Navy inspectors endlessly checking the quality and dimensions of some 16-inch gun barrel or some piece of armor plate for a 35,000-ton dreadnaught. So immense is the output of these shops that 160 naval inspectors are assigned to this one Bethlehem plant alone.

Disposing of approximately one third of the Nation's armor-plate production capacity, the Bethlehem, Pa., plant is perhaps the single most important unit in the country's "two-ocean Navy" program.

Here in one corner shop foremen were reading the specifications—carefully labeled "confidential" —for a section of armor plate destined for the battleship Alabama, while nearby workmen were electrically polishing a portion of the turret armor for the new battleship Massachusetts.

Across the plant yard, in the 1,800-foot long machine shop No. 2, lathes were slowly and methodically fashioning the 70-foot long barrel of a 16-inch gun for one of the new dreadnaughts. Asked the meaning of several extra inches of thickness at one point on the gun's barrel, one of Bethlehem's ordnance foremen replied that it was one of the reasons why the United States is going to have the finest Navy in the world, but that was all he could say about it.

Navy Reluctant About Pictures

Although this was the first time public representatives had been permitted to see the company's defense work, no one seemed worried over the possibility of a military or naval secret falling into enemy hands. In fact, one company official explained that the Navy's reluctance to permit pictures of navy work did not arise primarily from a fear of spies but from a desire not to put ideas of sabotage into the head of demented persons.

Incidentally, the same official said that only in the company's Fore River, Mass., shipyard had any evidence of sabotage been found and that this had been of a very minor nature.

Absorbing as were armor plate, guns, and airplane cylinders, it was impossible to overlook the 20,000 production workers, without whose brawn and skill no two-ocean navy would be possible. With the particular élan which always seems to characterize the steel worker, they handled their hot and heavy work with an amazing ease.

As a reminder that Bethlehem, long a major opponent of unionization, had just granted partial concessions, numerous workers wore jaunty white work caps stamped with the initials of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Steel Workers Organizing Committee. On the side of a bin filled with unfinished 3-inch shells was chalked the admonition: "Join now. You know what—C. I. O."

Regardless of the company's feelings toward the C. I. O., there was no complaint of the way the men worked. With perhaps a majority of them being of foreign birth or parentage, it was interesting to speculate how many were spurred by the desire to produce quickly equipment to be used against the hordes of Adolf Hitler. Far too many had the broad Slavic features of Pole, Czech, Slovak, Serb, and Croat not to indicate that racial feeling was playing its part in the production drive at Bethlehem.

But, regardless of origin, most of the men seemed pleased with that grandest of pleasures—satisfaction in a good, hard job well done.

The Country Speaks: Texas

Eyes Up ..... By Dorothea Kahn

A man who has worked with the United States Army in three widely separated periods—Spanish-American War, World War, and the present national defense period—told me the other day that he has been able to see a steady rise, during that half century, in the barometer which marks the Army's interest in religious and other unofficial morale-building agencies. Civilian groups organizing religious, cultural, and recreational activities for soldiers now get co-operation such as they never got before, it appears.

To this veteran welfare worker, this indicates a growing appreciation of spiritual values on the part of the people as a whole as well as on the part of men in Service. Religion is more important now to many persons than it was formerly. Of course, there are other factors. This worker points out that in the past it was not always practicable for the Army to give as much attention as its officers might have wished to non-military matters. During the World War, for example, rapid expansion of the forces made it urgent for most officers to turn their entire attention to purely military training. At present, the time element, although important, is not quite so pressing. There has been opportunity to co-odinate and make the best use of military and civilian agencies that cater to soldier needs.

Chapel Buildings Rise

But the change is something more than one of organization. It is observable in the atmosphere of some of the best organized Army centers, says my friend.

To help me understand his point, he drove me around one of the big military encampments in the Southwest the other day. He pointed out with enthusiasm the camp libraries and told me of the excellent work being done for the soldiers by the women librarians. Then he showed me, right there among the tents, a frame building going up. I noticed its shape was unlike that of any other Army structure, for at one point the framework rose into a spire.

"It's one of the six chapels the Army is constructing at this Post," he said. "I never saw anything like that in other periods of United States military expansion."

On the day I made this tour, a local newspaper carried a story about the distribution of Bible New Testaments to the soldiers as they were about to leave for maneuvers. The American Bible Society's representative told the reporter his troubles. "Not nearly enough Bibles to fill the requests the men make for them," he said.

Officers Aid Religious Trend

Mentioning this report to my guide, I found him not the least bit surprised. He, too, he said, has difficulty keeping up with the demand for the religious material he distributes. He thought some of this demand resulted from the encouraging attitude of officers who are giving hearty co-operation in his work.

When this Post sent about 17,000 men on maneuvers recently, a truck was fitted up as a chapel with a loud speaker so sermons and music could be broadcast in the field. This could only be done, of course, with Army initiative.

Such activities are having their beneficial effect. There are undoubtedly serious morale problems in the Army these days. Many young men in the Service fail to realize the importance of the small parts they are playing in the world struggle; and they wish they could get back home. Enjoying the inalienable right of free Americans to complain, they grumble audibly. But this does not mean that they are not getting intangible things of great value from the religious and recreational services offered them. Some are making contacts with religious organizations for the first time. Others, well trained by devoted parents at home, are enjoying the new experience of making their own church contacts, the way to make them being shown not by Mother and Dad but by the Army. Others may not even go so far, but they are gaining a new idea of the importance of religion by seeing it recognized by Army officials on whom rest so many serious responsibilities these days.

My welfare worker friend says he could tell me of many cases in each of these classifications.

To Change the Subject:

Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John ..... By Millicent Taylor

The blanks one draws from the average college student when one refers to anything in the Bible are no secret. But while this mythical "average" romps through college knowing little enough about his Bible, there are many colleges with strong departments of religion and many students taking Bible courses.

At the University of Texas, 2,000 students enroll each year in Bible classes under an interesting plan. As a State University, Texas by State law cannot teach theology; but for three decades it has credited courses given under an Association of Religious Teachers, an organization composed of religious educators of denominations in the University community. Five church groups offer work in Bible and the student need not be a member of the denomination sponsoring the course he is taking.

Largest enrollment is for the life and teachings of Jesus, at least one course in this field being taught each year by each of the five instructors. The single class having the largest attendance, however, is one which the students call "marriage and morals"—a study of the family as a moral and religious agency.

In a meeting of the New England alumnae of my own Midwestern university last year in which college courses in Bible came up, almost every girl and woman present had taken at least one in college, many of them more. This was true of younger as well as older alumnae. Perhaps we are not typical—for the head of our Bible Department for many years was Prof. Howell Haydn, "one among a thousand" in the true Biblical sense, and the girls were aware of it.

Influence of Professor

I am convinced that the influence of the individual professor of Bible upon the attitude of the student body toward courses in religion cannot be measured. It meant much to us as freshmen, for example, that a busy college President like Charles Franklin Thwing should keep as his one teaching contact with students the required course in Bible I. It must have meant something to generations of Mt. Holyoke students that Dr. Mary Woolley, before she was President, was a professor of Bible; and it is bound to make a dent in the modern Smith undergraduate that a popular professor of English like Mary Ellen Chase so loves the Bible that she offers a course in it herself.

In a recent study of college courses in religion made for a joint Commission of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. it is stated that most colleges would do better to offer fewer and more practical courses instead of the galaxy now in their catalogues. Students in a group of Ohio colleges reported 37 Bible courses and in many cases indicated that a few basic ones would be far more effective.

This Commission recommends five, which would be, in brief:

1. Bible, Old and New Testament, and whether taught as history or as literature, its place as a record of religious experience for Christians and Jews to be made clear.
2. Philosophy of Religion, including an evaluation of basic religious beliefs and a consideration of recurring problems.
3. Christian Ethics, dealing with contemporary problems of individual and group behavior in the light of Christian teaching.
4. History of Religions, including the growth of Judaism and Christianity, to dignify the present interest in religion.
5. Typical Religious Leaders, a biographical course that might prove an attractive elective for those otherwise little interested in Bible.

"Problem-Centered" Course

The Commission stated that about half the students questioned found no help in solving personal religious problems through taking the present college courses; therefore it recommended that the course in Christian Ethics be "problem-centered."

Need for strengthening the practical service of the college church and the religious influence of the faculty also was recognized.

I know of two colleges where the students themselves, inaugurating a new building program, decided that the first building to go up should be the college chapel.

Recently a mother, searching for a junior college for her daughter, decided against an otherwise suitable school because it had no school chapel of its own nor even a room in which any kind of religious services were held.

At the University of Texas, with its unusual religious education program, over half of those taking Bible are doing volunteer work on Sundays in churches of their choice. Many of the young people I know personally in Midwestern colleges are serving eagerly and loyally in churches of various religious denominations. It is easy to generalize to the effect that college students are an irreligious lot—and it is a sad fact that the situation not only among college students but among parents and younger children is serious; but there are many thousands of our glorious young people who, when it comes to religion, are deeply in earnest.

Who Said, Poor Fish? Uncle Sam 'Educates' Them

Columbia River salmon provided with ladders, elevators, and even 'taxi service' as the Government seeks to 'convince' them that one home can be as good as another even for fish.

Inside America
Twentieth of 30 Articles

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Coulee Dam

"But how do the fish get over?" asks the earnest gentleman in the tweed suit.

You can see that the crowd is interested. A little murmur goes up. Yes, how do the fish get over?

The scene is in the temporary wooden shelter on the rim of the Columbia River by the great new dam, where the guide gives the hourly lecture. The crowd has watched the tricky relief map show the way the river used to be, and the way it is, and the way it is going to be, and it has heard statistics about the biggest structure ever built by man. Outside it can see water pouring from the 10 top outlets and creaming at the bottom from a drop longer than Niagara's. "Are there any questions?" asks the lecturer suavely, bracing himself for the inevitable. Yes—its about fish.

The American Nation is an eager, child-like, warm-hearted nation. And it knows instinctively that to build the greatest structures in the world isn't enough. The Egyptians did that. They must be humanized. There is being born about these dams a new mythology that has to do with fish, and is to them what the bears are to the Yosemite—that is 'till the Government lost patience with the bears and started moving them back into the mountains. It isn't moving the fish up into the mountains. It is taking care of the fish as no fish have ever been cared for before.

At first sight a fish may seem a cold and clammy subject for a legend. But anybody who has seen a couple of Chinook salmon hurl themselves out of the icy waters like released steel springs straight against a raging current and scrape and flip and jump their way over a 10-foot obstacle has had his heart pulled up into his mouth with a gasp of admiration. He never feels quite the same way about a fish again. A royal Chinook salmon can leap a 20-foot wall, I am told. Anyway it can make your spine tingle as it comes up a foaming rapids where a canoe would swamp in a minute, round rocks, through whirlpools and over rapids, and tries time after time, days on end if need be, to get back to the same stream and the same creek where it passed its early life.

Tests have shown that salmon have a homing instinct that wouldn't be bad for a pigeon. They live in the ocean for a while, and then they go back up river to the same place they started out from, at the end of their four-year cycle, there to spawn and start the cycle anew. Deep in the cold salt caverns of the Pacific they have kept the memory, somehow, of that particular fresh water stream, hundreds of miles inland, where they hatched from a "nest" scraped up from the gravel; and back they go at last, under a compulsion that is too much for them, heading instinctively always into the current, over bars and shoals, up waterfalls and barriers, rejoicing in the buffets of icy torrents, 'till at last they reach their quiet rendezvous with Nature in a gravel riffle.

And that is why Jim Wickham runs an electric fish elevator for salmon at Bonneville dam and is not ashamed of his job, and why in addition to that the Department of Interior is operating the first fish "taxi" service in an extraordinary effort to teach an old fish new tricks. Perhaps you didn't think you could teach a fish anything? Well, the Government is trying to re-educate fish, and thinks it is succeeding.

To tell the thing consecutively let us leave the earnest gentleman in the tweed suit, who is still asking questions here at Grand Coulee, and go downstream 450 miles to Bonneville Dam. This is a very much lower dam than Coulee, rising about 60 feet above water.

Let us take Jim Wickham first, and come back to the university for fish—perhaps "school" would be better—later.

The salmon run on the Columbia is important commercially. It amounts to $7,000,000 a year. The question rose, when the Government first proposed to build the dam right across the river, how are the salmon going to get over the thing to spawn? Don't think it was merely business. It was sentiment. Once Americans get interested in a thing like this they are the most sentimental people on earth. It seemed almost sacrilegious to anybody who had seen these big, superbly graceful fish leaping the rapids, to block their access and so exterminate the breed above the dyke.

Most people know what was done here. Fish "ladders" were built around the dam in a series of ascending cement pools. Controversy rose as to whether fish would have the resolution and persistency to go up the ladders for a 60-foot rise, just to get back to the place where they had passed their formative years. Congress wasn't sure and insisted on elevators to haul up the fish who wouldn't go up under their own power. Well, the fish go up—both ways. They have the homing instinct of college alumni. Jim hauled up a load while I was there for my special benefit.

3,800 an Hour

Fish are tricked into the elevator through their instinct to head up stream. They get into the elevator, wonder what it's all about, and then the rear is closed and they are hoisted. Salmon have gone over Bonneville at the rate of 3,800 an hour. In my load Jim pointed out two kinds of salmon, a big carp, a cod or two. Also a big eel who obviously didn't like the experience at all and resented the lift. There are some people like eels. This one threshed around a while and finally made its way off at the upper level, threatening to write a letter to its Congressman. Salmon won't travel at night, so Jim gets some sleep.

So much for the elevator. A little farther along the dam there is a sort of box, like a large telephone booth, built over the "ladder." A sign says—

Keep Out
Do Not Disturb Counter While Working

You stoop down to look in the window, and, sure enough, there is a man inside, his eyes fixed on the narrow aperture through which up-coming fish must pass; his hands busy with eight sets of automatic counters to record the score of the various types of fish. How would you like to count fish for a living? Nobody I talked to seemed to know how the fish-counters stand it, sitting with eyes glued on runways, counting fish all day long. Fish . . . But that's their job, and they do, and the check is very accurate, particularly in these first few years when the effect of the power dams on the salmon run is just being appraised.

Well, we have got our salmon over the Bonneville and now we must take it 450 miles upstream to where the gentleman in the tweed suit is still asking his questions at Grand Coulee. This Grand Coulee Dam is anoother matter. It's the bulkiest thing ever built by man. It's 550 feet high—5 feet shorter than the Washington Monument.

Too Big for Fish

The lecturer says, defensively, that the dam is just too big for a salmon to go up, and probably too dangerous for a salmon to slide down. And only a small percentage of the Columbia River salmon used to come up this far anyway, though it is true that the ones that did come up were mostly the game bluebacks, weighing about three pounds, whose meat is the finest and brings the highest price. That's what the lecturer says.

The audience sighs. They are Americans, incorrigible sentimentalists. You can see that they have a poorer opinion of the dam.

And so-o, says the lecturer hastily, the Government is trying to re-educate the fish.

To what? says the man in the tweed suit. To what? says the crowd.

Yes—as part of the fish re-educational equipment, eight specially designed tank trucks, equipped for salmon "taxi" service, ice-cooled and aerated and probably the only ones of their kind in the world, have been constructed. Their job is to take choice fish for a ride.

A ride? says the audience, feverish with interest.

Of 50 to 100 miles: over to the Leavenworth Fish Hatchery, for one place. . . .

You see, there are a number of tributary streams of the Columbia above Bonneville, but below Coulee, which have been nearly depleted of salmon. Dams without proper ladders, and irrigation ditches without screens that deposit the fish on the fields, were the chief causes. It is believed that if young salmon are once planted in these streams at an impressionable age they will come back to the stream later on. That's what the Government is trying to do.

Fish Get Ride

What happens is that fish are trapped at the ladders at Rock Island and on their way up river, loaded into tank trucks and transported to the holding ponds on Icicle Creek where they are kept one to six months until they are ripe for spawning. Then they are caught and spawned artificially and the eggs pjlaced in troughs in the Leavenworth Hatchery for three to five months. When the fry are ready to feed they are transferred to rearing pools. From the latter, after being fed for three months to a year, they are taxied in tank trucks and distributed to various tributaries, to which it is hoped they will form under-water attachments that will endure all their lives. Salmon, you see, are just as sentimental as Americans.

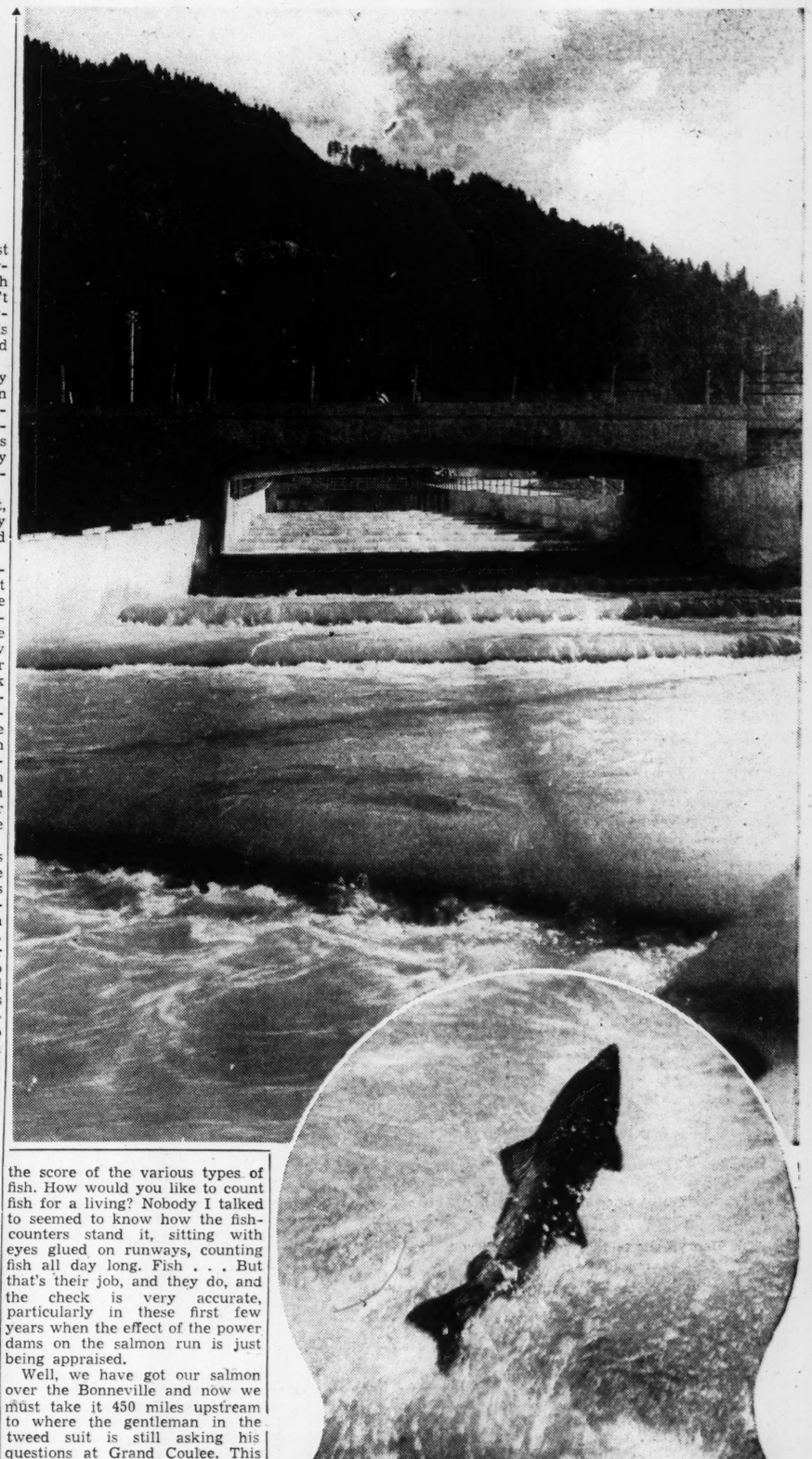
Ice is put in the tank trucks because salmon like a cool environment and are susceptible to temperature changes. Between 500 and 2,000 pounds of ice are used a trip. The water has to be aerated by a pump, too, on its strange journey.

Three varieties of fish migrate. The "steel-head" is really an ocean-going trout and unlike the salmon does not end its career after one spawning but may return to spawn again.

The "blueback" has a single run, about the middle of July or August. They stay in lakes till the spring of their second year when they migrate to the ocean, to return when four years old.

"Chinook" salmon pass Rock Island dam in three peaks, spring, summer and fall. Many chinook weigh 30 pounds or more.

The chinook are so big that people in the Puget Sound area are supposed to count them jumping over fences instead of sheep. Try this yourself, sometime, on a hot night, if you can't sleep.



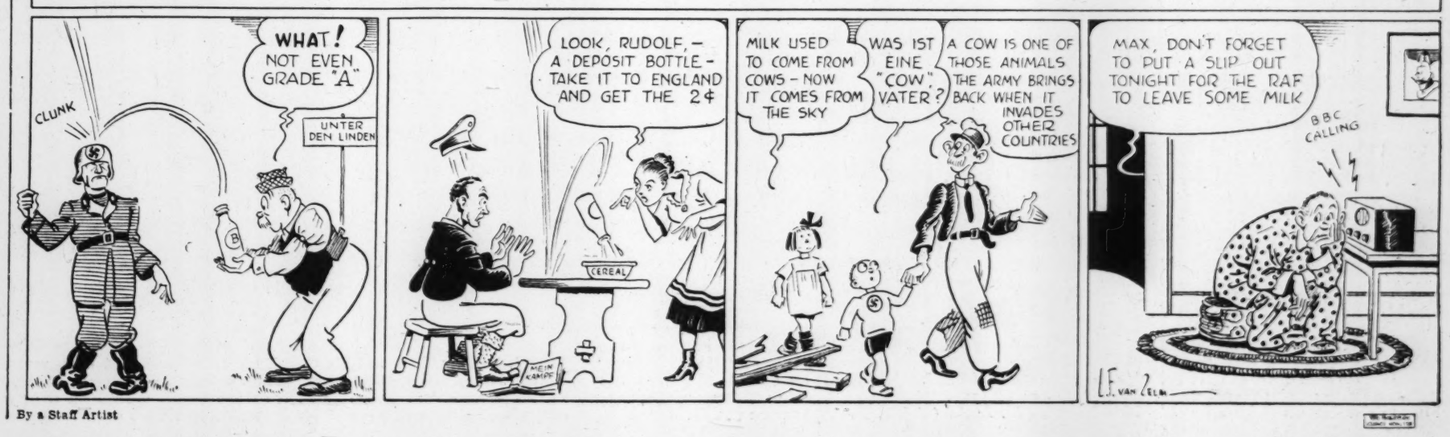
United States Bureau of Reclamation

This Is a Fish Ladder at Bonneville

Also, below, a Royal Chinook Salmon. After seeing one jump barrier after barrier, Mr. Strout says, one "never feels quite the same about a fish again."

The Fish Taxi Described by Mr. Strout

NEWS ITEM— LONDON—SERGEANT JAMES M. MAXON HELPS TO BOMB BERLIN—WITH MILK BOTTLES.


CLUNK
WHAT! NOT EVEN GRADE "A"
UNTER DEN LINDEN
LOOK, RUDOLF,— A DEPOSIT BOTTLE— TAKE IT TO ENGLAND AND GET THE 2¢
CEREAL
MILK USED TO COME FROM COWS— NOW IT COMES FROM THE SKY
WAS IST EINE "COW"? VATER?
A COW IS ONE OF THOSE ANIMALS THE ARMY BRINGS BACK WHEN IT INVADES OTHER COUNTRIES
MAX, DON'T FORGET TO PUT A SLIP OUT TONIGHT FOR THE RAF TO LEAVE SOME MILK
BBC CALLING
L.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

Sixth Place Goal of Stengelmen in Series With Chicago Beginning Tomorrow

Braves Still Expect To Pass Cubs in Standing

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the angle is getting somewhat threadbare, as Granny would say, the Braves will be pushing toward sixth place when they open a three-game series with the Chicago Cubs tomorrow at Allston. The locals have been trying unsuccessfully to climb one rung on the National League ladder for several weeks, but a dearth of base hits has held them back. However, if they can at least split with the Pirates this afternoon, the Cubs will be within reach on the morrow.

Jimmy Wilson opens with a double-header here and closes by playing a single game on Thursday. It will be his farewell to the Hub for the season.

Cubs Overshadowed

As their berth in the standing implies, the Cubs have not been setting the league afire. With the White Sox running second to the Yankees in the American League, Wilson is forced to take a back seat in the Windy City. Jimmy Dykes holds No. 1 baseball seat out that way.

At the beginning of the pennant race a few of the critics gave the Cubs an outside chance to win. Wilson agreed with them. But at no time have the Bruins been a threat to the top spot. A rally in late May lifted them into the first division, but most of the year has been spent in the lower half of the standing. As they faced a twin bill at Philadelphia this afternoon, they were 13½ games behind the fourth-place Pirates and 26½ away from the Dodgers.

Last In Fielding

Chicago's failure to move faster can be traced to a combination of circumstances. The last time unofficial team averages were released, the Wilsons were eighth in fielding and fifth in batting. Only the Braves, Phillies and Reds have been less effective as the plate. On the defensive side the Cubs are having a race with the Phils, who at the moment are leading.

This unbalanced team play, of course, has forced a bogging down on the mound. Claude Passeau is far from the 20 victories he attained in 1940. Bill Lee will not hold out again next spring. Larry French, for seven seasons a Cub, is now with Brooklyn. Eaves, Olsen, Mooty, Page, Root, Pressnell and Erickson are the other hurlers.

Nicholson Slugging

In Bill Nicholson, the Cubs own one of the most dangerous sluggers in the league. The Braves rate him right up there with Johnny Mize. Early today Bill had 22 homers, for a second-place tie with Mel Ott, and 84 runs batted in, for third in his circuit. However, the big right fielder's average is somewhere between .250 and .260. Stan Hack is the lone Chicago regular over .300.

The hurling star of the American League yesterday was young Charley Wagner of the Red Sox. Broadway made the headlines by beating Bob Feller, 1-0, at Cleveland. It was Charley's seventh triumph and his sixth in a row. His slants must be particularly effective at night. Earlier this month he blanked the Athletics under the lights, 4-0. Feller was trying for his 22nd win.

* * *

Shorts . . . The Red Sox tomorrow open a two-game series at Detroit, where Ted Williams likes to hit . . . Ted, incidently, was down to .402 this morning . . The Braves have won seven, lost nine with the Cubs . . . Wagner has not pitched a losing game since May 22 . . Frankie Pytlak, whom Bob Feller would not pitch to in 1940, last night doubled home the run that beat the Cleveland ace . . . Pete Fox was up to .301 this morning.

* * *

The Cubs had to bench Nicholson Aug. 17 after he had gone up 24 times without a hit . . . Charley Root has won 199 games . . . His best record was a 4-3 conquest of the Reds . . . The Cubs released Augie Galan to Los Angeles, but he refused to report . . . So the Dodgers stepped in and made the purchase . . . Augie is a switch hitter . . . Larry MacPhail is arming himself with every available weapon in his battle with the Cardinals . . . Williams scored his 100th run last night . . . Only Williams and Joe Cronin have made more hits than Dom Di Maggio, yet the "Little Professor" is ninth on the Red Sox batting list.

Bobby Jones in Limelight Again

Wide World

Challenge Team Conquers Ryder Cuppers

DETROIT—Walter Hagen, captain of the American Ryder Cup team which contended with a challenge team led by ex-king of golf, Bobby Jones, at the Detroit Golf Club for the benefit of the United Service Organizations, congratulating Jones after the latter had led his team to an 8½-to-6½ victory, Aug. 24. Left to right: Lawson Little, of the challenge team; Hagen; Tom Walsh, President of the Professional Golfers' Association; Jones; Craig Wood and Gene Sarazen, both of the challenge team, and Denny Shute in the background. Each member of the challenge team received a portable radio.

Curley's Caddie Victory Considered Appropriate

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Poetic justice paid off in a big fat dividend for young George Curley of Brae Burn yesterday afternoon as the conclusion of a day's golfing activity at Furnace Brook Club in Quincy saw him crowned the 23rd caddie champion of the State of Massachusetts.

A combination of circumstances made it highly appropriate that this broad-shouldered bag-toter should lead the field of 96 contestants, not the least of which was the fact that yesterday was his birthday.

A week ago today the caddies first tried to hold their annual tournament, but heavy rain forced a cancellation of play and postponement until yesterday. The scoreboard that day, with only a few of the leaders having completed nine holes, showed George Curley in the lead with a sparkling one-over par 35. That score, of course, was wiped out, and George had to start all over again.

Father Pro There

So he came back to the course where his father was once professional, and where at the age of six he first learned to replace a divot. His first round yesterday, a 77, was much higher than his score probably would have been last Tuesday, but his second-round 70 made up for it.

At lunch time, George was pretty concerned about the 77, which landed him in a tie for eighth place. He was not as much concerned then about the final outcome of the championship as he was about what his father would have to say, for Furnace Brook carries a par of only 67.

Settling down after his meal, he equalled the one-round record of 70 for the championship set by Leo Martin at Commonwealth in 1932. That record was never equalled until yesterday, and Curley shared the distinction with John Ashburn of Happy Valley, whose second-round 70 gave him a total of 149 and saw him take sole possession of fourth place.

Two Over Record

Curley's 36-hole total of 147 was two strokes over the record for the tournament set last year by Jimmy Sullivan over this same course. Sullivan, who was over the 18-year age limit and could not defend, had a 74-71—145.

After a fashion, the young Brae Burn golfer won his title the hard way, for being one of the early starters his score was posted on the board while his most serious rivals were still on the course. He had to wait in the clubhouse until they came in to know whether he was champion only for a few minutes, or for the next 12 months.

Closest to Curley

The two who came closest to equalling or surpassing his total were Jack Harvey of Arlmont, younger brother of the better-known Jimmy "Amy" Harvey, and Tommy Lynch of Winchester. Both of these boys came to the 36th hole needing only regulation fours for a win and a tie respectively, but both missed.

Harvey, with his brother "Amy" carrying his bags, played for position on the right of the fairway and played it a bit too closely, for two shots went out of bounds. He finally took a six on the hole to make his rounds 76-72—148. Lynch three putted from 20 feet on the same hole, missing his second putt from 18 inches, and wound up with a five. His totals were 75-73—148. Both boys had one shot too many.

Back in the clubhouse, George Curley breathed a sigh of relief.

Digging Divots

Three teams tied for top honors in the New England amateur-pro championship at Winchester yesterday, with a play-off scheduled at 18 holes Sept. 14 . . . Those tied at 140 included Jack Reidy and Fred Johnson of Pakachoag. Vin O'Bey and Ben Ayers of Worcester, and Harry Nettelbladt and Clark Hodder of Framingham . . . One stroke behind were Harold McSpaden and Charlie Eaton of Winchester, and Elmer Reed and Dick Leonard of Nashua, N. H. . . . McSpaden just arrived by plane from the Ryder Cup match in Detroit.

* * *

Medalist honors in the State girl's junior golf championship yesterday were won by Margaret Taft of Fresh Pond, who carded an 85 at Hatherly to lead the field of 23 entries . . . Miss Taft led Ann Fitzgibbons of Duxbury by three strokes . . . Marcia Perrin of Woodland, the defending champion, qualified with a 92 . . . The eight low scorers entered match play today.

* * *

Bill Rae and Steve Lynch of the Herald won the newspapermen's tournament at George Wright yesterday . . . They tied with net 74's . . . Class B was taken by George Maw, also of the Herald, with a net 87 . . . Tony Manero of Salem, former national open champion, won $200 for first place at the 27-hole Shore Line golf tournament at Madison, Conn. . . . Tony's score, 106, was equalled by Lou Duncan of Meridan, Conn., an amateur . . . The second annual State Class B championship got under way at Wollaston today, with 61 starters seeking 32 qualifying places for match play . . . This is three more players than there were in the inaugural event at Blue Hill last year.

Snavely Likely To Use Stanford Ace in Line-up

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP)—Using Norman Standlee of Stanford at fullback on the college All-Star team may be Coach Carl Snavely's method of fighting fire with fire Thursday night.

Standlee played last year on Stanford's unbeaten Pacific Coast League and Rose Bowl champions which used the powerful "T" formation. The Chicago Bears, pro champions and foes of the Stars Thursday in Soldier Field, use the same offense. That's why observers think Standlee will play a key part in the All-Star line-up.

George Paskvan of Wisconsin doesn't stand much chance of staying at fullback once the game is under way. Because he polled the most votes for that position, Paskvan will start the contest but the coach may substitute at his discretion once things get going. And Standlee looks like the man to replace the former Badger star.

Standlee, besides having the benefit of 220 pounds, knows how to perform the spins and half-spins demanded by Snavely's offensive plans. Paskvan is more likely to see action, if he re-enters the game, as a quarterback, where he is rated below Walter Matuszczak of Cornell and Forest Evashevski of Michigan.

Evashevski, due to start at quarter because of his top standing in the poll, is apt to be replaced early by Matuszczak—not that Evashevski is an inferior player but rather that he is handicapped by a shoulder injury. Halfbacks Tom Harmon of Michigan and George Franck of Minnesota, both starters, are slated to remain in the line-up.

The All-Stars planned their first workout in Soldier Field tonight under the lights. The Bears will practice in the big stadium tomorrow.

The Stars yesterday named Dave Rankin of Purdue their captain.

Cold Spring Harbor Leads National Junior Yachting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 26—After yesterday's testing opening day conditions, the eight finalists in the National Junior Yacht Racing Championship series welcomed the smiling sun and the prospects of better airs that appeared off this rock-bound port here this morning.

For Tommy Platt, captain of the Cold Spring Harbor Beach Club crew of southern Long Island Sound, yesterday's conditions were all right. He came out of the rain, fog, soft spots and shifts in spectacular style with a first and a third, respectively, in yesterday's initial encounters.

Thus, Skipper Platt and his Cold Spring mates hold the driver's reins as the Sears Cup goes into its second day of racing.

Coulson Close Second

Defending champion Bobby Coulson of the home Eastern Yacht Club is right in there, however, only one quarter of a point astern. He again showed his consistent tiller touch with two seconds; and if the usual Marblehead rollers had been in operation, at least one of those seconds might well have been a first. For Coulson followed Capt. Platt across the finish line in the first race by three seconds, and then tailed Coleman Anderson of Burnham Park Yacht Club, Chicago, in the second engagement by 24 seconds.

Such consistency should again bring the National junior sailing championship to Coulson and the Eastern Yacht Club. As far as yesterday's two encounters go, he looked the champion. His starts were keenly timed, his 'ole weather eye put the Easterners either up at the top or close to it on the windward legs, and his off-the-wind sailing was adequate. In fact, this latter department, in which Coulson and last year's crew appeared weak, was definitely improved this season.

Thurber Up There

One of the disappointments of yesterday's opening day festivities was the showing of the Vineyard Haven crew in the second race. Capt. John Mills, who figured to be one of the top skippers in the series, elected a port tack get-a-way and ran a-foul of starboard craft, and thus had to be waved out of the race. His third in the first race was an impressive one—but today is another day.

The point standing going into today's third race is as follows: Cold Spring Harbor, 14¼; Eastern Yacht Club, 14; Burnham Park, 10¼; Hingham Yacht Club, Capt. Bud Thurber, 8; Westhampton Yacht Club, Capt. Arthur Pounds, 8; Sachem's Head Yacht Club, Edwin H. Fisher, 8; Vineyard Haven, 6; and Boothbay Harbor, Capt. Philip H. Haselton, Jr., 3.

Bud Thurber's Hingham cohorts was another local crew that made a good showing in yesterday's opening races. In the first, he was right on the line at the start. In fact, all three Massachusetts crews made as pretty a start as seen off the 'Head in many years. Defending champion Coulson hit the line on the nose, with Mills from Vineyard Haven on his after weather quarter, and Thurber of Hingham in turn on the Vineyarder's quarter.

Thurber held his third spot most of the way to windward, until a soft spot sent him rocketing down the standing. As it was, he did well to salvage a sixth out of the doldrums. But in the second encounter, Thurber again picked out a comfortable berth on the starting line, and this time held it, following Coulson across the finish line third.

All in all, this year's Sears Cup series appears to be extremely closely contested. Eastern and Cold Spring jumped out to a quick lead over the Chicago crew representing Burnham Park and the three crews tied for fourth. But one race would easily unsettle the leaders, and from the looks of yesterday's two encounters, that could very well be accomplished.

Marblehead was a busy scene of yachting activity yesterday. Besides the National Juniors, the Lee Cup series, emblematic of North Shore women's sailing supremacy, was run off with Sally Smith, representing the Pleon Yacht Club, walking off with top honors. Thus, Miss Smith and Pleon Yacht Club earn the right to race in the National Women's sailing championship for Mrs. Charles Francis Adams cup, which this year will be held at Rye, N. Y.

W. A. D.

Cornell Stars Signed Up For Local Contest

Two Cornell linemen have accepted invitations to join the Eastern College All Stars, who face the formidable Chicago Bears at Fenway Park on the evening of Sept. 11.

The latest additions to Swede Nelson's squad are Nick Drahos, tackle, and Howie Dunbar, guard. Drahos hails from Inwood, L. I., while Dunbar is a native of Roselle Park, N. J. The former was almost unanimous choice for All-American honors during the last two years. Weighing 212 pounds, and standing 6 feet 3 inches, he did most of the Big Red's place kicking. Nick totaled 20 points after in 1940 and it was his 30-yard place kick that beat Ohio State in the 1939 contest.

Dunbar was one of the tallest guards on the gridiron last fall. He stands 6 feet 3 inches, and weighs 205 pounds, but his towering frame proved no handicap to his speed. He earned four letters during his senior year. Aside from football and winning Eastern League honors as an outfielder, he tossed the javelin on the track team and was center on the Red basketball team.

The acquisition of Dunbar brings the Stars' guard squad to a present total of three. Joe Zabilski and George Kerr, both of Boston College, have already signed contracts with Nelson. It is expected that three more guards will be added before the starting whistle sounds.

Drahos joins John Yauckoes, B. C., as the only tackles yet acquired.

Local Pros Are Reporting An Increase in Business

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Apathy over the national amateur golf championship, the most pronounced in Boston circles for many years, does not necessarily reflect a lessened interest in the game itself. Tony Manero, professional of the Salem Country Club, said the other day that his business in the shop during July was the best of any month since he went there five years ago. Jack Gray of Wollaston says that his spring business was his best since 1929, and at Brae Burn business in the shop during July was well ahead of a year ago.

June sales at Brae Burn, and June and July attendance figures at that club, were substantially behind a year ago, but August figures are running ahead. Seeing that last year's total attendance at the West Newton club, 22,000, was lowest in many years, and that this year's total may be even lower unless there is a decided pickup between now and late autumn, it might be deduced that general interest in golf is in a decline. That is not necessarily true.

It strikes me that more significance attaches to the sale of clubs and balls and the number of lessons given than to attendance. There is hardly a doubt that playing attendance has suffered because of closer application to business on the part of many who would play oftener if they had the time. The slump in shop business at Brae Burn in June could be tied in with the buying wave of new automobiles about that time.

* * *

The Salem Country Club has been selected by the New England Senior Golfers' Association for its annual "supplementary fall tournament" and I want to say, after a recent visit there, that the seniors who keep their shots down the fairways are in for a most enjoyable visit. The fairways are notably green and soft for this time of year. The greenkeeper and the green committee, of which Ernie Woefel is the energetic chairman, are to be congratulated on their efficiency.

The day of my visit, Pres. Mel Merritt of the Massachusetts Golf Association had as guests, Brig. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Commanding General of the First Corps Area, and Lieut. Benjamin Bowker, who discussed various matters relating to the co-operation of the golf clubs and the Army, of which more will be heard shortly. General Wilby gets little time for golf, but he is a genuine enthusiast, gets a thrill out of his good shots, and takes his bumps like a true sportsman. As a World War veteran and a world traveler, he doubly enjoyed spending a day in the general environs of Salem, from where his grandfather sailed around the Horn or to any part of the world where cargoes called.

Outstanding Golf

President Merritt showed the General something besides hospitality, for during the round he reeled off nine consecutive pars or birdies before slipping up at the 16th and 17th. It will be recalled that in his first round of the Massachusetts open at Oyster Harbors he clicked 13 consecutive pars, a feat which he duplicated at Longmeadow in the qualification for the state amateur match play. In the semifinals of the Essex fourball he started 5, 5, 6 then rattled off 3, 3, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, eight under four's for 12 consecutive holes.

He and Tony Manero evidently were following similar courses this summer, for Tony, the 1936 national open champion, has played some of the best golf of his entire career in the last few weeks. It will be recalled that his 194 for the 54-hole tournament at Rangeley Lakes broke the old record for that tournament by five strokes and in it he had a hole-in-one.

Other Aces

His own ace at Rangeley was not the only one Tony has seen this summer for he was playing in company with Harry Tracy at Salem when that member registered an ace at the 14th. That hole, it may be added, has been the scene of three tee shots holed this season, Tracy's ace having been preceded by similar efforts on the part of Phil Carr and Alex Gousseff.

There are other evidences that Salem members playing with their home pro seems to become inspired, for Al Flynn, Lynn city clerk, had deuces in all four short holes playing with Manero one day, a feat rarely accomplished in any one round by anybody, amateur or professional. Donald Vinton had four deuces in a pro tournament years ago, but they came on a nine-hole course and two were on the same hole. Flynn, on the day of his super-round, had three 4's for a 69 and had Manero himself two down with three to go. The prospect of breaking 70 was too much; Flynn finished 6, 5, 6, whereby Manero squeaked through one up, playing even, but 6 down and 5 to play on their handicap odds.

Talbert-Alloo Team Wins Maine Title

YORK, Maine Aug. 26 (AP)—William Talbert, Cincinnati, and Eddie Alloo, Berkeley, Calif., won the Maine men's doubles tennis championship yesterday in straight sets from Seymour Greenberg, Chicago, and Don Sullivan, Glendale, Calif., 6—3, 6—3.

Talbert won the singles crown from Greenberg Sunday.

In the mixed doubles finals, Eddie Amark, Oakland, Calif., and Hope Knowles, Philadelphia, defeated Robert Kerdasha of New Jersey and Cecilia Bowdoin of Baltimore, 8—6, 6—3.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cooney	374	40	114	0	24	.305
Montgomery	32	2	9	0	1	.281
Moore	299	33	81	4	31	.271
Rowell	399	42	107	4	45	.268
West	396	52	105	9	53	.265
Sisti	409	50	108	1	41	.264
Waner	239	30	63	2	34	.264
Hassett	303	43	79	1	21	.261
Masi	151	15	36	3	16	.238
Roberge	57	4	13	0	8	.228
Demaree	75	12	17	1	6	.227
Miller	449	40	99	6	52	.220
Berres	203	15	35	0	12	.172
Gremp	42	1	6	0	3	.143

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	368	100	148	28	93	.402
Cronin	430	82	137	13	77	.319
Fox	216	31	65	0	25	.301
Foxx	403	76	120	18	85	.298
Peacock	208	22	62	0	27	.298
Tabor	414	54	116	13	88	.280
Finney	424	69	117	3	37	.276
Doerr	399	55	110	14	75	.276
Di Maggio	457	95	122	6	35	.267
Pytlak	280	25	73	1	33	.261
Spence	191	22	46	2	26	.241
Newsome	170	16	36	1	11	.212
Carey	13	5	2	0	2	.154

Giants Buy Catcher

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Giants have announced the purchase for spring delivery of Larry Smith, catcher from Atlanta of the Southern Association. Although owned by Atlanta, Smith has been playing with Savannah, Ga., in the South Atlantic circuit.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

Pittsburgh at Boston (two).
Cincinnati at New York (two).
St. Louis at Brooklyn (two).
Chicago at Philadelphia (two).

American League

Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit (two).
Washington at St. Louis.
New York at Chicago, played former date.

Tomorrow

National League

Chicago at Boston (two games).
Cincinnati at Brooklyn (night).
St. Louis at New York (night)
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

American League

Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.
New York at St. Louis (night).

BRAVES FIELD
Double-Header Tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub 2195

Tops for the Moment

By a Staff Photographer

Cold Spring Harbor Crew

Capt. Tommy Platt and his Cold Spring Harbor Yacht Club mates, Edwin Taylor and Harry Platt (left to right) are the leaders going into today's third race of the National Junior Yacht Racing Championships at Marblehead. The Long Island Sound crew hold a quarter point margin over defending champion Bobby Coulson and his Eastern Yacht Club crew from the 'Head.

Bill Henry Learns Athletic Records Approved Abroad

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 26 (AP)—Bill Henry, radio commentator and Los Angeles Times columnist, said in a broadcast yesterday he had learned in a telephone call to Sweden that a two-year accumulation of athletic records had been approved by the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

Henry talked with the Federation president, Siegried Edstrom, Swedish power magnate, at Stockholm.

Because of war conditions, the Federation has not been able to meet since the summer of 1939 to act on records. So Edstrom finally became "disgusted and got together with Bo Ekelund," Federation secretary, several nights ago, and they approved the records, Henry reported.

Every properly certified record received in the past two years was accepted, said Edstrom.

Jack Crain Available

NOCONA, Texas (AP)—University of Texas football foes who have been concerned over whether Jack Crain would be drafted—and unavailable for football—can keep right on being concerned.

The sensational running back's hometown draft board indicated he won't be called until next summer.

No-Hitter at Three Rivers

THREE RIVERS, Que., (CP)—Jean Paul Roy pitched a no-hit, no-run seven-inning game here Aug. 24 as Three Rivers Foxes defeated Amsterdam Rugmakers 5-0 in the first game of a Canadian-American League double-header. Roy struck out six, and gave up two walks.

Dodgers Buy Pitcher

FREMONT, Ohio (AP)—Lloyd Fisher, left-handed pitcher who has scored 17 victories against two defeats for the Fremont Green Sox in the Ohio State League, has been sold to the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National League, Manager Chappie Geygan announced.

Semipro Baseball

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 26 (AP)—Eighteen hits were rapped off the hurling of two New London, Conn., pitchers last night as the Wichita Solomons remained undefeated in the national semipro baseball tournament with an 18-to-2 victory. It was the Connecticut team's first defeat.

Betty Jameson's Card: 39-37—76 Two Over Par

NARRAGANSETT, R. I., Aug. 26 (AP)—Betty Jameson, national women's golf champion from San Antonio, dominated the qualifying round of the annual Point Judith Country Club invitation tourney here yesterday. Miss Jameson was 39-37—76, two over women's par, but five strokes ahead of her nearest competitors.

Tied for second were Mrs. Ralph Seltzer of Philadelphia and Mrs. William Hockenjos, New Jersey champion, with identical scores of 42-39—81.

In the first round of match play, Miss Jameson meets Jean Bauer, Rhode Island champion and defending titlist in this tourney, who qualified with 46-40—86.

Fans Wait Many Hours for Game

BROOKLYN, Aug. 26 (AP)—The gates at Ebbets Field opened at 10 o'clock this morning. One hour later nearly 20,00 fans were in the park, settling down for a two-and-one-half-hour wait before the Cardinals and Dodgers clashed in the first of today's two games.

Thousands more were lined up at the gates waiting to get into the Stadium which has a seating capacity of about 31,000. The first arrivals put in their appearance in the wee-small hours and by 5 a. m. 500 fans were clustered about the bleacher gates.

Local Box Score

Red Sox

Yesterday

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Fox rf	4	0	2	2	4	1	0
Cronin 3b	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Williams lf	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	0	0	9	2	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	1	1	2	3	0
L. Newsome ss	2	0	0	0	3	3	0
Pytlak c	3	0	1	2	5	0	0
Wagner p	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	29	1	4	5	27	13	0
CLEVELAND							
Boudreau ss	3	0	1	1	4	3	0
Weatherly cf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Campbell lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Heath rf	3	0	1	2	0	0	0
Grimes 2b	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
Keltner 3b	3	0	1	1	0	4	0
Bell 1b	4	0	0	0	9	1	0
Desautels c	2	0	0	0	5	1	0
*Rosenthal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hemsley c	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Feller p	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
Totals	26	0	4	5	27	12	0

*Batted for Desautels in seventh.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Run batted in, Pytlak. Two-base hits, Pytlak, Heath. Left on bases, Boston 5, Cleveland 7. Sacrifice hits, Boudreau, Grimes 2. Base on balls, by Feller 4, by Wagner 4. Struck out, by Feller 4, by Wagner 4. Double plays, Newsome and Pytlak; Grimes, Boudreau and Bell; Fox and Newsome. Hit by pitched ball, by Wagner, Grimes. Time, 1h. 56m. Umpire-in-chief, Quinn. Umpires on bases, Grieve, McGowan. Attendance, 12,483.

Longhorns Have Good 1941 Prospects Despite Severe Losses Through Graduation

Coach Homer Norton Views Prospects From Low Angle

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLLEGE STATION, Texas., Aug. 26—Coach Homer Hill Norton has convinced a lot of football fans that all he will have at Texas A. & M. College this fall will be a playing field, a football, a left halfback, a left end and 19 pairs of empty shoes to be filled.

"Of course we'll have a football team as usual," Coach Norton says, "but the University of Texas is the team to watch."

The Aggie coach has many convincing facts showing why his grid machine will have a hard fight to keep out of the cellar in the 1941 Southwest Conference race. Missing from his two great squads of 1939 and 1940 will be 20 seniors, 19 of them lettermen. Gone are nine of his starting eleven including the All-America John Kimbrough, blocking-back Jim Thomason, Quarterback Marion Pugh, and the entire line with two exceptions.

Host of Good Material

But behind this smokescreen of pessimism, Coach Norton has a host of good material with which to rebuild. What Coach Norton has neglected to mention is that the Aggies had one of the best freshman clubs last fall, that a number of excellent players were held out last season so they would have another year of eligibility, and that the Aggies had a number of capable players on the squad last year available for this fall who were overshadowed by Kimbrough and company.

The Aggies will have one of the best backfields in this section and good play at both tackle and ends. Guard play is expected to be average. The center post is the big concern.

Holding the tailback spot will be Derace Moser, who played in about half the games last season and did a good job. Filling Kimbrough's shoes will be his understudy, Jake Webster, a last year letterman. Taking Thomason's place as blocking back will be Willie Zapalac, one of the most promising players among the sophomore ranks. Marshall Spivey and Tom Pickett, ineligible last season, will alternate at the wingback post. Leo Daniels, a flashy runner on the 1940 freshman team, is expected to see much service, probably substituting for Moser.

Several Ends

The Aggies will have some of the best end play in the Conference with four lettermen on hand and one outstanding freshman. The lettermen are Bill Henderson, who set a record against Rice last fall by catching eight straight passes; Bill Sterling, Elvia Simmons, and Harold Cowley. The freshman is Pete Slaughter.

The tackle posts will be held by two lettermen, Martin Ruby and Euel Wesson. At guard will be Ray Mulhollan, letterman, and Lester Richardson, squadman, with another letterman and squadman available for substitution.

Bill Sibley is the only experienced player on the squad trying for the pivot post, and he is expected to be pushed for the assignment by several promising freshmen and transfers.

Fundamentally, the Aggies will use the same system that worked so well in winning the 1939 Southwest crown and led to the co-championship in 1940. The only difference will be a more open offensive instead of the power tactics that were so effective with Kimbrough available.

Different Schedule

The Aggies have one of the hardest schedules in the Southwest. They will travel 10,000 miles and visit both coasts. The big game, as far as the Aggies are concerned, will be played in Texas. It is the Thanksgiving Day battle with the University of Texas as the opposition. The Aggies have not forgotten how the Longhorns ended their 19-game winning streak and deprived them of receiving a Rose Bowl bid last year. Texas defeated A. & M., 7 to 0.

The Texas A. & M. schedule is: Sept. 27—Sam Houston Teachers at College Station; Oct. 4—Texas A. & I. at San Antonio; Oct. 11—New York University at New York; Oct. 18—Texas Christian University at Fort Worth; Oct. 25—Baylor University at College Station; Nov. 1—University of Arkansas at Little Rock; Nov. 8—Southern Methodist University at College Station; Nov. 15—Rice Institute at Houston; Nov. 27—University of Texas at College Station, and Dec. 6—Washington State at Tacoma. J. H.

Court Comer —By Pap'

Pauline BETZ
NATIONAL OUTDOOR SINGLES
CLAY
INDOOR
—THE ROLLINS COLLEGE CO-ED IS OUT TO ADD THE NATIONAL TITLE TO HER GROWING COLLECTION
SHE BEAT SARAH PALFREY COOKE IN THE EASTERN FINAL
AND SHAPES UP AS THE PLAYER TO BEAT AT FOREST HILLS NEXT MONTH !!
SHE HAS A GREAT BACKHAND !!
PAP'

AP Features

Pauline Betz, the Rollins College co-ed from California, is picking up a flock of tennis titles vacated by Alice Marble, now operating as a professional, and looks like a pretty choice to top off the season with a triumph in the national singles at Forest Hills.

Miss Betz has improved tremendously since her first appearance in the national tests in 1939 when she was defeated in the first round by Mrs. F. J. Hammersley. She won the national indoor title last winter and added the national clay court crown to her string.

On the strength of her strong showing in the Eastern title tournament when she trounced Sarah Palfrey Cooke in the final, Miss Betz shapes up as the player to beat in the nationals. Mrs. Cooke is rated as one of the strongest contenders for the national singles crown along with Helen Jacobs.

Miss Betz is just about the strongest of the current crop of women players. Her game is patterned along masculine lines, and few of the young ladies can stand up under the pace she sets. Her chief asset is a fine backhand, a stroke that is rarely well developed among women stars.

Her ability to maneuver the courts swiftly gives her an edge over the rest of the field. She has the stamina to wear down most of her opponents, and the power to force the game to her own style of play. In the back court she is remarkably steady. She might be a bit more steady on the volley, and fewer double faults would make her powerful service a dangerous weapon.

Miss Betz has one definite weakness—her forehand. An experienced player, such as Helen Jacobs, might pound away at that weakness and cause her defeat, but she would have to match Pauline's stamina to do it. And that is hardly likely.

Alexander's 67 Sets Pace In National Amateur Test

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 26 (AP)—The "anything can happen" golf tournament — the 45th national amateur championship — followed that suspense-packed pattern into the stretch drive for medalist honors at the Field Club today.

Out in front as the field swung into the final 18 holes of qualifying play was a comparative "unknown," Stewart (Skip) Alexander, Jr., of Burlington, N. C., the pace-maker, on a brilliant five-under-par 67. One stroke back was John P. Burke of Chicago, while far back were such favorites as Bud Ward, Ray Billows, and Harry Todd. And right ahead was the day's qualifying wind-up and a Wednesday-through-Saturday match play program which promised to hold to the wide-open, free-for-all groove.

Showed Mettle

Alexander's own game executed a remarkable reversal which set the tempo for the opening day of surprise showings. The former Duke University player scrambled badly on his final practice rounds, but he showed his mettle with the pressure on, coming through with a four-under 32 going out and clipping a stroke off par on the home trip for a 35. At No. 18 this tall young man gave a final demonstration of his coolness under fire, when after banging his second over the green, a brilliant chip saved his par and the leadership.

The 23-year-old southerner had the eyes of an eagle yesterday as he ran down putts of from four to 20 feet for six birdies. He bogied one hole, the 10th, where his tee shot and second iron caught the Field Club's tough crab-grass rough.

68 For Burke

Burke, former national intercollegiate champion, preceded Alexander to the showers with a 68 which showed five birdies and one bogie. Three shots back, bracketed at par 72, were Otto Greiner of Baltimore, the ex-tennis king Ellsworth Vines, and Ted Bishop, the New England champion.

Ward, the Spokane star who won the championship in 1939 and is the general favorite, came in with a 73 after bogying the 15th and 17th holes. He was bracketed with another ex-champion and the home-town pride, Johnny Goodman, the 1937 amateur king. A third 73 shooter was Glenn Oatman of Kansas City. Then at 74 came defending champion Dick Chapman, who fell off to an "in" nine of 39, Rodney Bliss of Omaha; Edwin McClure of Shreveport, La., Mario Gonzales of Sao Paulo, Brazil, the only foreign entrant, and Bob Cochran of St. Louis.

Billows Has 75

Billows, the stocky star from Poughkeepsie, who twice has been a finalist in the past four years and who rated a standout starter, had a 75, as did Gus Moreland of Peoria, Ill., former Walker Cup star, and Art Doering, the straight-shooter from Chicago. Another highly regarded player, Harry Todd of Dallas, ballooned to a 42 going out and only a brilliant 34 coming back gave him a 76 and protected his chances of sticking within a qualifying limit which apparently was headed for a 155 or 156 aggregate.

Two other ex-champions had rough going. Johnny Fischer, winner in 1936, had a 78, while the veteran Charles (Chick) Evans of Chicago, who captured the crown in 1916 and in 1920, had an 84. Evans was one of six players who took eights on the long 622-yard 17th hole, which saw 16 others register sevens and gave up only two birdies all day.

That hole was the big gun in par's decision over most of the field of 144 starters. The initial program saw 63 swingers card 80 or more strokes.

Good Battles Assured For Opening Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—Rigorous trimming, which brought the men's singles down to 64, resulted in insuring real struggles from the start in the 60th annual national men's singles championship of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, according to the draw made yesterday at the West Side Tennis Club for the play beginning Saturday.

Sabin vs. Cochell

Wayne Sabin, No. 6, will probably have the toughest match on Saturday, with Earl Cochell, the young California star, now generally regarded as a coming star of the future, as his opponent. C. Robin Hippensteil, another young Californian, is expected to furnish good opposition for former champion Robert Riggs, who was given his old position at the top of the seeded list on the basis of his victories this season at Sea Bright and Southampton. Then Gardnar Mulloy, No. 8, will be thoroughly tested by Sidney B. Wood, Jr., former Davis Cup player, who is so close to the first 10 that many expected him to be seeded.

The other seeded players, Frank Kovacs, No. 2, Donald McNeill, defending champion, 3, Ted Schroeder, 4, Frank Parker, 5, and Jack Kramer, 7, have slightly easier matches at the start, but the arrangement of the draw will give them real opposition soon after.

Sixty-two in Women's

Sixty-two are listed in the women's singles draw, giving Sarah Palfrey Cooke, second, and Nina Brown, second British seeded player, byes in the initial round, at the top and bottom of the draw. Pauline Betz, as expected, is the first selection, with Dorothy Bundy, third, and Helen Bernhard, Helen H. Jacobs, Margaret Osborne, Mary Arnold, and Virginia Wolfenden Kovacs, next in order. Valerie Scott, at the end of the upper half, is the other foreign star. Louise Brough, now defending her girls' championship at Philadelphia, will meet Mrs. Cooke in the second round, if she defeats Shirley J. Fry, a newcomer from Akron, Ohio, in the first round.

An unusually strong list of veterans are listed in that event, including the defending champion, Watson Washburn, and Jacques Brugnon, at opposite ends of the draw, Paul Lukas, the Hungarian actor and all-round athlete, as well as many of the leaders who have been prominent in past years. This event will start on Monday.

Helen Wills Roark to Play In China Relief Net Tourney

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Headed by Helen Wills Moody Roark, hailed by many as the greatest feminine tennis player in the history of the sport, virtually every "name" tennis star in the country is making plans to come to Los Angeles for the 15th annual Pacific Southwest Championships Sept. 12 to 21.

This event, rated the equal of any in the world, will be co-sponsored by the United China Relief, according to Perry T. Jones, secretary of the Southern California Tennis Patrons Association.

In former years, profits from this tourney have been used to send Southland players to eastern and midwestern events, which incidentally bore fruits, as evidenced by the fact that annually at least 75 per cent of major tennis titles were won by local racket tossers.

However, this year the Tennis Patrons Association realized that it could do more good by helping the millions in China than in promoting a sports event.

Mrs. Roark, who has been living in the Palos Verdes Estates, a few miles from here on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, will play in the mixed doubles.

* * *

A large number of Southern California women golfers—seven at this writing—will compete in the national championships starting Sept. 8 at Brookline Mass.

Two of them, Elizabeth Hicks Newell and Peggy Rutledge, already are in the East. The others, Clara Callender, Mrs. Fred Currie, Mrs. Jim Ferrie, Mrs. Bob Hope, and Mrs. Willard Shepherd are en route to the New England event.

Of this contingent, which is almost as strong as when the tourney was held in nearby Pebble Beach last year, it appears that Miss Callender is to make the strongest bid for the title.

A youngster who has been burning up the greens hereabouts recently is 16-year-old Eileen Gates, who plays at Fox-Baldwin Hills.

Guy Philbrook, club professional there and a good judge of golfing proficiency, is confident that she will crash the big time in short order. He says that her drives average close to 200 yards and that she equals men's scores on many holes.

Another rising star on the golfing horizon is Tyrell Garth, Jr., also 16, of Texas, who last week shot subpar golf to win the qualifying round of the Lakeside invitation tournament. Sub-par playing on the tough Lakeside course is no mean trick. Veteran golfers are watching this lad's progress with keen interest.

* * *

After a two and one-half weeks' road trip with gratifying results, the Hollywood Stars baseball team returned home last week end determined to continue their sparkling playing and thereby strengthen their position in the first division.

The Stars experienced a disastrous week against Seattle, but followed it up by taking four out of five from Oakland, winding up the trip with a .500 percentage—12 won and 12 lost. In the first week of the trip, the Stars took four out of seven from Portland, but lost seven out of 10 to Seattle.

Returning to home pastures, the Twinks were most concerned with their pitching staff, which was considerably fatigued by seven doubleheaders in 17 days. They will be bolstered soon, however, by Monte Pearson, former Yankee and more recently of the Cincinnati Reds, who reportedly is flying West.

After the Twinks' northern swing, it was reported that it was the general concensus of Coast sports scribes that the Stars management had better take some definite action to retain Bill Sweeney as the club's manager.

Bay City sports writers, for example, were of the opinion that Sweeney has done a first-rate job with a second-rate pitching staff. The recent winning spell of the club in which but one series was lost out of nine played, has zoomed the Stars well into the first division.

Portland and Seattle writers likewise hailed Sweeney as one of the best of the 1941 Coast League managers. All that is necessary is for the club's owners to prove that they have similar feelings.

* * *

RANDOM RAMBLINGS: San Diego's Yank Terry last week became the first 21-game winner in the Coast League. He has lost 7 for a percentage of .750 . . . Ben F. Jolley, manager of the Lakeside Golf Club, has been called into the Army as a lieutenant-colonel at Fort Lawton, Wash.

A. S. 3d.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	78	43	.645	
St. Louis	76	44	.633	1½
Cincinnati	68	50	.576	8½
Pittsburgh	64	55	.538	13
New York	57	61	.483	19½
Chicago	52	70	.426	26½
Boston	48	71	.403	29
Philadelphia	35	84	.294	42

Results Aug. 25

Three games postponed. (Only games scheduled.)

Atherton Vindicates Athlete

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26 (AP)—High Commissioner Edwin N. Atherton, whose crackdown last May affected the athletic futures of 22 students at their Pacific Coast Conference Schools, yesterday vindicated one of the purgees and authorized five more to transfer to other schools without penalty.

Fred Small of Mead, Wash., one of four 1940 freshman athletes ruled ineligible for further competition at Washington State College, was reinstated to full privileges at his alma mater. Commissioner Atherton said presentation of new facts convinced him Small had not violated Conference rules.

Victims Not Parties

Five athletes described as "victims but not active parties to violations of the rules" were granted permission to transfer to other member schools without loss of a year's competition, as is usually the case. Atherton said the five had lost their eligibility due to alumni and fraternity activities but had made no effort to "peddle" their services.

They are Keith Carr of Bellingham and Don Prentice and Robert Simpson, both of Spokane, all Washington State College registrants; and William Gissberg and Bart Gianelli, of the University of Oregon, both from Everett, Wash. The Commissioner said he had not been advised to which schools they intend to transfer.

Transfer Granted

One other transfer petition under similar conditions already has been granted. Robert Koch of Portland, one of eight 1940 Stanford freshmen declared ineligible for future competition there, received permission to switch to the University of Oregon. He ranks as an outstanding football backfield prospect.

Atherton also disclosed the Conference, by a mail vote, had adopted a rule permitting any registered student to compete on teams against any U. S. Military service teams.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Stengel Invades Rule Book

Casey Stengel had the floor, surrounded by baseball writers.

"Well, gentlemen, I had a nice little play I was saving for one of my pitchers, but I understand a couple of the boys have gone to the umpires for expert opinions, so the game is up. Now I'll have to forget it, because they'd probably break it up by calling time."

"Well, loosen up," urged a scribe.

"Sure, I suppose I might just as well," nodded the manager of the Braves. "This is it:

Illegal Hit?

"There are three men on, two out and a count of three and two on the batter. The pitcher takes his place on the rubber, stretches his arms and then brings them to a halt in front of him. In that situation, of course, the runners are ready to go. Well, if they start in motion before the pitcher makes a move, I'd have him take his back foot off the rubber quick and then throw to the plate. If he did it quick enough the chances are the batter will miss it and hit at the ball. What then? The batter is automatically out for an illegally batted ball."

"You mean the rally would be over and no runs would count?" asked a writer.

"That's the general idea," added Stengel. "The batter is out and the inning is over. I don't see how they could call it any other way."

"If anybody is interested in my humble opinion, I think the umpire would call a balk and let all the base runners advance," put in another scribe. "Here it is on page 21 of the rule book, under the heading of 'balks.' Section three says: 'Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher while the pivot foot is back of or not in contact with the pitcher's plate.'"

Miller Caught

"Well, on our last western trip Eddie Miller tried to steal home on Warneke," the Boston skipper went on. "Lon just stepped back off the rubber and threw him out at the plate. Nobody called any balk on that play."

"I still think the runners would advance a base," said the writer.

"I won't admit it," Stengel went on. "I'll say this, though. If there was a runner on first base, or ones on first and second, and the pitcher simply threw to the plate without taking his position on the rubber, that would be a balk. But if the bases are full, the runners in motion and the pitcher steps back off the slab, I think he has a perfect right to throw home without being penalized. If the batter is dumb enough to take a cut at the ball, I say that's his tough luck.

"But as I say," Stengel added. "The umpires would probably spoil it by throwing up their arms and shouting: 'Time!'"

Another One

"While we're in the rule book," said another scribe, "maybe you can answer this one for me. With the infield pulled in on the grass looking for a bunt, what happens if the batter crosses up the opposition, swings on the ball and hits a base runner with a line drive? Remember, the ball has gone between the third baseman and shortstop, and hit a man who was trying to advance from second to third."

"The ball is simply in play," said Stengel.

"But I thought a base runner was always out when struck by a batted ball," said the writer.

"He is if the infielders are back and might have been able to make a play on it," said Casey. "But as you described it, the ball had already passed the fielders. It hasn't happened to me yet this year. But if it does, the umpires will probably prove I'm wrong," concluded the manager of the Braves, with a shake of his head.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	84	44	.656	
Chicago	67	59	.531	16
Cleveland	63	59	.516	18
Boston	64	61	.512	18½
Detroit	58	66	.468	24
St. Louis	54	68	.442	27
Philadelphia	53	69	.434	28
Washington	52	69	.429	28½

Results Aug. 25

St. Louis 6, Washington 3.

St. Louis 3, Washington 3 (10 innings).

Chicago 9, New York 1.

Boston 1, Cleveland 0.

Philadelphia at Detroit, postponed.

Report to Cards in Spring

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Purchase of George Munger, young right-handed pitcher, and second baseman Bob Lattner from their Sacramento Club in the Pacific Coast League was announced by the St. Louis Cardinals. Both will report to the Red Birds next spring.

Munger has won 16 games and lost 11, while Blattner is batting around .318 and has 14 home runs and 30 doubles to his credit.

Southern Grid Conference Loses Few Top-Notchers

(This is another of a series dealing with likely effects of the national emergency on 1941 college football.)

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 26 (AP)—Unless Uncle Sam makes heavier demands on the Southern Conference than now is indicated, the loop's football program will be little affected by the Selective Service Act this season.

Only two or three really top-notch players have been lost already by the 16 member schools. Some two dozen or more have low draft numbers, but only a few are likely to be wearing khaki by fall.

As far as can be learned, Duke's Blue Devils, who are given the No. 1 pre-season spot in the forecasting hereabouts, have lost no key men to the armed forces. Coach Wallace Wade's squad is large and so well-fortified with grid talent that despite the draft uncertainty Duke's supporters are still expecting the team to make a good showing in the Tennessee game Oct 4 at Durham.

N. C. Loses Pecora

North Carolina which along with Clemson's 1940 champions, is regarded as Duke's chief rival for conference supremacy, received a stiff blow in the loss to the Army of Johnny Pecora. He had been groomed to take over the tailback post of graduated Jim Lalanne.

Clemson also lost one first-teamer in George Floyd, 175-pound wingback, and two reserve guards, Joe Richardson and Chuck Reynolds, leaving the line somewhat vulnerable as the Tigers begin practice.

Coaches Carl Voyles at William and Mary and D. C. Walker at Wake Forest, both of whom methodically have been building for several years for a crack at the title, are keeping fingers crossed. They hope that their promising, but short-on-reserves, squads will remain intact until November.

Furman Minus Three

Furman lost three men of a squad of 45, including James McQueen, 205-pound tackle, and Merrill McDaniel, 180-pound guard, who might have earned regular berths.

George Washington, newcomer to the circuit, has lost Henry Agusiewicz, guard, and Adolph Biasini, end. Missing from Washington and Lee will be tailback Johnny Ligon and Bert Nelson, 175-pound end.

A survey of athletic departments found unanimous opposition to making freshmen eligible to fill varsity gaps. There was some talk, however, about the advisability of changing the regulation which forces an athlete to play his one year of freshman and three years of varsity football within a five-year period. This rule would cut short the collegiate sports careers of selectees under the draft extension act.

Advance ticket sales for major games are better than usual on most campuses. Already it looks like at least two sellouts for Duke's 50,000 capacity stadium for the North Carolina and Tennessee games.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 25

International League

Buffalo 5 Montreal 1.
Other games postponed, rain.

American Association

Louisville 9, Milwaukee 6.
Other games postponed, rain.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Texas League

Shreveport 5, Oklahoma City 3.
Dallas 1, San Antonio 0.
Tulsa-Beaumont, rain.
Fort Worth-Houston, rain.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 6, Birmingham 3.
New Orleans 7, Atlanta 6.
Memphis-Knoxville, rain.
Only games scheduled.

Eastern League

Williamsport 3-3, Wilkes-Barre 1-1.
Scranton 7-2, Elmira 0-3.
Binghamton 4, Albany 2.
Only games scheduled.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Jim Ferrier, Australian champion, declared ineligible for U. S. amateur golf championship because of golf book he wrote.

Three Years Ago

Ortello (Ted) West won Grand American handicap trapshoot.

Junior Baseball

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 26 (AP)—The semifinals of the American Legion National Junior Baseball Tournament will be played at Spartanburg, S. C., Thursday, Friday and, if necessary, Saturday of this week.

Homer Chaillaux, head of the national program, announced here today that the San Diego, Calif., and Flint, Mich., teams would play a two-out-of-three series in Spartanburg to determine the entrant into the final round.

San Diego won the Section A title yesterday by defeating Tulsa, Okla., at Miles City, Mont. Flint won the Section C crown by defeating Gastonia, N. C., here Saturday night.

The Section B champion, to be determined in the current series at Columbia, S. C., will go into the finals on a bye and the team winning at Columbia will be host to the national finals Sept. 1-5, Chaillaux announced.

The Yankees expect their home attendance to top 1,200,000 this season.

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE
ENGLAND
LONDON
CINDERELLA'S
2 SLOANE SQUARE
Excellent Luncheons, Teas, Dinners
OPEN ON SUNDAY MODERATE PRICES
EVERYTHING HOME-MADE

Over 300 Schools Advertise in The Christian Science Monitor

Consult the school advertisements for practical help in finding the RIGHT *school. They are published on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.*

Mid-Week Radio—Stage and Screen—Art of Northern New England

Good Neighbor Policy Is Again Emphasized on Air

The Mid-Week Dialer

Good neighborliness between the United States and the Latin-American nations is re-emphasized in several mid-week radio programs. On Wednesday evening, Juan Arvizu's broadcast will originate in the Williams College Campus Theater, Williamstown, Mass., instead of the CBS Studio in New York City. He will collaborate with Nelson Rockefeller in an examination of Latin-American culture before delegates to the 1941 Williamstown Institute of Human Relations, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The Dominican Republic, said to be the first land sighted by Columbus in the Western Hemisphere on his first voyage in 1492, will receive a salute from NBC's "Good Neighbors" program on its tour of the Republics of Latin America on Thursday evening.

Dr. Julio Vega Battle, Chargé d'Affaires and First Secretary of the Dominican Embassy at Washington, will speak, and an NBC concert orchestra, under the direction of H. Leopold Spitalny, and a Dominican orchestra will play native tunes.

The same evening, programs of popular contemporary music will be exchanged between a network of Brazilian radio stations and the Mutual Broadcasting System, the first in a series to be known as "Brazil Presents."

Under the plan, Mutual will short-wave a quarter-hour program of typical American music to the Brazilian network on the last Wednesday of each month, while the Brazilian Departmento De Imprensa E Propaganda of Brazil will produce a similar show for Mutual, to be aired on the last Thursday of each month.

WCOP, Boston, with studios in the Copley-Plaza, will mark its sixth anniversary tonight. Appropriate programs to commemorate the occasion will be arranged by the station.

Tonight

Defense

Burgess Meredith, who has been reporting everything from infantry charges to life in an Army camp in his radio work, will interview noteworthy guests from all parts of the nation on "We, the People," over Columbia network. Music will be by Mark Warnow and his orchestra. WABC-CBS, 9. Rebroadcast at 12.

The U. S. Army's Bell Aircobra will be compared with the German Messerschmitt-109 in a broadcast tonight from the Michigan State Fair Grounds in Detroit, to be heard over the Mutual network. 9.

Talk Feature

The dilemma of the small business man in the current defense drive will be brought out in a talk, "What About It?" by DeWitt H. Emery, on Columbia's "Public Affairs Program." Mr. Emery is president of the National Small Business Men's Association. He will touch on the difficulties of small business in contributing its share in defense work, and of having some part in the large industrial contracts let out for defense purposes. WABC-CBS, 10:15.

The work of another major Federal agency will be outlined by the thirty-ninth Columbia network "Report to the Nation." Brewster Morgan will direct the program, which is written by Richard Hippleheuser. Narrators are Albert Warner and John Charles Daly. WABC-CBS, 9:30.

Music

"Dime Si Me Quieres," a song which Juan Arvizu wrote in collaboration with Terig Tucci, Argentine composer, will feature the Latin-American troubadour's program. Arvizu also will sing the works of three popular Mexican composers, to the accompaniment of guitars strummed by the Trio Flores. WABC-CBS, 10:30.

Wednesday

Defense

Eddie Cantor, stage, screen, and radio comedian, will move into the CBS "Treasury Hour—Millions for Defense" program as master of ceremonies. Topping the array of co-stars are James Melton, Priscilla Lane, Elliott Lewis, and Rubinoff and his violin. Earle McGill will direct the hour, which is donated to the United States Treasury by the Texas Company to aid the sale of Defense Bonds and Stamps. WABC-CBS, 9.

Talk feature

Dr. John Chornyak, appearing on Columbia network's "Children Also Are People" program, will stress the need for a good home atmosphere in outlining the reasons "Why Children Hate School." He will also advise careful handling of youngsters who seem to be timid in the presence of other children. WABC-CBS, 3:45.

Music

Columbia's popular South American troubadour will be heard in a broadcast from Williams College as guest of the 1941 Williamstown Institute of Human Relations. This institute examines contributions which the United States' neighbors have made to its culture, and Mr. Arvizu has prepared a special program for the occasion. WABC-CBS, 10:30.

Thursday

Defense

Another insight into what America is doing for defense will be presented through the New England network of the CBS. This program will originate from the Springfield Armory in Springfield, Mass., where Jay Wesley and Ray Firardin will interview officials and describe what they see while on a tour of this plant. Brig.-Gen. Gilbert J. Steward, Commanding Officer of the Armory, will relate its history and John C. Garand, inventor of the rifle of that name, will also speak. WEEI 4:15.

Talk Feature

Dr. Julio Vega Battle, Chargé d'Affaires and First Secretary of the Dominican Embassy in Washington, will be guest speaker on NBC's "Good Neighbors" program. The dramatization, prepared by Wyllis Cooper and produced by Charles Schenck, will depict high lights in the history of the Republic. NBC Red network, 10:30. Beamed to Latin America over NBC's International Shortwave stations WARC and WNBI the following day.

Dr. Marston Morse, of the Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton University, will talk about the importance of mathematics in defense, as guest speaker on "Adventures in Science." WABC-CBS, 3:45.

Music

First of the Brazilian programs to be featured in an exchange of popular contemporary music between the United States and Brazil will be heard when the Brazilian composer Alberto Lazzoli conducts a symphony orchestra in arrangements of his "Rapsodia Carnavalesca" and "Batuque." MBS. 8:45.

Dick Powell and Frances Langford will steer their mythical ship on another musical voyage of Columoia network's "American Cruise," a program which each week hails America's neighbors below the border. WABC-CBS. 8:30.

Musgrave at Chatham

Arthur Franklyn Musgrave will exhibit this week in the Green Room of the Monomoy Theater at Chatham on Cape Cod. Mr. Musgrave, who has a home at Truro, has recently returned from a protracted visit to California. The paintings he will exhibit are mostly of the Berrego Desert and the Monterey Peninsula in California. Mr. Musgrave has exhibited at the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, D. C.; the Pennsylvania Academy; the New York Water Color Society; the Royal Academy, London, and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. He is a member of the National Arts Club, New York; the Provincetown Art Association; the Carmel Art Association, and the Boston Arts Club.

Barton Mumaw

In "The Banner-Bearer" from "O Libertad!" an item of his program Friday and Saturday afternoons at Jacob's Pillow, near Lee, Mass.

Esther Ralston

Who is heard on the NBC-Red Network, Wednesday through Friday, in the serial, "Portia Faces Life."

New Play With Miss Chatterton

"Sorrow for Angels," by George Batson, presented at the Cambridge Summer Theater last night for the first ime anywhere, is cut to fit its star, Ruth Chatterton. And Miss Chatterton makes the most of her opportunity.

Essentially, "Sorrow for Angels" is permeated with the flavor of such earlier Chatterton triumphs as "Madame X" and "Sarah and Son." Only these themes have been much lightened by plentiful doses of modern sophistication—with a little topical war-time fatalism thrown in for good measure.

In this case Miss Chatterton is a mother who—years before—became a fugitive from the rigid conventions of the New England family into which she had married. Since then she had been living colorfully—to say the least—in various parts of the world, especially in Europe.

As the story opens, her daughter played energetically by Helen Gillette, shows signs of following in her footsteps. So the much-perturbed Connecticut family hatches a plot. The wandering mother is to be brought home as a terrible example of the unhappy results of freedom from convention.

The only trouble with the plan is that she is not unhappy—and is more attractive than ever to all concerned, including her first husband. But at his urgent plea, she does paint a lurid picture of her absent years, for the benefit of the girl, who becomes conventional enough to marry a young writer—though not the youth picked out for her by the family.

After that everything becomes a little hazy. Miss Chatterton refuses one or two proposals—for the time being—and displays a sudden interest in the welfare of the working man. The final implication is that if one self-made Irishman will be more sincere in his love for labor, she eventually may develop sincere affection for him.

There was a capacity audience to welcome Miss Chatterton, and the welcome was enthusiastic.

D. M.

News of the Screen

Frederic March and Martha Scott will appear in a broadcast under the auspices of the Institute of Human Relations of Williams College over the NBC-Blue Network on Aug. 28, from 9 to 9:25 p. m., E. D. S. T. They will do a scene from "One Foot in Heaven," the Hartzell Spence best-seller, which is being filmed by Warner Bros.

* * *

A feature world premiere will be accorded Paramount's first "Quiz Kids" short subject at the Chicago Theater, Chicago, Wednesday evening, Sept. 3. The five Quiz Kids featured in the picture, none of whom ever before has appeared in a theater, will broadcast from the stage over a coast-to-coast hook-up of 48 NBC Blue Network stations. The quintet who appear in the short and who will take part in the opening night broadcast includes 9-year-old Gerald Darrow; Cynthia Cline, 15; Richard Williams, 11; Joan Bishop, 14; and Van Dyke Tiers, 13. Joe Kelly, quiz master, will preside.

* * *

Paramount will release "Guardians of the Wilds," a one-reel subject, dealing with the Forest Ranger and his efforts to protect and develop America's great forests. The short was produced with the co-operation of the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. It was written and directed by Carl Stearns Clancey. The national release date of "Guardians of the Wilds," last of the "Paragraphics" series, is Aug. 29.

Southern Vermont Artists Exhibit at Manchester

By Dorothy Adlow

Manchester, Vt.

There is currently on exhibition here the fifteenth annual exhibition of paintings, water colors, drawings, and sculptures by artists and artistic aspirants of Southern Vermont. Regional displays of this kind are becoming more common in the United States. They reveal a group interest in the arts and a collective effort to promote local talent, encourage artistic hobbies, and nurture art patronage.

The Manchester annual has been so successful and it has thrived under such a thoughtfully cultivated plan that it is worth mentioning some details. Exhibitors must live within a 50-mile radius of the town, and must spend at least two months of the year in the specified neighborhood. A few celebrated artists of Vermont identity have been invited, beyond the specifications. There is a "little collectors' gallery" where pictures are offered at a small price, not exceeding $25. And finally, the sales in recent years have mounted to an unparalleled level. Last year 203 pictures were sold, and over $10,000 was made through sales. That is really news, and it should hearten Americans in every regional group who are trying to show and sell native works of art. What Manchester has accomplished is the realization of a dream. Manchester has proved what can be done. Art can be made a "going concern."

The exhibition is, needless to say, no indifferent effort. It has grown from the combined interest of professional and lay artists, from the assemblage of works of people engaged in a variety of callings. Shopkeepers, farmers, quarry workers, house painters, carpenters, architects, and composers contribute, as do children and professionals. The arrangement is democratic, and American "primitives" and "provincials" are hung alongside of carefully schooled neighbors.

* * *

The paintings reveal a love for the native landscape. The rolling country; the farms nestling against the hills; the dense and varied vegetation; the exquisite, calm picturesqueness which typifies Southern Vermont—all that is in the pictures, in different moods, different degrees of intensity. These painters love their environment, and they say so; some softly and sweetly; some rigorously, in bold accents.

The Manchester pictures are sunny, open, free. They are scenic and restful. They disclose the quaint beauty of the old-fashioned interiors. The garden flowers, freshly plucked, are painted lovingly as are the rocker, old oven, bric-à-brac, hooked rug, organ, and all the accessories which are native to New England life and lore. Interspersed are some portraits, and subjects strange to this locality. But, we are particularly impressed by the predominance of "home" material. This is a departure, for in art "colonies" the subjects are often remote and abstract and unrelated to the environment. These "colonies" are notable for more radical handling of paint, for tendencies towards distortion, abstraction, and surrealistic aberration. In Manchester there prevails naturalism, and what conventional critics call a "normal" handling of paint.

Among nationally known painters in the Manchester exhibition are Paul Sample, whose concise descriptive style is easily grasped, and Luigi Lucioni, whose numerous awards attest popular approval. Mr. Lucioni's painstaking style and his attentiveness to lineal contours and textural variations betoken a calmness and a diligence which are exceptional in a day when most painters try to speak abbreviatedly and with some declamation. Herbert Meyer adapts with amiability the idioms of the French Impressionists to the Vermont landscape, while Francis Chapin uses a palette of deep romantic colors in an expressionistic version of the things he sees. William James, Jr., and Clay Bartlett both introduce a Parisian mood; and Dorothy White preserves a studio detachment in her sensitively wrought still-life.

* * *

The painters through avocation invariably treat the local subject. On the whole they work in that intuitive manner which has its own logic, and which is pleasing for its sheer self-dependence. The provincial painters do not have the quality of abandon; most of them work in a sort of miniature style, as if delicacy and daintiness were something toward which they strive particularly. They are not to be compared with artists like Dean Fausett and James F. Ashley, who paint their idyls in a twentieth-century Hudson River manner.

Other oils which interest us in this large exhibition are painted by Janet Gilbert, Felicia Meyer, Carl T. Ramsey, G. Stuart Hodge, J. Gordon White, Francis Colburn, Nicolas U. Comito, Nancy B. Jennings, Marion B. Huse, E. Lovette West, Andrew Vargish, Patsy Santo, and R. J. Bump.

The water color gallery contains several pictures which command attention for subject or handling. Notable exhibits come from Katherine Sturgis, Florence Glafey Bayard, Lucy Doane, and Bernardine Custer.

In an exhibition full of interest and novelty there is a major surprise, the pictures contributed by the eminent Southern Vermonter and more eminent composer, Carl Ruggles. The water colors of Mr. Ruggles reveal at first glance an independent. His music has the same characterizing feature. The composer of "The Sun Treader" takes up his brushes to express himself in a vigorous, rhythmical, and dynamic fashion. There is no one whom he resembles, although

"Vermont Farmer," by Simon Moselsio.

"Storm at Cocoanut Grove" may recall John Marin. Mr. Ruggles takes a blossom or a leaf, characterizing it from the point of view of its inner force, a striving, growing urgency. This is romantic painting, painting of feeling, and it is interesting for its elemental, intuitive quality. Mr. Ruggles cannot be compared with his provincial fellow-exhibitors for artistic discipline; the urge toward articulation through calculated forms is an old story for him. He is a professional composer of large and imposing—if not disturbing—musical works.

The contributions from children fall within the categories often mentioned before in these columns. Children are unrestrained and they hold forth with freedom, undaunted. They differ greatly from their untutored adult neighbors, who lack the juvenile spiritedness, and who prefer calm to boisterousness.

The Manchester exhibition enhances the expanding program of summer activities in the arts in New England. It is a heartening, encouraging spectacle, as interesting for its human as for its artistic features.

President Nominates Biddle To Be U. S. Attorney General

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Francis Biddle was in exactly the right spot when he was nominated Attorney General today by President Roosevelt.

The high-ceilinged fifth floor corridor of the Justice Department Building is hung with the likenesses of every Attorney General since George Washington chose his original Cabinet in 1789.

First in the long line is a portrait of Edmund Randolph of Virginia. Mr. Biddle is his great-great-grandson.

Edmund Randolph's likeness hangs beside the private entrance to the Attorney General's office and number 58 will be hung beside the entrance to the Solicitor General's suite, which Mr. Biddle has occupied for a year and a half.

The Biddle ancestry has been busy in American public life for two and a half centuries, so it should not be surprising that Francis Biddle's law practice has yielded to politics and public service frequently since the days of the "Bull Moose" campaign.

Glimpse of His Background

A few glimpses of the Solicitor General's background show:

Born in Paris, virtually on the march . . . A trans-Atlantic passenger at two months . . . Helped earn his education by tutoring . . Champion boxer and gym team captain at Groton . . . A schoolmate of Franklin D. Roosevelt . . Awarded both arts and law degrees "cum laude" at Harvard . . . Private secretary to Oliver Wendell Holmes . . . Actively opposed Naziism in 1934 . . . A successful lawyer whose clients ranged from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the Dionne Quintuplets . . . Chairman of the Speaking Committee for Theodore Roosevelt's campaign in Philadelphia . . . Ditto for Franklin Roosevelt in 1936 . . . Active on a dozen State and city committees . . . Chairman of the original National Labor Relations Board . . . A fiction writer . . . A Federal judge . . . And a .937 winning average before the Supreme Court as Solicitor General.

Of prime interest currently because he is the Nation's chief lawyer is Mr. Biddle's social philosophy.

Some who are far off in the opposite direction feel that Mr. Biddle is too far to the right. Conservative persons frequently insist that he is way over on the left. Thus it becomes important to hear what he says of civil rights:

"We have come to realize, as our society grew more complicated and more integrated, that all personal rights are relative. The interest of society continually conflicts with the interests of the individual. Law in a democracy is largely an attempt to resolve that conflict.

"The duty of the law is to draw the line between the individual's right and the protection of society, and that line must necessarily vary as the needs of the one or the other seem at any particular time to be more imperative. The constitutional protections of the individual and correlative powers granted to the State, general as they are, suggest emphasis and direction."

Familiar With Task

In private conversations Mr. Biddle has suggested that liberals must be "more realistic and constructive" and that they "must do more than merely snipe at everything that's being done."

Mr. Biddle faces the Attorney Generalship with less actual experience in the various divisions than Robert H. Jackson, who directed the Tax and Antitrust Divisions and was Solicitor General before reaching the Cabinet. However, Mr. Biddle's association with the Department as a whole has been extensive out of all proportion to the requirements of his position as Solicitor General.

The reason for this has been the close kinship of ideas between Mr. Jackson and Mr. Biddle, their personal friendship and mutual trust. Mr. Jackson, never enthusiastic about administrative work, transferred considerable of the burden to the Department's "No. 2 man." He made Mr. Biddle entirely responsible for integrating the Immigration and Naturalization Service into the Justice Department when it was transferred from the Labor Department a year ago.

For those who wonder what may happen at the Justice Department with Mr. Biddle as Attorney General, here is a bit of his philosophy:

"Hard work doesn't make people tired. They get tired being bored or unhappy."

U. S. Makes Space For Defense Workers

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25 (AP)—Landlord Uncle Sam has ordered 437 families to vacate their homes in a South Philadelphia housing project to make room for a new crop of defense workers.

Eviction notices giving the occupants 30 days in which to move, were issued by W. E. Reynolds, United States Commissioner of Public Buildings, climaxing a battle between the Government and the City over the titles and taxes on the property.

Many of the occupants have not paid taxes, rent, or mortgage payments for 10 years or more.

The United States Housing Authority built 634 houses in the area during the World War and rented them to defense workers, most of them then employed at nearby shipyards. After the war contracts for sale of the houses were signed, purchasers paid 10 per cent down and started making regular monthly payments.

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"I'll Wait for You," Marsha Hunt and Robert Sterling. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis and James Cagney. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.

Fenway—
"Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan, Jane Wyman and Wayne Morris. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:30, 10:25. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 12:56, 3:30, 6:15, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costell, 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:55. "Accent on Lve," George Montgomery, Osa Massen and Cobina Wright Jr. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott and William Gargan. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich and Bruce Cabot. 3:05, 6:35, 10.

Metropolitan—
"Passage from Hong Kong," Lucille Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:10.

Modern—
"Charley's Aunt," Jack Benney. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime." Ralph Bellany and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, Fay Holden and Judy Garland. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10,.

Paramount—
"Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan, Jane Wyman and Wayne Morris. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40.

R. K. O.—Boston—
"Lady Scarface," Judith Anderson and Dennis O'Keefe. 9:40 a. m., 12:20, 2:45, 5:25, 7:50, 10:15. Stage Show: 11:15 a. m., 1:40, 4:20, 7, 9:15.

Scollay—
"Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 11:35 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"Used Car Racketeers," "Information Please," "Training Parachute Troops," travel: India, Nevada; Donald Duck, Elsa Maxwell, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, Fay Holden and Judy Garland. 3:40, 3:50, 7, 10.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Philadelphia Story," James Stewart and Katharine Hepburn. "Pier 13," Lloyd Nolan. Continuous from 1-11.

Telepix—
"U. S. Parachute Troops," "Memories of Europe," "Elsa Maxwell Comedy," "Birthplace of America," "Mexico's Social Revolution," cartoon and 30 minute news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"The Officer and the Lady," 9:30 a. m., 12:01, 2:32, 5:03, 7:35, 10:05. "Give Me a Sailor," Betty Grable and Bob Hope. 10:37 a. m., 1:08, 3:39, 6:10, 8:41.

Tremont—
"Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman and Jane Wyatt. 11:35 a. m., 3:40, 7:40. "Philadelphia Story," Katherine Hepburn and James Stewart. 9:35 a. m., 1:40, 5:40, 9:40.

Uptown—
"The Get-Away," Robert Sterling and Charles Winninger. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Shepherd of the Hills," Harry Carey, John Wayne and Betty Field. 2:55, 6:25, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Dark Streets of Cairo," Sigrid Gurie. 2. Evenings, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "Ellery Queen's Mystery." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 8:20, 6:25, 9:30.

Brookline Village: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 3:37, 6:44, 10:01. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45, 5:02, 8:09.

Cleveland Circle: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald and James Stephenson. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Reluctant Dragon." "Bowery Blitzkrieg," with the East Side Kids. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and D. Morgan. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Bride Came C. O. D., Bette Davis. 3:05, 6:20, 9:30. "West Point Widow," Richard Carlson. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Man Betrayed." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "City of Missing Girls." "I'll Sell My Life," Michael Whalen. 2. Continuous from 7 to 11.

Strand: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. 3:13, 9:13. "Reluctant Dragon." 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "One Night in Lisbon," Fred MacMurray. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 2:45, 8:15. "Double Date." 1:38, 7:10, 10:10.

Park: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Rookies on Parade."

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "The Black Cat." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "The Big Store," Marx Bros. "Nurses' Secret," Lee Patrick. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 2:30 and 8:15. "Las Vegas Nights," with Tommy Dorsey's Band. 3:55, 9:40.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Maryland," Walter Brennan. "Rookies on Parade." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and V. Bruce. 1:30, 4:45, 8. "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor. 3, 6:15, 9:30.

Mystic: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 1:55, 7:50. "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:45, 9:40.

Maplewood: "Man Who Lost Himself." Brian Aherne and Kay Francis. "Under Age." 1:45. Continuous from 7-11.

Orpheum: "Penny Serenade," Cary Grant and Irene Dunne. "San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith. 1:45. Continuous from 7-11.

Strand: "The Get-Away," Robert Sterling. 1:55, 7:40. "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne and Betty Field. 3:30, 9:10.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:45, 8. "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne and Betty Field. 3:14, 9:29.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "There's Magic in Music." 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "Thieves Fall Out," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 1:45 and 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Manhunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Mary Martin and Don Ameche. 3:30, 9:30. "The Getaway." 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "A Very Young Lady," Nancy Kelly and Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Thieves Fall Out," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie.

Strand: "One Night in Lisbon," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "The Getaway," Robert Sterling.

REVERE—Boulevard: "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick. 2 and 8.

Revere: "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick." 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In-Theater: "Too Many Husbands" and "Girls Under 21." Continuous dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones and Susanna Foster. 2 and 8.

Central: "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Sunny," Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Wagons Roll at Night." "Let's Make Music." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland. "Play Girl," Kay Francis and James Ellison. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Invisible Ghost." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich. 2. Continuous from 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Sunny," Anna Neagle. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Too Many Blondes," Rudy Vallee and Helen Parrish. 2:09, 8:09. "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 3:22, 9:22.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "The Getaway," 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell. "Reaching for the Sun." 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. "Hell Below." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "They Dare Not Love," George Brent and Martha Scott. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Bringing Up Baby," Cary Grant and Katharine Hepburn. "Sunny," Anna Neagle. 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "One Night in Lisbon." Madeleine Carroll. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Walt Disney Festival," and Melody for Three"—continuous dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:41, 8:11. "San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith. 2:25, 6:30, 9:51.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
Bud ABBOTT and Lou COSTELLO
"HOLD THAT GHOST"
The ANDREWS SISTERS
Co-Hit
MONTGOMERY ROGERS
"ACCENT ON LOVE"

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
25c 'Til 1:00 P. M. Plus Tax
LIFE BEGINS for ANDY HARDY
Lewis Stone • Mickey Rooney • Judy Garland
Plus: Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Erroll Flynn—Fred MacMurray
"DIVE BOMBER"
In Technicolor
Plus "Passage from Hong Kong"

Managers of Theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with PERCY WARAM
MARGALO GILLMORE
EMPIRE THEA., B'way and 40 Street, Evgs. 8:40
Matinees Wed., Sat. and Labor Day, 2:40
"A masterpiece," ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience." J. B., The Christian Science Monitor

ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway, PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30. Air-Conditioned
Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Labor Day, 2:40

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON PAUL LUKAS MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evgs., 8:40. Mats., Wed., Sat. & Labor Day, 2:40
Air-Conditioned • Mail Orders Filled

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
Rockefeller Center
BETTE DAVIS
"THE LITTLE FOXES"
From Lillian Hellman's stage success
ON THE STAGE: "FOLLOW THE FLEET"
Leonidoff's Festival, Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Erno Rapee
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

JACK BENNY in 'CHARLEY'S AUNT'
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
At the COOL ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

STEEL PIER
PROVINCETOWN
Sail from Foster's Wharf 10 AM, ret. 8 PM daily—$2; (Sun. 10:15 AM-8:15 PM—$2.50)
MOONLITE SAIL
Every Wed., Fri. 9 PM-Midnite. Free continuous dancing. $2 couple.
Cape Cod SS Co., Boston Hub 2650

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Expenditures Total $1,600,000,000 in Month of July

Business and Industry

Opposition To Tax Plan Forms Quickly

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Senate opposition materialized quickly today to the Finance Committee's proposal for stiffening the new defense tax bill by lowering personal income exemptions and thus requiring an additional 7,000,000 persons to file returns.

There was opposition, too, for a provision that would end the community property system of filing returns now permitted in eight States—Texas, Louisiana, Arizona, New Mexico, Idaho, California, Nevada, and Washington.

Increases Yield

Under the Finance Committee's plan, the bill—which called for a record-breaking $3,236,700,000, as passed by the House—would have its yield boosted to an estimated $3,590,700,000.

Approximately $303,000,000 of this potential increase was accounted for when the committee voted yesterday to lower present income exemptions from $2,000 to $1,500 and from $800 to $750 for single persons.

An additional $51,000,000 revenue would be derived by eliminating the community property returns.

In the past, husbands and wives in the eight community property States have been able to divide their income and make separate returns. Thus, a man with a $10,000 salary could file a return on $5,000 and his wife could file on $5,000. In many cases the system brought the aggregate of the separate taxes below what the total would have been under a single return.

"The change does not affect any of the country except the community property States," said Chairman George, (D) of Georgia, of the Finance Committee. "It puts the whole country on the same basis."

Asked whether the change was satisfactory, Senator Connally, (D) of Texas, replied in a drawl: "It air not. You'll hear a lot more about that when it comes to the Senate floor."

As for the proposed cuts in exemptions, a highly-placed Republican leader said a substantial group in his party would vote against them and Senator Clark, (D) of Idaho, said they failed to solve the fiscal problem.

Discussing this part of the committee's plan, Senator George said that while 7,000,000 additional persons would have to file returns under the lowered exemptions, the majority would not be taxed. Only $49,000,000, he added, would come from the new group of taxpayers. The other $254,000,000 would come from persons already filing income tax returns.

The reduction in exemptions would give a major jolt to taxpayers in the lower present brackets.

For example, a single man with a $1,000 net income would pay $21 under the reduced exemptions compared with $15.40 under the House-approved bill and $4.40 under present law. The percentage increase would be smaller for a single man with a $50,000 net, who would pay $20,881.50, $20,715.50 and $14,709.20 under the respective levies.

Married Man Status

A married man with no dependent and a $2,000 net income would pay $42 under the Senate committee plan but nothing under the House-approved bill or present law. A married man with two dependents and a $3,000 net would pay $58, $11 and nothing under the plans in question.

The committee decided to postpone indefinitely consideration of the controversial proposal for requiring all husbands and wives to file joint returns. Such a provision was defeated in the House.

In addition to the other changes, the committee voted yesterday to change the present law so as to require a divorced wife receiving alimony to pay taxes on it and to permit a man to deduct it from his taxable income. At present, men are not permitted to deduct alimony payments and the money is not taxable in the hands of their divorced wives. The change would not be effective for the present calendar year but would apply to alimony payments made during 1942.

The finance group also voted to incorporate the special 10 per cent defense tax in the surtax structure. This action eliminated the defense tax as a special levy and increased surtax rates slightly.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congressional experts released this table showing taxes which would be paid by a single man with no dependents under rates approved by the Senate Finance Committee, those provided under the House-approved tax bill and those levied under existing law:

Net Income	Senate Committee	House	Present Law
$800	53.00	0	0
1,000	21.00	15.40	4.40
1,500	69.00	62.70	24.20
2,000	117.00	110.00	44.00
3,000	220.50	211.20	83.60
5,000	482.50	473.00	171.60
10,000	1,492.50	1,469.60	686.40
50,000	20,881.50	20,715.20	14,709.20

Here are comparative figures for a married man with no dependents:

Net Income	Senate Committee	House	Present Law
$1,500	None	None	None
2,000	$42.00	None	None
3,000	138.00	85.80	30.80
5,000	375.00	308.00	110.00
10,000	1,305.00	1,166.00	528.00

Following are figures for married man with two dependents:

Net Income	Senate Committee	House	Present Law
$2,000	None	None	None
3,000	$58.00	$11.00	None
5,000	271.00	202.40	$74.80
10,000	1,117.00	998.80	440.00

(Note: The above tables assume that all the income is earned income.)

Expert OPM Shoppers Saving U. S. Money in Defense Effort

WASHINGTON (The Special News Service)—The Army and Navy buy some quantity of practically everything that can be bought in the United States.

Now they are buying more than at any time in a generation, and a group of high-powered purchasing agents in the Office of Production Management is helping them make good buys.

If the services want something that can be bought in the open market, the purchases division, headed by Donald M. Nelson, gives assistance. These are usually Quartermaster Corps supplies—the soldiers' clothes, food and housing.

If the produce desired is something not on the open market, for which sources must be created or developed, like tanks, planes, guns and ships, the responsibility is primarily with the production division, of which John D. Biggers is director.

Knudsen Must Approve

The Army and Navy negotiate all their own contracts, but no major ones can be signed until they have been approved by William S. Knudsen, Director General of OPM. Before they go to Mr. Knudsen, they are cleared by Mr. Nelson and other OPM unit executives who are concerned with the commodity being purchased.

Mr. Nelson has a staff of about 30 crack purchasing men, nearly all of them working for $1 a year. Mr. Nelson, a dollar-a-year man himself, has been buying for Sears Roebuck & Co. most of his life and now is the company's vice-president.

Douglas MacKeachie, Deputy Director of Purchases, is the New England purchasing director of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company. He has arranged many a smart purchase for the Army and Navy, but has kept his operations quiet, preferring to let the services get the credit.

Some of the other bright chaps with Mr. Nelson are Donald G. Clark, Director of Purchases for the Gulf Oil Corporation; Harold Florsheim, First Vice-President of the Florsheim Shoe Company; John P. Sanger, Vice-President in Charge of Purchasing for the U. S. Gypsum Company, and John B. Davis, First Vice-President and General Co-ordinator of Purchasing for the Inter-Chemical Corporation of New York City.

No Brass Hats Wanted

Mr. Nelson remarked when he picked his experts:

"I don't want any brass hats. I want the men who will be brass hats 10 years from now."

That quip recalled the statement attributed to Bernard M. Baruch, Director of the War Industries Board during the World War, that the experts serving under him would be the corporation captains of tomorrow. Some of them were.

OPM, in picking its dollar-a-year men, has not always chosen specialists in some one field, as Mr. Nelson did. For some jobs it was considered better policy to select men because of their general knowledge and experience and their broad approach to the whole OPM problem. Such men were E. M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College; Robert E. Doherty, President of Carnegie Tech, and other college presidents and deans.

When purchasing first got under way, there was no time to do any smart trading. The objective was to get all the equipment possible for the new draft army in the shortest time. Mr. Knudsen signed hundreds of contracts at a time.

Enormous quantities of lumber had to be bought for the new camps; the buying was indiscriminate, and the prices soared. But when the first rush was over, Leon Henderson, Director of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, warned the industry against kiting prices; and he and Mr. Nelson got together on a plan.

Lumber Pool

They decided to build up a pool of 150,000,000 board feet of lumber so that the Army never again would buy in a seller's market. They called in the lumber people and laid a program before them. Each mill was to lay aside a certain quantity of its lumber as it came off the machines. It was to be stacked in the lumbermen's own yards for the Government, which could draw on it as it was needed.

The proposition was attractive to the lumber men. No delivery date was involved. It would enable them to keep their mills in operation in slack periods. They accepted. As a result, the Government, at least for the present, has not had to fight another major rise in lumber prices.

Mr. Henderson and Mr. Nelson are great personal friends—whatever may be the relations between the peppery, hard-driving OPACS chief and some of the other OPM directors. From what Mr. Henderson had said and done recently, observers have concluded that his dealing with them have not been as cordial as they used to be.

Mr. Nelson and Mr. Henderson are happy, industrious, dynamic fellows, who think alike in many ways. They seem to recognize that the purchases division and OPACS are natural allies. Once they had their entire staffs out to a joint dinner at a nearby country club. They have been working in close co-operations for months, both trying to keep prices down—Mr. Nelson, trying to get low prices for the Army and Navy; Mr. Henderson trying to maintain low prices for civilians.

One of the purchasing stunts which the insiders at OPM most admire is that of A. J. Browning, who was Mr. Nelson's deputy director before Mr. MacKeachie. Mr. Browning, President of United Wallpaper Factories of Chicago, looked on last summer while the Army paid top prices for the clothes its soldiers were to wear last winter.

The clothing factories' rush season begins in the late spring, when winter clothes are being made; and the activity tapers off during the winter. The urgent need for warm clothes for the men being drafted compelled the Army to go into the market in mid-summer, when business was at its peak, and to deal with producers on their own terms.

Buy in Slack Season

But as soon as the buying had been done, Mr. Browning said: "Look here. Why can't we begin buying the Army's clothes for next winter right now, during the winter slack season, when the producers have ample capacity available and can afford to give us low prices?"

"Can't be done," he was told. "Regular Army appropriations for maintenance don't become available until July 1. We won't have the money until then, and we can't contract until we have the money."

But the Army agreed Mr. Browning had a good idea, and decided to take it up with Congress. With Mr. Browning's help, they persuaded the legislators to give the funds immediately. And the clothes were bought.

If that had not been done, the Army would have had to start buying now, when business is rushing and prices are at their highest. Civilians would be competing with the Army demand; and this would be one step in the general tendency toward inflation.

The power of the purchases division is decidedly limited. It cannot tell the Army how to buy; it can only advise.

In the priorities division, on the other hand, OPM is able to exercise a direct and potent influence on the defense program. Where there is a shortage or a threat of one, it assigns to the Army and Navy prior claims on the goods which they need; for the remainder of the supply, it assigns precedence to those orders indirectly needed for defense, and, next, to those orders most needed to maintain normal activity in civilian industry.

Method Explained

The priorities division, employing about 450 persons, including field agents at Federal Reserve Banks and their branches, has worked out a highly complex technique. It exercises industry-wide control over 15 materials; inventory controls over 14 more, and it has put 300 items on a priorities critical list, on which Army and Navy orders can automatically be given priority.

To a company engaged in defense work, it assigns a blanket rating which will give its orders precedence, so that its production will not be held up for lack of materials and equipment. There are a number of other methods.

Copper provides a typical example of gradual tightening up by the priorities division. Civilians want copper for roofing, plumbing, guttering, and so forth; the Army and Navy need it, chiefly in the production of brass.

When the Army and Navy went into the market for copper, they found the producers working full time on civilian contracts. No matter how patriotic they were, they couldn't abandon their civilian work and turn to military orders, for their contractors would sue and ruin them.

The priorities division, therefore, put copper on its critical list, giving the Army and Navy the right to demand precedence for their orders and relieving the producers of the obligation of filling their civilian contracts immediately. The division also directed the producers to set aside 20 per cent of their pure copper to form a pool of the metal for the Government.

A second order by the division went a little further. It took control of the residue of copper which remained on hand for civilian use after the military orders were filled, and required the producers to give precedence to orders of indirect military importance before filling orders which were solely for civilian use. The second order also added copped base alloys and fabricated products to the pool which the producers were accumulating by laying aside 20 per cent of the production.

A third order was OPM's final step in taking over full control of an industry's products. This was establishment of industry-wide priority control, by which every pound of copper now is allocated in accordance with priorities ratings.

Arizona Copper Pay Increase Announced

DOUGLAS, Ariz. (AP)—A wage increase of 50 cents a day has been granted more than 10,000 Arizona copper miners and smelter workers by the State's major producers.

Harrison M. Lavender, General Manager of Phelps Dodge Corporation's Arizona properties, estimated it would mean $2,500,000 a year in additional wages.

The increase, effective Sept. 1, was announced by Phelps Dodge, Miami Copper Company, Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company and International Smelter.

Recognition and anticipation of the rising cost of living prompted the increase, Mr. Lavender said. A 25-cent a day raise was granted March 23 for the same reason. Miners' wages will average $6.50 a day when the increase becomes effective.

U. S. Spending Highest Since Defense Began

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Federal Government's expenditures of $1,600,000,000 in July, the first month of the current fiscal year, were the largest for any single month since the defense program started, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. This represented an increase of $54,000,000 over the $1,546,000,000 expended in June and was nearly double the expenditures of $831,000,000 in the corresponding month last year.

Expenditures last month, however, were below the monthly rate which the government expects to attain during the present fiscal year, the report said. If the annual figure of $22,269,000,000, indicated in the latest estimate of federal expenditures this year, is to be reached, it will be necessary, the study pointed out, for the government to spend an average of $1,879,000,000 each month during the remaining 11 months of the year.

May Exceed Estimate

Furthermore, the average rate of spending may exceed this amount, the report continued, since there are indications that the annual amount spent this year will exceed the current estimate.

Although receipts in July were larger than in the corresponding month last year, rising to $413,000,000 from $331,000,000, the gain fell far short of offsetting the increase in expenditures. As a result, expenditures exceeded receipts by $1,187,000,000 in July this year, or more than twice the amount in the same month last year when the excess of expenditures was $499,000,000.

The increase in the debt in July this year was much less than the amount indicated by the excess of expenditures over receipts. This was due primarily to trust account receipts of $599,000,000. In addition, a small amount went for debt retirement while $34,000,000 was taken from the Treasury to help meet the deficit.

Debt at New Peak

The net result was that only $551,000,000 of new money was borrowed to meet the excess of $1,187,000,000 in expenditures over receipts. Nevertheless, this borrowing raised the total debt to a new record high peak of $49,513,000,000 at the end of July, or $5,742,000,000 more than the debt of $43,771,000,000 on the same date last year.

If expenditures during the remainder of this year are no larger than the present estimate, the monthly deficit during the coming 11 months should average lower than in July, the Institute said. This prospect is based on indications of a sharp increase in receipts as the result of higher taxation. A current estimate indicates that receipts will average $1,099,000,000 monthly during the balance of the year, thus leaving an average monthly deficit of $780,000,000.

The borrowing needed to meet even such a deficit, however, will tend to create a considerable amount of inflation. If expenditures prove to be larger than the present estimate, the deficit will be larger by a corresponding amount, thus making for even more inflation. The Government is fully aware of the inflationary effect of deficit-spending and is taking various steps, such as price fixing, in an attempt to hold inflation in check.

Agricultural Northwest Cashes In On Lumber, Fish, and Grain Boom Year

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—Lumber saws whirling day and night in a vain attempt to fill mountainous orders . . . an unexpected fish bonanza . . . a grain yield so heavy storage centers can't handle it.

This is the year the agricultural Northwest has been waiting for since the World War.

It's the day of dollar wheat all over again—plus a bumper crop. It's like 1929 for the lumber camps of a region that has two-fifths of the country's standing timber. It's a daydream come true for fishermen who earn $1,500 on a single trip to sea.

Farmers are crying for harvest hands. Schools let out early, WPA projects halted and CCC camps closed in attempts to get sufficient workers. To get Oregon berries off the vine, farmers had to buy gasoline credit cards for 1,000 stranded transients in California, who jalopied northward to the harvest.

In eastern Oregon and Washington the wheat growers marvel at the largest crop in memory. A rainy winter, a cool spring, early summer heat, then a little more rain—it was just right. Umatilla County, Oregon's wheat center, which harvested 5,000,000 bushels last year, predicted a 6,000,000-bushel crop this spring. Now growers talk of 7,000,000 bushels—and wonder where to store it.

The crop is three-quarters in, and there is virtually no room left. But growers, assured of 97 cents a bushel, plus conservation payments, are unworried.

On the coast the Army contracted for 20 per cent of the salmon pack, and fishermen's pockets began to bulge even before the appearance of a totally unexpected bonanza—sky-high prices in the little-developed tuna industry.

For unexplained reasons—perhaps because of chilling relations with Japan, usually a tuna exporter—bidding for the catch soared to $310 a ton, fabulous compared with previous years' prices around $175.

The rest of the region is cashing in on lumber, the major industry. So many log rafts—the winter supply for the mills—line the Willamette River around Portland that rivermen complain shipping is endangered.

Plants which shut down during the depression are reopening to cut lumber needed in the Army-spurred building boom. Stock on hand falls short of orders by 500,000,000 board feet. The West Coast Lumberman's Association recently estimated one week's production at 85,000,000 board feet, 26,000,000 feet more than normal capacity.

Ill. Designs Small Business Aid Plan

CHICAGO (AP)—A community plan designed to aid small Illinois manufacturers in obtaining defense business was announced by the Illinois State Council of Defense.

Fourteen industrial concerns of the Decatur, Ill., area put aside their own competition and banded together for the purpose of bidding on national defense jobs and spreading any work obtained among themselves.

The companies included sheet metal works, foundries, brass works, welders and fabricators of light and heavy steel. Together they can bid on a great variety of defense metal work and tackle projects larger than any single firm among them could handle. Executives of the concerns meet regularly to plan for the co-operative efforts.

A. F. Shafter of the U. S. Manufacturing Company initiated the idea after a conference with Gov. Dwight H. Green, Chairman of the Defense Council.

A spokesman for the council said the Decatur group's effort had the approval and co-operation of the Navy Procurement Office, the Army Ordnance Department, the OPM's Chicago defense contract service and other governmental agencies handling defense orders.

Unfilled Pump Orders Soar

NEW YORK (AP)—Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation's unfilled orders on June 30 amounted to $58,856,065, compared with $11,980,950 a year earlier, Harry C. Beaver, President, announced.

Kearny Episode Seen New Chapter in Labor Relations

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Taking over of United States Steel's huge shipbuilding plant at Kearny, N. J., dramatizes an entirely new chapter which has opened in American labor relations.

The previous chapter, now rapidly coming to an end, was the chapter of voluntary unionization of American industry under the Wagner Act and the National Labor Relations Board. A host of NLRB decisions, and Supreme Court decisions largely supporting NLRB, have put the finishing touches to this right to organize, stopping all holes by which the employer can have anything to say about his employees' union activities, extending NLRB's powers far beyond the original meaning of the Act, outlawing company unions and reading punitive NLRB powers into the Act by implication.

Significance of the Kearny shipyard take-over is that it completes a chain of indirect force majeure or squeeze-play by which American employers now face the prospect of rapid closed-shop arrangements throughout American inddustry.

In this new device the National Defense Mediation Board, despite its theoretical lack of powers and its theoretical impartiality, will apparently play approximately the same role in compulsory unionization as the National Labor Relations Board played in the previous six years of voluntary unionization.

Squeeze Play Simple

The new squeeze play works quite simply. The union which has obtained the bargaining privilege for a plant or company presents a bid or demand for some variation on, or entering wedge for, the closed shop. Madame Perkins certifiest the case to the National Defense Mediation Board. The NDMB upholds this request, perhaps slightly modified, and recommends the employer accept it. If the employer refuses, he finds that what was supposed to have been voluntary mediation, has so far as he is concerned, has been compulsory arbitration, and he must accept or have his plant taken over. The Government, on occupying the plant, grants the closed-shop variation. To get the Government out, the company must then let the closed shop in.

"Maintenance of union membership" is the requirement under which this play was applied to Big Steel's Federal Shipbuilding Corporation. It is not the closed shop, as NDMB Chairman Davis pointed out. But it is a step in that direction. It requires that if a man has once joined the union and then falls away the company must fire him. It doesn't require that he join the union. It may be called halfway between voluntary unionism, and the closed-shop clause some unions are working toward, under which within 30 days of an employer-union agreement every workman with the company must join the union or get fired. Still tighter arrangement is the check-off, long in effect in coal and recently accepted by the Ford Motor Company, under which the company must deduct union dues from the pay envelope, though in the Ford case the employer is required to deduct no more than $1 a year, the union to get the rest out of the men when it can catch them.

The closed shop or compulsory union membership has been in effect in certain parts of American industry for a great many years, but mostly in industries divided among hundreds of thousands of employers, such as those dominated by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the International Ladies Garment Workers, the United Mine Workers, and certain industries dominated by tight and powerful A. F. of L. unions like brewing, building and construction, and printing. In recent years subway and street railway transport has been added, and also the American shipping industry, which is sewed up either by A. F. of L. organizations like the Sailors' union or by the larger C. I. O. National Maritime Union.

Closed Shop Extended

Recently, however, the area of the closed shop has been greatly extended, due in large part to the increase in strength which unions have obtained since passage of the Wagner Act. A striking victory was obtained in this direction, for instance, when the Ford Motor Company figuratively threw up its hands, quit its long fight against unionization, and gave the U. A. W.-C. I. O. more than they had asked or even hoped for. Since then, in recent months, and particularly since the setting up of the National Defense Mediation Board, requests for "maintenance of membership" clauses or some other approach to the closed shop have rapidly become a standard part of union demands and have almost invariably been granted.

A conspicuous case was the strike at the Inglewood plant of the North American Aviation Company. One of the requests was maintenance of membership. This was granted after the Army took over, and the company got its plant back after 20 days only by accepting it. Boeing has also been forced to grant a closed shop, and with two major companies already captured, it will probably not be long before most of the aircraft industry will have been forced to similar concessions.

General Motors was asked this spring for a variation on the closed shop, but managed to buy itself out with substantial wage increases. However, this is practically the only recent case in which the unions, having asked, have not received this request. And cases certified to the NDMB have been particularly fruitful in this respect.

For instance, Bethlehem's west coast shipbuilding subsidiary stood out against the Master Agreement for shipbuilding, which included a closed shop. NDMB recommended the company accept it.

Again, Local 22574 of the Chemical Workers' Union (A. F. of L.) asked, among other things, for a "union" shop which all present employees must join. NDMB recommended (as a compromise?) a maintenance of membership clause.

Again, in the Kearny case, the Board supported the union's request, suggesting that " . . . any employee, who is now a member of the union, or who hereafter voluntarily becomes a member during the life of this agreement, shall, as a condition of continued employment, maintain membership in the union in good standing. . . ."

At present closed-shop or semi-closed shop agreements are being asked by the Farm Equipment Workers' Organizing Committee of International Harvester, which will probably mean eventually a closed shop for the entire farm equipment industry. Membership maintenance is part of the demands in the threatened strike against American Telephone's manufacturing subsidiary, Western Electric, and in the current negotiations between the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee and the four "little steel" companies which are really the biggest companies in the steel industry except "Big Steel" and Bethlehem. Maintenance of membership is a part of the Master Agreement in the west coast shipbuilding industry, and the Navy's occupation of Big Steel's Kearny plant makes it nearly a foregone conclusion in the eastern part of the rapidly growing shipbuilding industry.

(To be continued.)

Pay Increase Announced

BARTLESVILLE, Okla. (AP)—Phillips Petroleum Co., announced a wage increase for all employees averaging approximately 5 per cent and amounting to more than a million dollars a year to be effective Sept. 1. A similar increase was made April 1.

Quits Steel Firm

Wide World

Raoul E. Desvernine

Resigns as President and a director of Crucible Steel Co. Mr. F. B. Hufnagel, chairman of the board of Crucible, has been elected to the presidency and will retain both positions. Mr. Desvernine entered Crucible as president several years ago as successor to Mr. Hufnagel. Mr. Desvernine, an attorney and well known in financial circles, declined to discuss his future plans.

Wabash Railway Reorganization Plan Is Approved

ST. LOUIS (AP)—A reorganization plan for the Wabash Railway Company which would enable the Pennsylvania Railroad to acquire stock control has been approved by Federal Judge Charles B. Davis.

Judge Davis, who has jurisdiction over the road during the process of reorganization, requested the receivers to take the necessary steps to place the plan in operation.

The Interstate Commerce Commission approved the plan on Aug. 6 and authorized the Pennsylvania to acquire control, saying it was "desirable from the standpoint of an amalgamation of weak and strong roads."

Under the plan the line will be known as the Wabash Railroad Company and will have a total capitalization of $192,647,795, reduced from $330,759,265. Its annual fixed interest payments will be reduced from $7,391,362 to $2,558,418.

The reorganization plan makes no provision for participation of present stockholders. It has been approved by creditors and is to be effective as of Jan. 1, 1941. The road has been in receivership since 1931.

Commenting on the Pennsylvania control as provided in the new plan the ICC said that termination of the receivership "under which those properties are operated and placing them in control of a company with a reasonable capital structure and with a definite prospect of earning its fixed charges are matters of substantial public interest."

Judge Davis commented that participation of the Pennsylvania was an integral part of the plan of reorganization.

Wisconsin Power Offering Wednesday

CHICAGO (AP) — A syndicate headed by Glore, Forgan & Co and Halsey Stuart & Co., highest bidder of four groups, was awarded the $30,000,000 Wisconsin Power & Light Company first mortgage 3¼ per cent bonds, due Aug. 1, 1971.

Financiers said it was the first clear cut test of the competitive bidding rule of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The syndicate, which made the high bid of 105.5897 for the bonds, said the public offering of the bonds would be made Wednesday, August 27; at 106⅞.

The Wisconsin Power & Light Company, a unit of the Middle West Corporation, will apply net proceeds of the issue together with $3,000,000 realized from the sale of serial notes to redemption of $33,000,000 of outstanding first mortgage 4 per cent bonds, due 1966, at 104.

Unfilled Orders For Aircraft Over 7 Billion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Aircraft manufacturers unfilled defense orders now total over $7,000,000,000, an increase of approximately $1,000,000,000 in the past month, according to a report in the September issue of Aviation magazine.

As the defense program calls for an airplane output of $11,469,000,000 probabilities are that the backlog of orders will soar close to $10,000,000,000 before sales deliveries exceed incoming business. The automotive industry alone has $1,500,000,000 in aircraft orders—an amount twice the backlog of all the aviation companies at the close of 1939.

A year ago, the magazine states, unfilled plane orders stood at slightly more than $2,000,000,000; six months ago they were $3,875,000,000. Approximately 65,000 airplanes are on order for delivery to the Army, Navy, the British, China and the Dutch East Indies. Already backlogs of several major companies are large enough to keep plants operating at capacity for the next 18 months.

The following table from Aviation gives the latest approximate backlogs of the defense aircraft producers:

Aviation Corp.	$16,000,000
Beech	90,000,000
Bell	80,000,000
Boeing	290,000,000
Brewster	95,000,000
Cessna	20,000,000
Consolidated	750,000,000
Continental Motors	35,000,000
Curtiss-Wright	925,000,000
Douglas	580,000,000
Fairchild	18,000,000
Ford	737,000,000
General Motors	448,575,000
Grumman	65,000,000
Lockheed	295,000,000
Martin	640,000,000
Nash	45,000,000
North American	290,000,000
Northrop	45,000,000
Packard	167,000,000
Republic	67,000,000
Ryan	15,000,000
Studebaker	100,000,000
United Aircraft	450,000,000
Vega	112,000,000
Vultee	165,000,000
All other (venders)	500,000,000
	$7,140,575,000

U. S. Places Orders For Airplanes, Parts

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department placed orders with two firms for $26,249,433 worth of airplanes and engine parts.

A $19,268,320 contract for miscellaneous maintenance parts for aeronautical engines was awarded to the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Paterson, N. J.

The North American Aviation, Inc., of Texas, at Dallas, received a $6,980,612 contract for airplanes and spare parts.

The number of planes was not disclosed and delivery dates were not specified.

Business Loans Up Further in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities increased $34,000,000 to a total of $6,180,000,000 in the week ended August 20.

These loans have been increasing steadily as a result of the defense program and now are $1,725,000,000 higher than a year ago.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 17

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20

WHITING, WEEKS & STUBBS

Incorporated

36 FEDERAL STREET
BOSTON

Tel. HUBbard 1170

Worcester Springfield
Providence

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF
AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

IF

you have not sold or exercised your RIGHTS, you should do one or the other at once. These RIGHTS become void and of no value after Friday of this week, August 29, 1941.

We offer our services for the sale or purchase of RIGHTS and the subscription for the company's Debenture Bonds.

NOTE: If a holder of RIGHTS wants to subscribe for the new Debenture Bonds his subscription accompanied by check for the required amount must be postmarked not later than midnight August 29, 1941.

If the RIGHTS are to be sold the transaction must be completed so that the purchaser can subscribe within the time limit mentioned above.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Total sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	380,370
1941 volume to date	90,538,159
1940 volume to date	139,936,872

Stock Market Is Moderately Higher Today

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Stocks today moved over on the recovery side of the market fence.

Prices began to harden after a hesitant opening and, at the top, gains ranged from fractions to a point for favorites. Scattered issues shaded their advances near the final hour. Dealings quickened for a while in the forenoon but subsided later. Transfers were at the rate of about 500,000 shares.

Brokerage quarters credited the better-looking trend picture mainly to the belief of technicians that the substantial drying up of offerings in recent sessions indicated a more or less sold-out condition and might be a tip-off on a possible fair-sized upswing. Business items were helpful in spots and war news was undisturbing.

Stocks drawing support included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, N. Y. Central, Southern Railway, American Telephone, Anaconda, Standard Oil (N. J.), Pepsi-Cola, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Allied Chemical, du Pont and U. S. Rubber.

In the curb rising inclinations were displayed by Humble Oil, Bell Aircraft, Lake Shore and Phoenix Securities.

Bonds Edge Forward

Under a moderately broadened demand the general run of corporate bonds edged into higher ground today.

The swing toward recovery was quickened by a modest revival of trading interest in rail loans in the wake of publication of additional favorable revenue reports for July covering a number of leading systems.

The New Haven convertible 6s and 4½s at one time were a point or more above previous finals. Other gainers included Studebaker 6s, Pennsylvania general 4½s of '65, M-K-T 5s of '62, Rock Island geenral 4s of '88, and Illinois Central 4¾s.

Silesian-American Corp. 7s rose more than 4 on top of a wide advance yesterday.

U. S. Governments were inactive with some Treasuries a shade higher. The foreign division was steady. Obligations of Australia, Brazil and Chile worked fractionally higher.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Chicago	1.12⅞	1.12¼	1.12¾	1.12
Minneapolis	1.07⅞	1.07¼	1.07⅝	1.07⅛
Kansas City	1.06¾	1.06⅛	1.06⅞	1.06
Winnipeg Oct	73⅛	72¾	72¾	73⅛
Dec. Wheat:				
Chicago	1.16⅞	1.16	1.16⅜	1.15⅞
Minneapolis	1.10⅞	1.10⅜	1.10¾	1.15⅞
Kansas City	1.09¾	1.08½	1.09⅝	1.08½
Minneapolis	1.14¼	1.13½	1.13⅞	1.13½
May Wheat:				
Chicago	1.19⅝	1.19	1.19½	1.18¾
Winnipeg	74⅞	74⅜	74½	74¾
Kansas City	1.12	1.11⅜	1.12	1.11
Winnipeg	79⅛	78⅝	78⅝	79
Sept Corn:				
Chicago	76¾	76⅜	76⅜	76½
Kansas City	—	—	76⅜	70
Dec Corn:				
Chicago	70½	80⅛	80¼	80⅜
Kansas City	—	—	73⅜	E37⅜
Sept Oats:				
CVhicago Pw	44¼	—	—	—
Kansas City	—	—	73⅜	73⅞
Sept Oats:				
Chicago new	44¼	43¾	44¼	43¾
Minneapolis	39½	39⅛	39½	39½
Winnipeg Oct	45	44⅛	44¼	44¾
Rye, Chicago:				
Sept new	68⅛	67¾	67⅞	67⅝
Dec	72⅛	71½	71¾	71½
May	76⅝	76⅛	76¼	76

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct. old	1.50¾	1.52½	1.50	1.52⅜	1.50⅜
Oct new	1.50¾	1.52½	1.49⅞	1.52⅜	1.50⅜
Dec.	1.52¼	1.53⅞	1.51⅛	1.53¾	1.51⅝
May	1.55⅜	1.57¼	1.54½	1.57⅛	1.55⅛

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	10.20	10.22	10.12	10.17	10.10
Oct.	10.35	10.40	10.32	10.37	10.30
Dec.	10.67	10.70	10.62	10.67	10.57

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	95.0	95.0	94.8	94.8	94.7
December	93.7	93.7	93.7	93.7	93.5
March	92.3	92.5	92.3	92.3	92.1
Tops					
October	127.0	127.5	127.0	127.3	126.8
December	123.8	124.4	123.8	124.4	123.5
March	121.3	122.0	121.3	121.8	121.0

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	16.40	16.72	16.40	16.72	16.36
December	16.59	16.88	16.58	16.88	16.53
January	16.79	16.86	16.77	16.86	16.58
March	16.78	17.07	16.75	17.07	16.69
May	16.80	17.12	16.79	17.11	16.73
July	16.71	17.08	16.71	17.08	16.64

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	12.10	12.21	12.10	12.19	12.06
December	11.99	12.10	11.99	12.10	11.97

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	14.40	14.43	14.30	14.35	14.48
Dec.	14.52	14.57	14.50	14.57	14.62

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	7.31	7.56	7.32	7.54	7.31
December	7.46	7.67	7.46	7.67	7.43

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Sep No. 3	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.68
Wld May No.4	1.89	1.92	1.89	1.90	1.92

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	5.94	6.02	5.95	5.98	.90

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*Nov.	32.20	26.40	36.00	36.05	36.10
*Dec.	36.15	36.40	36.10	36.10	36.15
Eggs					
†Oct.	30.40	30.60	30.30	30.35	30.40
†Nov.	30.50	30.70	30.35	30.36	30.45

*S. & †R. s

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
54¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	55	55	55	+ ¼
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	49	49	49	A'g 25
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15)	6	7	7	7	+ ⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22	22	22	A'g 22
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	4	41¾	41½	41¾	+ ⅜
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 25
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	8	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅝
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	25	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅜
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	8	21½	20¾	21½	+1
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	1	8	8	8	A'g 23
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	161¾	161	161¾	+2
12	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	A'g 14
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	Allied Stores	3	8	7⅞	8	
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	83½	83½	83½	A'g 22
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	1	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	5	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
1⅜	⅛	Am Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 21
18	10	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	Jul 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	59½	59⅜	59½	+ ½
18⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	5	41¾	41½	41¾	+ ⅛
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	6	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	37	37	37	A'g 22
3	1	Am Cable & R	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	15	80½	80½	80½	
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179½	179½	179½	A'g 16
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	2	31¾	31½	31⅜	+ ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	+ ¼
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	6	21¾	21½	21½	— ¼
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	4	109¾	109⅝	109¾	A'g 14
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	38	9⅜	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	7	18½	18	18	A'g 25
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1½	1½	1½	
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	8	¾	¾	¾	A'g 25
19½	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	A'g 25
23⅞	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	2	22	22	22	+ ⅜
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 25
58½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	9	38¼	37⅞	38	+ ⅜
1⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
33¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33	33	33	A'g 23
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	5	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	11½	Am Ice	12	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛
24¼	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	13	25½	24½	25½	+1½
41¼	31¾	Am Internat'l	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	A'g 25
13¼	10	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	10	10	10	A'g 23
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	46½	46½	46½	A'g 22
17½	10¾	Am Locomotive	2	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	92	92	92	+1⅞
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	4	4⅞	4½	4½	A'g 25
20⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4⅛k)	3	33¾	33	33½	
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	5	30¾	30½	30⅝	— ¼
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	6	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	5	14⅝	14½	14½	
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	5	5	5	— ¼
10¼	7½	Am Seating(½g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	A'g 21
45⅝	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	28	42½	41¾	42	+ ¼
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	153	153	153	A'g 12
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	2	42	42	42	A'g 22
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	3	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
11½	9⅜	Am Stores (½g)	1	11	11	11	A'g 21
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	A'g 25
20⅜	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	19	19	19	A'g 25
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	92	92	92	+ ¼
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	27	155	154½	154¾	+ ¼
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	1	68½	68½	68½	
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ½
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155⅛	155⅛	155⅛	+ ⅛
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	26	6	5½	6	+ ⅜
29½	26⅛	Am Viscose ½g	21	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
116½	114⅛	Am Viscos pf (5)	2	116¾	116½	116¾	+ ¼
7¼	⅜	Am Water Wks	2	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
99½	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	A'g 20
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
78¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	1	76	76	76	+1
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	4	6	6	6	
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	55	55	55	A'g 2
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	23	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅜
16	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15½	15½	15½	A'g 22
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	A'g 20
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	
31	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	4	31	30¾	31	A'g 21
112	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	112	112	112	A'g 22
5½	4	Armour Ill	31	4¾	4½	4⅝	
68	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	3	66	65¾	66	+1
70	60	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
34⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 25
6¾	4¾	Artloom (.52½g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 25
10⅛	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	8	10	9¾	10	
87½	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	86	86	86	A'g 18
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	A'g 9
25½	25	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	A'g 16
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	8	28⅜	28	28¼	
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	1	64	64	64	+ ½
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	6	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅜
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	6	41	39⅝	41	+1
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	2	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	A'g 14
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	7	7	6¾	6¾	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	3	71½	69	71½	+4¼
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	9	9	9	A'g 19
27⅜	13⅞	Austin Nichols	9	27⅜	25⅞	27⅜	+ ¼
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	3	15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	Balt & Ohio	4	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	A'g 22
10⅞	7	Barber As (½e)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 25
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	16	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	27	27	27	— ⅛
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27½	27½	27½	
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	A'g 14
8½	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	9	38	37⅞	38	+ ¼
20⅞	13¾	Benef Ind (.85g)	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	53	53	53	A'g 22
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
89½	67½	Beth Steel (4½g)	16	69¼	68⅝	68½	+ ⅛
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	122½	122½	122½	A'g 25
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	30½	30½	30½	A'g 22
23	16½	Black & Deck(2)	2	23	23	23	
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox .30g	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15	15	15	A'g 15
19⅛	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	72	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅜
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22	22	22	
20¼	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	3	20	20	20	
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	8	19¼	19	19¼	
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	A'g 25
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31	31	31	A'g 25
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	3	4	3⅞	4	A'g 25
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	3	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	2	19	19	19	
41	30	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	30	30	30	A'g 25
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	A'g 21
25⅜	21⅝	Bkly & Q Trans	18	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	8	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	1	11½	11½	11½	A'g 19
34¼	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	A'g 18
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	A'g 23
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 25
34¼	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
33¾	27¼	Bullova Wat (2a)	2	32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ⅝
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	A'g 13
9⅜	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	2	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
23	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¾
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	6	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	10½	10½	10½	
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	1	10	10	10	
		C					
22¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	2	51½	51	51½	A'g 12
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1	⅞	⅞	
7¼	5½	Calumet&H(¾g)	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	4	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	20	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½	A'g 19
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	3⅛	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	28	28	28	A'g 21
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 25
82	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	79	79	79	A'g 25
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	47¾	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅛
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	11	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅜
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	10	18	17⅝	18	+ ¼
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 15
13⅛	4¼	Cent Violetta S	2	12	12	12	—1⅛
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
5⅞	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	A'g 25
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	2	17½	17½	17½	A'g 22
21¾	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	1	21½	21½	21½	
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	12⅛	12½	12½	A'g 16
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	11	38¼	38	38	+ ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100½	100½	100½	A'g 20
3⅞	2¼	Ches Corp	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 23
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	⅜	Chi Great West	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
10⅜	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	6	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	A'g 25
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	7	19⅛	19	19	
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41	41	41	A'g 23
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	A'g 22
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 23
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 25
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 25
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	3	9⅛	9	9	A'g 8
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¾g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
27⅛	11⅜	Childs Co	14	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
72⅜	55	Chrysler (4½g)	21	57½	56¾	57⅛	+ ⅜
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	1	94	94	94	A'g 23
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	5	61½	61½	61½	— ½
15	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	7	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
104	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	103	103	103	—1
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2¾g	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	A'g 23
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
21	14¾	Col Br B (1.35g)	2	15⅝	15½	15½	A'g 20
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	14	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	73¼	73	73	— ⅞
7½	4¼	Colum Pict	13	7½	7½	7½	
27	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	28	28	28	+1
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	80½	80½	80½	A'g 25
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	3	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ½
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	A'g 15
37⅞	27⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	31⅜	30⅜	31	+1
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	3	104	104	104	A'g 22
11⅞	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	74	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	+ ⅜
14	9	Com'th & South	8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
1073⅜	95	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	59	58¾	59	
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	16	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¾g)	3	3½	3½	3½	A'g 15
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
40¼	22½	Cons Aircr (2g)	21	38	37¼	37¾	+ ⅜
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
8⅛	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	8

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
7 3¼s 47-43	105.27	105.27	105.27
4 2½s 54-52	105.17	105.17	105.17

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3s 49-44	106.22	106.22	106.22

New York City Bond

8 3s 80	105¼	105⅛	105¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	77¾	77¾	77¾
4 Alb P Wrap 6s 48	53½	53⅜	53½
7 Alleghany cv 5s 44	91¼	91⅛	91¼
5 Alleghany 5s 50 st	63½	62¼	63½
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108⅝	108½	108⅝
6 Am & For P 5s 2030	61¼	61¼	61¼
26 AmIGChem 5½s 49	101⅜	101½	101½
10 Am T&T 5½s 43			
	100 29-32	100 27-32	100⅞
6 Am T&T 3¼s 66	109	108¾	109
5 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
102 Am T&T 3s 56 wi	112¼	111⅞	112⅛
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104	104	104
9 Ann Arbor 4s '95	60½	60	60½
9 Arm Del 4s '55	106¼	106	106
28 AT&SF 4s '95	110⅜	110	110¼
7 AT&SF 4s 1909-'55	100	100	100
1 A C Line cl 4s '52	68	68	68
5 A C Line 4½s '64	61¾	61½	61½
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	37⅜	37¼	37⅜
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	31	31	31
4 Atl Refin 3s '53	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Balt&OhioTerm 5s 73	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 Bal E & C 5s 48	104¼	104¼	104¼
26 Col & So 4½s 80	21⅞	21¼	21¾
3 ColumbiaG5s52Barg	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
6 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
93 ComlMack inc 60ww	59⅝	56⅝	57
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
5 Comwlth Ed cv3½s58	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 ConnRivPow3¾s61	109¾	109¾	109¾
10 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
5 Con Edis 4s 56	106¼	106¼	106¼
29 Consum Pow 3½s 67	109½	109½	109½
5 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	110¼	110¼	110¼
13 Cuba Nc Ry 5½s 42	21	21	21
11 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42rct	18¾	18½	18¾
2 Cuba RR 6s 46	25	25	25
10 Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	22¾	22½	22¾
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	107½	107½	107½
7 Del &Hud rfg 4s 43	54⅞	54¼	54½
20 D & R G 4½s 36	20	20	20
1 D & R G 4½s 36	16¾	16½	16¾
57 D & R G West 5s 78	16¼	15⅞	16⅛
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	101¾	101½	101½
11 Erie rfg 5s 67	30⅞	30¾	30¾
5 Erie rfg 5s 75	31	30⅝	31
30 Erie 1st 4½s 96	91⅛	91	91
4 Erie gen lien 4s 96	56¾	56⅜	56¾
1 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74	91¼	91¼	91¼
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94	94	94
4 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105½	105⅜	105½
3 Goth Silk Ho 8s 46	71	70½	71
9 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	104	104	104
6 Gt Nor 5s 73	99¾	99¾	100¾
5 Gt Nor 4s 46G	100¾	100¾	100¾
8 Gt Nor 4s 46H	97½	97½	97½
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
8 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	69¾	69½	69½
24 Gulf M&OH inc 2015	47	46¾	46¾
4 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	104¼	104	104
1 Hocking Val 4½s 99	131⅛	121⅛	121⅛
3 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	38⅞	38¾	38¾
12 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	42⅝	42¼	42⅝
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11¼	11¼	11¼
7 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103¾	103½	103⅝
10 Ill Cen 4s 52	43⅞	43½	43⅞
2 Ill Cen 4s 53	43	43	43
9 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43	43	43
26 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45	44⅝	44¾
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	52½	52½	52½
13 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a	46½	46½	46½
15 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	42	41⅞	42
1 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	25	25	25
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	106	106	106
2 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	101	101	101
3 Interlake Ir cv 4s 47	101	101	101
20 Int Gt Nor adj 6s 52	13¾	15⅜	15⅜
4 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
5 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	35½	34¾	34¾
3 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	89¾	89¾	89¾
19 Int T&T 4½s 52	41¾	41½	41½
6 Int T&T 5s 55	44½	44¼	44½
5 Jones&Laus 3¼s 61	98⅞	98½	98⅞
19 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	47	47	47
3 K C South 5s 50	72	71¾	71¾
6 K C Term 4s 60	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
15 Lac Gas 6s 42 A	74	73½	73½
2 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	82	82	82
33 Lac Gas 5½s 53	85	84⅝	84¾
13 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	85	84⅝	84¾
10 Lac Gas 5s 42	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	29¾	29¾	29¾
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54	66	66	66
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	56¾	56¾	56¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	56½	56½	56½
1 Leh Val TTerm 5s 54	50	50	50
3 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	51	51	51
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37½	37	37⅛
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
25 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32⅜	32⅛	32¼
1 Libby McN&L 4s 55	107	107	107
2 Liggett &M 7s 44	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	126	126	126
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	95⅜	95⅜	95⅝
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84¾	84¾	84¾
5 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	104	104	104
1 Louis N 5s 2003	87¼	87⅛	87¼
2 Maine Cen 4s 45	81½	81½	81½
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52	52	52
5 MarketStRy 5s 45 st	78	78	78
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	112	112	112
5 Mil&Nor1st4½s39	62½	62½	62½
5 M & StL 4s 39	2½	2½	2½
1 MSP&SSMgtd5s38	12	12	12
11 MSP&SSMn4s38	12¼	12	12¼
61 M-K-Tex 5s 40A	25½	24⅞	25½
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	9½	9½	9½
1 M-K-T 4½s 78	22½	22½	22½
16 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	34	34	34
7 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	21¾	21	21⅞
13 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	26⅜	26¾	26¾
25 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	28½	28½	28½
10 Mo Pac 5s H 80 ct	28	28	28
20 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	26⅞	26¾	26⅝
1 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
2 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	55¼	55	55
6 MWPa PubSv4½s60	110	109⅝	110
1 MWPaPubSv6s65	112	112	112
1 Mont Tr 5s 55A	48	48	48
13 Mor & Essex 5s 55	42¼	42	42¼
6 Hor a2Essex1 3¾s 2000	42⅜	42½	42⅜
6 NashCha&StL 4s 78	66½	66	66½
27 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105½	105¼	105¼
5 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104	104	104
2 NE T&T 4½s 61B	125½	125½	125½
3 N O Term 4s 53	74⅞	74	74⅜
1 N O Tex&M 5½s 54	42½	42½	42½
5 N O Tex&M 4½s 56	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛
10 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
NYC 4½s 2013 A	54¼	53¾	54⅛
10 NYC cn 4s 98	58⅛	58	58
10 NYC 3¾s 46	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
3 NYC cv 3¼ 52	58	58	58
4 NYC & HR 4s '42	100⅞	100	100
1 NY Chi & St L 6s '41	99½	99½	99½
1 NY Chi & St L 5½s '74A	73½	73½	73½
12 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	62	61¾	62
2 NY2Connect 3½s 65	101½	101½	101½
4 NY Dock cv 5s '47	73	72½	73
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	60½	60	60½
2 NY Edis 3¼s '65	110	109⅞	110
5 NY L&EW Coal 5½s'42	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
16 NY NH & H 4½s '67	27½	27	27½
9 NY NH & H 4s '56	25½	25½	25½
1 NY NH & H 4s '57	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 NY NH & H 3½s '47	24½	24½	24½
1 NY NH & H 3½s '54	24½	24½	24½
32 NY NH & H cv 3½s '56	24¾	24½	24¾
11 NY O & W gen 4s '55	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 NY & R Gas 6s '51 A	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 NY & O Pow 5s '55 A	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
7 Nor Am Co 4s 59	104½	104¼	104¼
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	104¾	104⅜	104⅜
21 Nor Pac 6s 2047	64½	64	64½
8 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	55	55	55
8 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55¼	55¼	55¼
20 Nor Pac 4s 97	71	70⅝	70¾
16 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42	41½	41¾
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108	108	108
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64	111¾	111¾	111¾
3 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	7	7	7
4 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	110½	110⅜	110½
4 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	103	103	103
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107¼	107	107
7 Pac Gac & El 3s 70	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
27 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
7 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	110⅜	110⅛	110⅛
1 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	103	103	103
2 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	98	98	98
4 Penn Co 4s 52	106½	106⅛	106½
46 Penn P & L 4½s '74	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
11 Penn RR gen 5s '68	111½	111½	111½
17 Penn RR gen 4½s '65	105½	105¼	105½
5 Penn RR 4½s ded '70	93¾	93¾	93¾
4 Penn RR cv n4¼s '81	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Penn RR 3¾s '70	96¼	96¼	96⅜
2 Penn RR 3¾s 52	89	89	89
11 Pere Marq 5s '56	72	72	72
3 Pere Marq 4½s '80	64¼	64	64¼
1 Phil Balt&Wash 4s '43	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
9 Ph Read C&I 5s '73 27	27	27	27
5 Phillips Pet 1¾s '51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
10 PCC & St L 4½s '77	104¾	104¾	104¾
11 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
17 Pitts & WVa 4½s '58A	63⅜	63	63½
6 Pitt&WVa 4½s 59B	64¼	63	64¼
7 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	63½	63¼	63¼
1 Pitt Young&A 4s 48	108	108	108
21 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	88	87⅞	87⅞
1 Readg 4½s 97 A	82½	82½	82½
1 Repub Steel 4½s 61	104⅞	104⅜	104⅜
7 RioGrW 1st 4s 39	48	47¾	48
35 RioGrW cl1 4s 49	16⅛	16	16⅛
30 RI Ark& La 4½s 34	14	13⅞	14
1 Rut Can 4s 49	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 SaguenayPow4¼s66	93	93	93
1 StL PubSv 5s 59	78½	78½	78½
1 StL SF 5s 50B	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
59 StL SF 4½s 78	15¾	15	15¾
3 St L SF 4½s 78 st	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
18 St L S F 4s 50 A	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
1 St L S F 4s 50A ct	13½	13½	13½
10 St L SW 5s 52	37¼	37¼	37¼
2 St L SW 1st2s 89	75½	75½	75½
1 SA & A Pass 4s '43	95	95	95
30 Seab A L cn 6s '45	8	7⅞	7⅞
2 Seab A L 6s '45 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
6 Seab A L 4s '50 st	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
10 Seab A L rfg 4s '59 ct	5½	5½	5½
10 Seab-All Fla 6s '35 A	3¾	3½	3½
9 Shell Un 2½s '54	98	97¾	98
1 Silesian-Am 7s '41	39¼	39¼	39¼
29 So Bell T&T 3s '79	108	108	108
26 Sou Pac 4½s '68	51⅞	51½	51¾
24 Sou Pac 4½s '81	51¾	51½	51¾
17 Sou Pac 4½s '69	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞
14 Sou Pac rfg 4s '55	64⅞	64⅜	64⅞
2 Sou Pac cl 4s '49	48⅝	48¾	48⅞
25 Sou Pac 4½s Ore '77	52⅜	52¼	52⅜
7 South Ry 6½s '56	86⅛	86	86⅛
6 South Ry gen 5s '56	81¾	81½	81¾
5 South Ry cn 5s '94	90¾	90½	90¾
17 South Ry gen 4s '56	61½	61	61¼
2 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
13 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Studebaker cv 6s '45	108½	108½	108½
29 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	65¼	65	65
1 Third Ave 4s 60	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
2 Un El Mo 3¾s 71	112	112	112
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	107	107	107
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	73¼	73¼	73½
2 Unit Drug 5s 53	88½	88½	88½
5 U S Steel 2.20s 50	101½	101½	101½
5 Utah Ltd&Trac 5s 44	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Utah P&L 5s 44	103	102½	103
5 Va & SW cn 5s 58	73	73	73
91 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	20⅛	19¾	19¾
41 Wabash 1st 5s 39	68¾	68	68¾
69 Wabash 2d 5s 39	28¾	28½	28¾
131 Wabash 5s 80 D	19½	19¼	19¼
59 Wabash 4½s 78C	18¾	18½	18½
20 Wabash DesM 4s 39	26¼	25½	26¼
14 Walwrth 4s 55	86	86	86
1 Warner Mros 6 48	96½	96½	96½
1 Warren Ry 3½s 2000	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
4 West Shore 4s 2361	50⅜	50½	50½
3 Westn Md 5½s 77A	103	103	103
2 Westn Md 4s 52	89¼	89⅛	89¼
3 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	105	105	105
38 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	27⅝	27	27⅜
10 Western Un 5s 51	88	87½	88
3 Western Un 5s 60	95¼	95	95⅛
2 Western Un 4½s 50	84¾	84¾	84¾
17 Wheel Stl 3¼s 66	94¾	94¾	94¾
7 Wis Cen 4s 49	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	12¾	12¾	12¾
9 Young S&T cn 4s 48	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
22 Young S&T 3¼s 60	102¼	102	102

Foreign Bonds

5 Antwerp 5s '58	18	18	18
5 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	69¼	69	69
3 Australia 5s '57 F	71½	71½	71½
72 Australia 5s '57	72	71½	72
6 Australia 4½s '56	66¾	66½	66½
2 Austria 7s '57	7¼	7¼	7¼
6 Brazil 8s '41	22½	22½	22½
4 Brazil 6½s '26-57	19	18⅞	18⅞
6 Brazil 6½s '27-57	19	18⅞	18⅞
6 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
1 Budapest 6s '62	7	7	7
1 Buen A 4¾s '77	52¼	52¼	52¼
1 Buen A 4½s Aug '76	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
1 Buen A 4½s Apr '76	54	54	54
1 Bulgaria 7s 67	8	8	8
13 Canada 5s 52	102⅝	101¾	101¾
8 Canada 4s 60	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
1 Canada 3¾s 61	92½	92¼	92¼
2 Canada 3s 67	88¾	88¾	88¾
2 Chile Mt Bk63-s61asd	12¾	12¾	12¾
5 ChileMtBk65-s57asd	13	13	13
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61	14½	13	13
14 Chile Mtg6s61asd	13	12½	13
5 Chile MtgBk6s62asd	12¾	12¾	12¾
25 Chile 6s 60 asd	14	13⅞	14
4 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	14	13⅞	14
3 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
4 Chile 6s 62 asd	14	13¾	14
2 Chile 6s 63	15½	15½	15½
5 Chile 6s 63 asd	14	14	14
3 Chilean Mun 7s 60 asd	12	11¾	12
10 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
3 Colomb 3s 70	30¼	30¼	30¼
2 Copen 5s 52 wd	36	36	36
5 Couenhag 4½s 53	27	27	27
1 Cordoba Pv 7s 42	93	93	93
15 Costa Rica 7s 51	16½	16½	16½
5 El Salvador 8s 48 ct	9	9	9
1 Frankfort 6½s 53	9	9	9
2 French 7s 49	87	87	87
9 Ger Gov 5½s 65	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3 Ger Gov 7s 49	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
3 GtCon El Pcn 4½s50wd	48	48	48
1 Irish Free St 5s 60	74¼	74¼	74¼
4 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	18½	18	18½
1 Italy 7s 1951	21½	21½	21½
3 Lower Aus Prov 7½s 50	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
3 Medellin Mun 6½s 54	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1 Met Water 5½s 50	70	70	70
8 Mex 5s asd 45	6½	6½	6½
12 Mex 10 4s asd 45	6½	6½	6½
10 Mex Idd 4½s 43 asd	6½	6½	6½
1 Milan City 6½s 52	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
1 N Sou Wales 5s 58	75½	75½	75½
2 Orient Dev 6s 53	30	30	30
24 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	56⅝	55¾	56⅜
1 Peru 7s 59	7½	7½	7½
1 Peru 1st 6s 60	7½	7½	7½
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
16 Queensld 7s 41	99⅞	99⅛	99⅞
1 Queensld 6s 47	72	72	72
1 Rhine-Westph 6s 52	9½	9½	9½
15 Rio de Jan 6½ 53	9½	9½	9½
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Rome 6½s 52	18	18	18
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	66	66	66
15 TokvoElLfc5s3wd	31	31	31
1 TokyoCity5s52	21	21	21
17 Uruga13¾s4s4¼s29	50½	50⅜	50⅜
7 Yokohama 6s 61	34	34	34

Total today, 4,492,000; previous day, 4,901,800; week ago, 4,827,800; year ago, 2,625,950; two years ago, 4,310,975. Total to date, 1,401,574,725; year ago, 1,009,266,625; two years ago, 1,061,022,025.

Vanadium Earns $1.73 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The report of the Vanadium Corp. and subsidiaries for the six months ended June 30 showed net profit of $703,762 after taxes, equal to $1.73 on the capital stock. This compared with $916,690 or $2.43 a share on a smaller amount of stock in the first half of last year. The company's principal ore deposits are in Peru. Domestic plants are at Bridgeville, Pa., and Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Va.-Carolina Chemical

NEW YORK (AP) — Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp. and wholly owned subsidiaries for the fiscal year ended June 30 showed net profit of $359,936, equal to $1.69 a share on the 6 per cent participating preferred on which dividends are in arrears, against $615,460 or $2.89 on the same stock in the preceding fiscal year.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8	9
American Hardware Co	22⅞	25⅜
American Manufacturing	24½	27
American Manufac 8s pf	80	83½
American Wringer Co	5½	6¾
†Amoskeag Company	23	—
†Amoskeag Company pf	73	77
Appleton Company	25	27½
Appleton Company 7 pf	105	109
Applied Arts Corp	3¼	4
Arlington Mills	39	42
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24	26
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅜	3¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15¼	17½
Automobile Banking Corp	28	30
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	111	—
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	7	8½
Berkshire Fine Spinning	67½	72½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	112	115
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	101	—
Boston Wharf Company	14	16½
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	29	32
Botany Worsted Mills pf	4¼	6
Brinks Inc	75	—
Campbell A S Co Inc	4¾	5½
Central Railway Signal A	38	—
Chapman Valve Manufac	35½	38½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	12⅞	14⅞
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26½	29½
Dewey & Almy Chem 5 pf	106	—
Domestic Finance Corp fp	26¾	29¾
Draper Corporation	68½	72½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13½	15½
Eastern Corporation	5⅞	6⅜
Eastern Corporation pf	16¼	18¼
Exolon Co	11	14
Family Loan Society Inc	15	17
Family Loan Society pf A	23½	26½
Franklin Process	31	34
Fruit of the Loom	9	10½
General Fire Extinguisher	15	17
General Machinery	28¼	31¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	12¾	14¾
Goodall Worsted Company	18	22
Graton & Knight Co	72½	77½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	25	28
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	39	41½
Great Northern Paper Co	61	66
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	18½	—
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	4⅞	5½
Harrington & Richardson	8¾	10¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	12¼	14½
*Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	19	21¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	25	27¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	19	21¼
Hooker Electro Chem	40	42
Hygrade Sylvania Corp	45½	47½
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	9	10½
Keith Geo rge F Co	96	11½
Kendall Company	177	183
Kennedy's Inc pf	12¾	14½
King-Seeley Corp	20	23
Landers Frary & Clark	16½	18¾
Lawrence Portland Cement	16½	24¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	22¼	—
Lincoln Stores 7	17½	20
Ludlow Mfg Associates	105	110
Martahon Paper Mills	32½	34¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	53½	56½
Merck & Co	29¾	32¼
Merrimack Manufacturing	25	27
*Merrimack Manufacturing pf	85	86½
Mid-West Refineries Co	3.00	3.50
Millers Falls Company	9	11
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6⅛	7
Nashewena Mills	9½	12½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	65	70
Nashua Manufacturing Co	9½	11½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	51	55½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	11½	13½
National Chemical & Mfg	7½	9½
National Shirt Shops	4½	6
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	40	43½
Newmarket Manufac Co	24	37
Nicholson File Company	27	31
Nonquitt Mills	14¼	16½
Ohi Finance	12½	14½
Parker Appliance	29¾	31¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	100	105
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	14	17
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	50	—
Quisset Mill	32	—
Remington Arms Co. Inc	4½	5¼
Saco Lowell Shops, Inc	16½	18½
Saco Lowell Shops, Inc pf A	19½	21½
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	38	41
Sanford Mills	25	29
Submarine Signal Co	27¾	30¾
Tampax, Inc	3⅜	4⅜
Triumph Explosive, Inc	3¾	4
Union Premier Food Strs pf	42	45
United Elastic Corp	8	9¼
U S Envelope Company	46	51
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	106	111
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	39¼	42¼
WJR Radio Station Detroit	27¼	30½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	12¾	—
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	90	—
Wamsutta Mills, Inc	14	16
Warner &

Nazi War Prisoners in Canada Show Escape Method Training

SOMEWHERE IN ONTARIO (AP)—Nazi military training apparently includes lessons in "How to escape from prison if captured."

This has been deducted by Canadian prison authorities in charge of war prison camps to which Britain has sent "5,000 to 50,000" German aviators, submarine crew members, sailors and soldiers.

The war prisoners, officers and men, spend their spare time—at least that part they have left from discussions on how shortly they are going to run Canada!—in planning methods of escape.

So ingenious have been these methods that the guards have to keep constantly on the alert.

Col. Hubert Stethem, Director of Internment Operations for the Dominion of Canada, encountered as he made a tour of the camps—there are "between 10 and 25" scattered throughout the country—said the war prisoner's primary thought is escape.

Each camp is surrounded by a ten-foot barbed wire fence. There is an outer fence with floodlights and sentry towers at intervals. At one camp where the prisoners are especially restless and resourceful this second fence is a rim of closely placed lights and extra guards.

They Like to Dig in and Out

Tunneling is a favorite way of trying to get out. The prisoners have their own sentries to warn them when the regular sentry comes along. Tunneling operations are sometimes quite elaborate. One setup was discovered with signs in German posted so that would-be escapees wouldn't get lost. Colonel Stethem smiled in describing it.

The prisoners are clever in turning anything they can get hold of into implements of escape. The director said his headquarters has quite a collection of home-made saws, files and scoops taken away from the prisoners. Two boats were found being built in sections under the floor at one camp. The prisoners even have managed to put together radios.

A number of prisoners have escaped—one group of 28 through a tunnel—but their success score in staying free to date, said Colonel Stethem, is one. Canadian war prisoners have done better than that in escaping from German prisons, he added with a bit of pride.

That one German war prisoner still at large is Baron Franz von Werra, an aviator, who dropped from a prison train and made his way undetected into the United States. Arrested later for illegal entry, he jumped bond and fled to South America.

Recapture Almost Certain

Colonel Stethem said a special plan of capture has been worked out. When an escape is discovered the guards, provincial police and the Royal Canadian "Mounties" go into action.

The officers mostly pilots downed in England have given the most trouble. They are provocative, Colonel Stethem said, but added that they are quieting down. The officers are in separate camps and they have their orderlies.

Non-commissioned officers and enlisted men are often pugnacious and non-co-operative toward the guards, but they seldom are disrespectful to an officer.

Coloniel Stethem stressed that Canada is adhering strictly to the Geneva International Agreement regarding prisoners of war. The camps are inspected every two months by representatives of the Swiss Government on behalf of Germany. Also inspections are made by the International Red Cross.

The prisoners have the right to make complaints—and do, Colonel Stethem said. Justified complaints are appreciated, he continued, but said the majority are so trifling that their obvious purpose is merely their nuisance value.

Officers on Their Dignity

In some camps, enlisted men may do voluntary labor at 20 cents an hour. Many work on roads, cut fuel for the camps, plant crops. If the officers asked for work it would have to be provided, but so far none of them have, Colonel Stethem said. The officers get their exercise in games.

The officers have organized education classes in English, Russian, Italian, and, in one camp, Chinese. They also study engineering, mathematics and elementary chemistry. "They would like to go on into advanced chemistry—but for obvious reasons we don't favor it," the Director smiled.

On the side, if not watched carefully, they run "escape classes," Coloney Stethem said jokingly. Unsuccessful escapees probably "lecture" on their mistakes. They do unauthorized map study.

Colonel Stethem showed some detailed home-made maps of sections of Canada that had been taken away from prisoners. He said that on escaped prisoners who have been recaptured they found maps of New York State and New Jersey.

The prisoners get the same rations at present as Canada's soldier but the food in some camps may be better prepared because among the prisoners are cooks from the Ritz and Savoy Hotels in London.

Officers and enlisted men may keep their uniforms. They cannot wear civilian clothes unless they are marked. The authorities have provided an outfit of blue denim with a red circle blown into the shirt back and a red stripe down the pants leg.

Even Balk at Swastika

The officers, who must purchase their clothing, have refused to wear it. The authorities offered to mark the shirt with a black swastika on a white circle but still they balked. They declared that a marked outfit would be unbecoming to an officer's dignity, but the camp officials believe it has something to do with making them easy to spot if they escape.

To save their uniforms some of the officers are wearing white shorts.

Thousands of packages are sent in through the International Red Cross. From the German Red Cross come packages "fairly regularly," and they contain small pieces of soap, a sewing kit and knitted items. They seldom contain food, as it is known the prisoners are well fed, the Director said.

The officers are allowed to write three letters and one postal card a month and the men two letters and four postal cards. The men were allowed more but the Germans cut down on the number permitted British prisoners.

Uncensored newspapers are given the prisoners except that sometimes the papers may be held up for certain reasons such as a story about an escape. In the case of the sinking of the Hood, the papers were withheld until the Bismarck was sunk.

Loss of Seven Convoy Ships Is Admitted by British

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The British Admiralty announced today the loss of six merchant vessels and one tug, totaling 11,094 tons, from a Gibraltar-bound convoy which put into the neutral port of Lisbon yesterday.

[Thirteen merchantmen arrived at Lisbon yesterday to report that six accompanying ships, a tug, and an escorting corvette were sunk in a running four-day encounter with German planes and submarines. The German High Command claimed Sunday that 21 ships totaling 122,000 tons and three of their naval guardians in the convoy had been sunk.]

Saved by Planes

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 26 (AP)—British merchantmen arriving in this neutral port yesterday thanked a lone American-made plane for their survival out of a convoy of 20 ships and a tug harassed by a four-day running attack by German planes and U-boats off Spain.

Six of the surviving sea captains told how U-boats sank six of the merchantmen, the ocean-going tug Empire Oak, and the corvette in night attacks while a single Catalina flying boat beat off daylight assaults of the Luftwaffe.

The convoy captains, at a special press conference for British and United States newspapermen, asserted that the German bombers failed to sink a single ship, mainly because of the thorough work of the Catalina and its crew.

U-Boat Attack

Submarines hammering at the convoy after darkness, however, were said to have gotten the tug, the escorting gunboat and the merchantmen Stork, Ciscar, Aguila, Alvia, Clonlara, and Spind.

It was not known here how many of the survivors were rescued.

The captains said they were first attacked by planes about 400 miles off the Spanish coast Tuesday, Aug. 19.

"The German planes kept well off," one weather-beaten skipper asserted, "because the big Catalina flying boat circled right above the convoy. When the Germans came near the Catalina, although outnumbered, dived on them and they scattered, dropping their bombs in the sea."

Tuesday and Wednesday nights German submarines attacked from both sides of the convoy, sinking two ships and the tug, it was said, and the following day planes renewed the attack fruitlessly.

A British naval officer at the conference said German planes no doubt directed the U-boats to the convoy.

More Planes Needed

"The only answer for complete convoy protection," he said, "is more airplanes to drive off reconnaissance planes."

Friday and Saturday nights, the captains said, the submarines attacked again, getting the four additional merchant ships and the corvette.

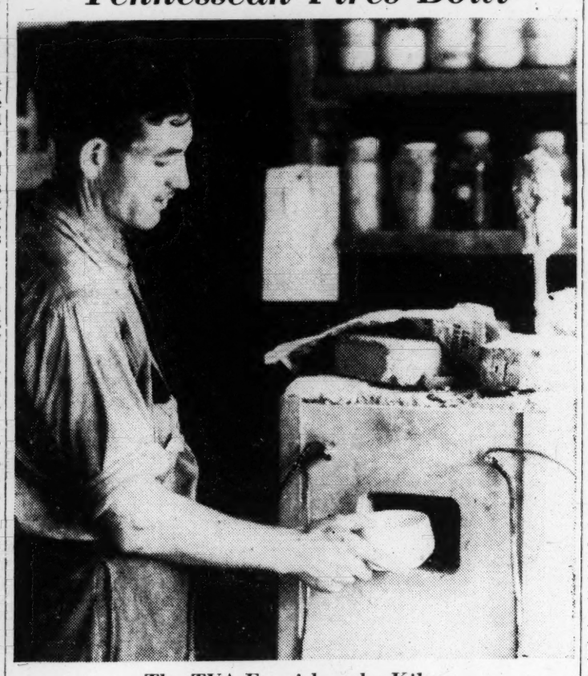
Capt. J. W. Klemp of the 1,345-ton Petrel said his ship was between two others, one laden with gasoline, when torpedoes struck both in the darkness.

"One of them with many of my closest friends on it just went up in a flash," he said.

"Even my Negro cook and carpenter volunteered immediately along with the others to lower a jolly boat and search for survivors from the ships. We stayed there five hours, until after daylight, and those two boys succeeded in picking up 12 men by themselves. Another of our boats picked up 13 more and then we continued our trip."

There was no means of estimating how many sailors were saved since many were said to have been picked up by escorting warships which did not put in here.

Tennessean Fires Bowl



The TVA Furnishes the Kiln

Henry Wallace of Andersonville, Tenn., puts the piece, fashioned by a farmer's wife, into the electric furnace furnished by the Tennessee Valley Authority, at the shed shop of the Town of Norris.

Native Clays Serve in South As New Pottery Material

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—People in the hills of Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina are finding that they can make dishes, bowls, small trays and other pottery from their native clays.

A shop in a shed, formerly housing the fire engine in Tennessee Valley Authority's model town of Norris, showed many of them how it could be done.

It is not a TVA project, although TVA has indirectly given a helping hand.

It is entirely different from the experiments once conducted by a TVA ceramic laboratory in Norris, where research proved what experts at first said was impossible—taking North Carolina kaolin, refining it by a new process, moulding it into fine chinaware which would compete with foreign products, and firing it in electrically developed kilns. Those laboratory experiments and technical reports were designed mainly for private manufacturers.

Today, farmers, farmers' wives and daughters, clerks, and school children try their hand at making things out of native clay. As they spread word of what could be done, more quietly joined in and even classes were conducted in Anderson County schools.

U. S. Plane Ferry to Near East Eases British Air Stringency

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Inauguration of an American-operated warplane ferry service from the United States to the Near East throws into relief the British need for trained air personnel.

Private advices to aviation circles here say England's trans-African delivery service is experiencing difficulties.

That is not to say that the British are lacking pilots for combat duty. Ferry service requires a different kind of training.

When President Roosevelt announced the plan for Pan American Airways to take over the running of warplane deliveries across the South Atlantic and on into the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, he implied not only Britain's need for help; for the first time he also catapulted Pan American Airways, lone United States trans-oceanic commercial airplane operator, into a position in relation to official Washington similar to that occupied in Europe by the Italian Lati Line, the British Overseas Airways and the German Deutsche Lufthansa.

Lati, B. O. A. and Lufthansa are, for all practical purposes, arms of their respective governments.

For several years Pan American Airways, which operates to South America, Asia and Europe, has done quasi-military work for the American Government. Its establishment of island stepping stones by way of Wake, Midway and Guam to Manila for commercial purposes, for instance, could not be disassociated from use of such bases by military aircraft if war ever came.

Follow the Leader

Nor could the company's operations in and around the continent of South America rid themselves completely of a quasi-military complexion. Where a commercial airplane can go, a military airplane can follow.

It was Pan American Airways' pioneering of the North Atlantic route in company with what was then British Imperial Airways which led to establishment of the bomber ferry service between Canada and England. As a government agency, Imperial Airways became Overseas Airways.

The projected ferry service by American civilian pilots, on a route which has been flown for months by British military pilots, will release to the British men badly needed for other work.

Even now pilots with the requisite training in long-range flying are being used on the North Atlantic ferry route when they are needed in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Among them are many veterans of old Imperial Airways routes.

Three operations by the British have put a strain on their reserve of crack pilots: North Atlantic ferrying, trans-African ferrying and the communication contact between England and West African ports. The England-West African Line is being maintained with three clipper-type Boeing flying boats originally consigned to Pan American Airways but diverted to the British.

Expect to Cut Losses

They are the same type of planes used in trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific operations by P. A. A.

Behind the plan of official Washington for the new ferry service is the reasoning that it does no good to manufacture warplanes for the British if they cannot be delivered in quantity. Too many warplanes have been lost in attempting to ferry them from West Africa to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Why they were lost has not been made clear. German airmen have been reported from time to time, however, in that general area.

If the system to be set up by Pan American, incidentally, utilizes the familiar Natal, Brazil-British Gambia route, it will pretty well parallel the operation of the Italian Lati Line.

In crossing the continent of Africa, Imperial Airways used to fly from Lagos, Nigeria (British Territory), to Kano, thence to Ft. Lamy, French Equatorial Africa, and to El Obeid and Khartoum in the Sudan, a distance of roughly 2,000 miles.

As with the British, the crying need of Pan American Airways for the ferry service will be trained personnel—pilots, navigators and radio operators. Crews delivering warplanes to the Sudan must be brought back. That will require additional facilities, additional men.

Where the men can be obtained without robbing its own routes or those of the domestically-operated airlines is a problem with which P. A. A. is trying to cope.

Welles' Statement On Peace Indorsed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Indorsement of Sumner Welles's recent statement favoring "an association of nations" and "adequate instrumentality" for restoring law and order and for postwar reconstruction and peace was voted recently by the Southern California Board of Directors of the League of Nations Association.

The statement made by the Under Secretary of State at the dedication of a new wing on the Norwegian Legation in Washington "should be widely circulated and publicized and further elaborated by the Government of the United States," read the resolution.

It further urged that the Government "immediately take a leading role in focussing world-wide attention on a revitalized and strengthened League of Nations as the paramount aim toward world reconstruction."

Copies of the resolution were ordered sent to newspapers and to Government and Congressional leaders, including President Roosevelt.

Lost Nickel a Problem As Inflation Sets In

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Postman Louis Posner hopes he has heard the last about that nickel—the one he found six months ago and turned over to Brooklyn police after a four-mile walk.

Today, it developed that there had been two claimants for the Jeffersonian five-cent piece, and as far as Postman Posner is concerned, either may have it.

The city would like to find the legal owner without further ado inasmuch as time and effort already expended have cost it about $25.

Less 'Mock' In Louisiana Mock Battles

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—There still will be plenty of makeshift weapons in evidence during the Army's forthcoming Louisiana maneuvers but not nearly so many as figured in last year's war games.

Although the War Department readily conceded today that shortages continue in the Army's supply of modern weapons, it is keeping mum as to the specific categories and numbers.

"While it may be generally known that we lack certain munitions," one official explained, "foreign agents don't have an official check on such reports until the War Department puts out the information. We don't intend to hand them any such check."

From the fact that the Navy and Marine Corps are planning to lend the Army some of their dive bombers to co-operate with the armored ground forces, it is clear that is one category in which the Army is deficient.

It seems likely, however, that the citizen-soldiers will not have to carry make-believe to the extent of last year when they were forced to hang signs bearing the word "tank" on light trucks to simulate the armored vehicles—because the production of both light and medium tanks has materially increased in the last few months.

At a recent press conference, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson told newsmen that at previous maneuvers, the lack of planes had made the show "a little like Hamlet without the main character." In the maneuvers this fall, however, he said "we'll be able to stage a real practice in what we've been reading about the foreign armies."

Old and New

WITH THE ARMY IN SOUTHWEST WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The West's most extensive war maneuvers, involving nearly 100,000 men, ended at midnight after a final vivid military lesson in the art of combining the old and the new in offensive tactics—a mule pack train and a motorized column.

The contrast in the tactics used by the defending Blue Army to sweep across the sloppy, rain-soaked countryside, caught the imagination of the War Department observers on the scene. One of them, in the final night hours, was Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff.

The 98th Mule Pack Mountain Artillery was used to carry guns over the southern approaches to the Olympic Mountains, over a tortuous trail down the Wynooche River. The march of the 200 "Old Faithfuls" set the stage for an attack on the rear of the invaders.

The games were called several days before their scheduled end, the Public Relations headquarters explained, because the enemy was trapped after getting to the edge of the maneuver area.

Dive Bombing

WITH THE ARMY IN ARKANSAS, Aug. 26 (AP)—Success of the Army's new technique of teaming dive bombers with attacking ground forces depends on the development of dependable communications, two high ranking generals of the Second Army declared today.

This method of blasting enemy concentrations and breaking up hostile assaults was employed in maneuvers for the first time by the American Army during the opening week of the Arkansas war games.

The need for better ground-to-plane contact was voiced by air-minded Maj. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., Seventh Army commander, and Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, 27th Division (New York) commander.

"This use of dive bombers is by far the most important development of the current war games," General Richardson said. "But its whole success depends on an accurate means of guiding airmen to their targets."

Clever Camouflage

ANACOCO, La., Aug. 26 (AP)—Strongly criticized by the commanding general for "stupid disregard" of air attack danger during the first phase of maneuvers, officers moved up troops yesterday under such good cover that nearly 100,000 were in simulated battle before the 305 residents knew Anacoco was in "No Man's Land."

Shortly after dawn citizens were aroused by the roar of artillery and machine gun fire as the opposing Red and Blue Armies, advanced under clever camouflage, went into action in concluding phase of the preliminary maneuvers.

Circus Blackedout After 120 Years

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP)—One of the world's oldest circuses is going on the auction block Sept. 15 because the big top apparently is one of those things a country at war can do without.

James Sanger, descendant of the man who founded Sanger's Circus in 1821, said he had continued shows despite the war until recently. Labor and gasoline shortage and lack of food contributed to the decline of the circus.

"I'm afraid it's all over," he said. "The blackout beat us."

Caldwell Safety Box Contained $62,000

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP)—The financial affairs of Max Caldwell, former labor leader, were investigated by State and Federal officials.

The immediate object of their attention was a bundle of currency, bonds, jewelry and other valuables evaluated at $62,000 and taken by detectives from a box Mr. Caldwell had rented in a safety deposit vault.

Assistant State's Attorney William B. Crawford said Internal Revenue agents planned to file a lien against the property in connection with alleged income tax deficiencies.

Mr. Caldwell, $125 a week business agent for Local 1248 of the Retail Clerks International Protective Association, was ousted from office in the course of a revolt by members who sued him for an accounting of union funds they estimated at $910,000.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

ONE OF AMERICA'S BEST 50 FOR $1. CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH NAME. FREE SAMPLES 25 Designs. Exclusive $1, box 21 folders on approval. Costs 50c. Personal, Business Line. Sunshine Art, Dept. 29, 115 Fulton St., New York City.

MAKE Money! Fast selling Personal Christmas Cards with name imprinted, 50 for $1, up. 100 designs. Also 21-card "Feature" Christmas box assortment, $1. You make 50c. Others. Samples on approval. Janes Art Studios, 852 Anson Place, Rochester, New York.

SELL COLONIAL LINE CHRISTMAS CARDS 50 for $1; name imprinted; box assortments, gift wrappings; liberal profit. Call at our office or write for illustrated catalog. COLONIAL GREETING CARD CO., 5072 DELMAR, RO. 9060, ST. LOUIS, MO.

SELL 50 PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—$1.00. Exceptional bargain! 50 folders with customer's name imprinted. Sells fast. Pays quick profits. FREE Samples. Also 60 for $1 Christmas Cards with name and 8 big-value Box Assortments. GENERAL CARD, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. P-821, Chicago.

SHOW FRIENDS finest Christmas Card assortment. Gift Wrapping, Etching, Religious, All-occasion boxes, Personals, Exp. unnecessary. Bonus. Request approved samples. Good profits. DOEHLA, S-64, Fitchburg, Mass.

HOUSES TO LET

ST. LOUIS—Small house, FURNISHED; near Principia; 3 bedrooms, 2 baths; reasonable rent. GLENN HUTCHINSON, 5592 Bartmer Ave.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

PROFITABLE FULL TIME or spare time business for married woman, preferably a mother, who wants independence, and steady, year-round income. No door to door canvassing. Operate from your home. Get paid every day you work. Nationally advertised, fast selling line of children's clothes with exclusive features, that sells to mothers on sight. Liberal commissions. Telephone essential. Write for free book and money making plan. Tell about yourself and give phone in first letter. Replies confidential. 243 First Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ENGLISH SPEECH and dramatic art. Assist with riding and office work. No geographical limits. DOLORES STORCK, Adirondack Trail, Dayton, Ohio.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 28 Marshall St.—Near Longwood Station; attractive 7-room apartment, 3 baths. Call ASP. 1217.

BROOKLINE, 17 Monmouth Ct.

Near Carlton and Beacon Sts.

Unusually large, beautiful 4-room apartment in quiet, residential section; restricted. See Supt. on premises.

NEWLY REDECORATED—full size apt. 1596 Centre St., Newton Highlands, Mass. Separate entrances. Apply owner in lower apt. R. A. Cody. Lasell 0190.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C.—1 and 2-room apartments, fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; transportation; near church; $35-$48. En. 2-1883.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LOVELEIGH MANOR in the Berkshires, for the care and teaching of retarded children. MR. and MRS. H. MILLARD DANIELS, Box 745, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study; beautiful surroundings, good food; 3 baths; capacity 14, over night; permanent; loving hospitality; $14; booklets. FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS

FINE QUALITY COATS AS LOW AS $59.50 to $1500.00. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order at VERY SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS. Come in and look around. Large selection to choose from. Deposits accepted.

CHARLES E. MORRIS

In the Wholesale Fur Market

328-330 7th Avenue, Corner 29th

On the 4th Floor, N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-4047-8-9

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M

ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room board, loving care if needed; graduate nurse in attendance. JANE WILLIAMS, 789 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8929.

HOUSES TO LET

OAKMONT, PA., 226 Delaware Ave., vicinity of Pittsburgh—6 rooms, garage; all newly painted; corner lot; owner will be on premises Aug. 30, 31st and Sept. 1.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.
PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE
3 or more afternoons.
11 W. 42nd Street, Suite 1982

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING

CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 Main St., FLUSHING, N. Y. Authorized Agent for All Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FL 9-6056.

Local Classified

(Continued)

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE OR RENT—Stamford, Conn., 2 beautiful houses, 7 rooms, 8 rooms, 2 baths, newly decorated; oil heaters; double attached garage; sun decks, terrace, solariums, screened porches; plot 55x265; landscaped; convenient trains, schools, bus; 5 min. to Sound; ultra modern kitchen; linoleum, Venetians, Mrs. Welsh, 21 Fenway St.

SELLING to settle estate, diversified citrus grove and modern lakeside home in delightful Florida community. $6000. Write Box A-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive room in small private family; delicious food. Telephone Aspinwall 8243.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.—Young man, music student, wishes room and board in Cambridge home beginning Sept. 13. Newton Hoffman, 318 Ravine Drive.

ROOMS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wanted, double room, central; meals optional with Christian Scientists; middle September; by mother and daughter. Box E-51, 611 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL — Picturesque 6 acres near Rumson; fine ocean bathing, tennis, golf, boating; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18.75-$23.50; booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE — Oceanic House, beautiful location; pleasant rooms, excellent meals; ideal for rest and study; near places of interest; $18-$25 per week.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO. 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. JErome 7-4752, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street London, S. W. 1. Tel Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London are ensure prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GLASGOW—Comfortable home near Christian Science Church and tram route; terms moderate. Mrs. Calder, 21 Sandyford Place. Telephone.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL 31/32, Cranfield Gardens, S. W. 5. Facing gardens, central to all parts. Comfortable, excellent cooking. H. and C. water. Well appointed from 2½ gns. Phone Fro. 3357.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL W. 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience, free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining, one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT
198, Cromwell Road, S. W. 5. WES. 2828

A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms, with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated. Special terms from 2½ gns. with pension. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine speciality.

TORQUAY, EDENHURST
Magnificent position, facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly. Telephone 375911. Telegrams Edenhurst, Torquay.

SWITZERLAND

LUGANO-PARADISO, Esplanade Hotel—Best recommended family hotel on the lakeside with garden terrace; private beach; every comfort. Pension from Fr. 9.-

ENGLAND

ACCRINGTON

Try TIPPING'S
The GROCER
for SERVICE and QUALITY
192 Blackburn Road
and
50 Abbey Street Tel. 2285

Moffitt Bros. Ltd.
are now showing
New Autumn Coats, Gowns and Millinery
8-12, Church Street, Accrington (Tel. 2568)
Also at Nelson

BIRKENHEAD

ROBBS
FOR COATS, COSTUMES
DAY FROCKS
AND MILLINERY
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
IS A SPECIAL FEATURE
—PERMANENT WAVING—
DAILY LUNCHEONS, OAKROOM CAFE
ROBB BROS. LTD. Birkenhead
Tel. 2880 (5 lines)

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS
A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

H. & S. SENIOR
SPECIALISTS in HAND TAILORED
Clothes for Ladies and Gentlemen
39 BRADSHAWGATE Phone 3558
Own materials made up at moderate charges. Urgent orders at short notice. Agents for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S BURBERRY AQUATITE RAINCOATS and other famous makes.

Subscription

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.

RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2

Coupon

ENGLAND

BOLTON

C. H. BESWICK
3 CHURCHGATE, BOLTON
Specialist in Fitting
LOTUS and DELTA SHOES

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

Say It With Flowers
ERNEST ALLSOP
Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
Seeds • Bulbs • Sundries
17 NORTH PARADE
Telephone 5535

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR
SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

Quality—Freshness—Purity Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES, Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

DARLINGTON

GEORGE MICHIE
Ironmonger
108, Northgate
General Requisites for the House, Garden and Workshop
Warranted Quality. Keen Prices
TELEPHONE 2643

DERBY

For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co., Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete Housefurnishers

The Central Educational Co., Ltd.
BOOKS—STATIONERY—GIFTS
PRINTERS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
18 St. Peter's Street, Derby

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20, West Park
Tel. 4390

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963 10 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BINGHAM
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
43, Otley Road, Headingley and 189, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds
Tels. 51632 and 26228

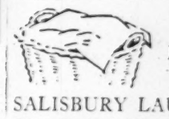
LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Childwall 3508 10 to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COOPERS
Church Street
Purveyors of Groceries
to His Majesty King George VI

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 46 Castle Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras, Photographic Equipment and Supplies

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1831
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes



Clean, Sweet and White! It's Just Come from the
SALISBURY LAUNDRY Ltd.
Phone Wavertree 368 193, Smithdown Rd.

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2642, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Cloister Press Limited
Letterpress Printers
Heaton Mersey, Manchester
RULE BOOKS, BROCHURES
STATIONERY, etc.
Telephone: HEA: 2251-2

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER (Continued)

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

SHOES which fit the feet
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE
FINLEY & BABER
28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

Hill & Eckersleys Ltd.
Printers • Poster Writers
Stationers • Bookbinders, etc
Needham Ave. Chorlton-cum-Hardy
Manchester 21
TEL. CHORLTON 1069

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

NOW — more than ever— clothes must last. Come to JOHN MOSES' first, for complete satisfaction and the Best of Everything.
JOHN MOSES
Grainger Street, Newcastle, 1
Tel. 20674

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs A Speciality
Open Always
Tel. 26779
Neville Street
Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

GOODACRE'S
FURNISHERS
CLUMBER ST.
Agents for
LIBERTY'S SILKS and FABRICS

Electrical Repairs, Industrial and Domestic Appliances
"THE RADIO DOCTOR" (Regd.)
CLAUDE B. BARTON, Ltd.
Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
27-29 Union Rd. Ph. NOTTINGHAM 41760

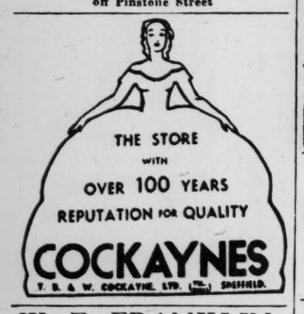
ROCHDALE

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 3480 Promptly Executed

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays Wednesday and Fridays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STEWART & STEWART
PHONE 24295-6
Ladies—Men—Boys
Girls' and Babies' Wear
Outfitters and Tailors to the Family
"We Stock Maensons Clothes"
Quality—Service—Style
Another Service for Men
BARBER'S SHOP NOW OPEN
off Pinstone Street



W. E. FRANKLIN
26-32 ECCLESALL ROAD
CARPETS CLEANED
Bedding Cleaned and Remade
Eiderdowns Re-covered
NEW BEDDING
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
PHONES 22051 (3 lines)

BAILEY LANE
SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD.
PHONE 21898
FOR COMPLETE OVERHAUL, REPAIRS & ACCESSORIES

Permanent Waving, Hairdressing etc., Manicure, Beauty Preparations
Marian Cooper
Palatine Chambers, Pinstone St.
Tel. 23826

JOHNSON & APPLEYARDS LTD
LEOPOLD STREET
High-Class Decorations and Furnishings
SCHEMES AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FREE
Tele. No. 21374

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield
Telephone 62719

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41. LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

STOCKPORT

Robinson's
The Confectioners and Caterers

WAKEFIELD

Coal, Coke, and Smokeless Fuel for prices or estimates

Upper Kirkgate Chambers

Isle of Man

DOUGLAS

ROBERT OATES
46 Years Experience in
Groceries and Provisions
Hillside Store
19 Drinkwater St., Douglas, Ph. 1551

Scotland

EDINBURGH

By Test the Best
Sir Herbert Barkers Shoe Fitters at
Baird's
14-19, South Bridge, Edinburgh

NEW SEASON'S CLOVER HONEY
Geo. Gibson & Co
BACON, CHEESE and BUTTERMEN
Tel. 25146-7 44, Queensferry Street

FOR FUEL ECONOMY USE AN "ESSE"
HEAT STORAGE COOKER
Now made in four sizes—Fairy, Minor, Premier and Major. All sizes in stock at the distributors for Edinburgh and district.
James Gray & Son
IRONMONGERS & ELECTRICIANS LTD
89 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. GARDNER & SONS
LIMITED
Established 1832
The Leading Furnishing House of Scotland
We hold immense stocks in all Departments. Enquiries and inspection invited.
Estimates Free.
36, JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1.

RESTAURANTS
at 245 Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10:45 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

A. McVEY
Millinery, Coats, Gowns, and Two-Piece Suits
Distinctive and Original Styles at Moderate Prices
701 Pollokshaws Road, S. 1.
Phone Pollok 1437

JOHN ALVES
High Class Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
6, Kelvingrove St. Phone 4709 Douglas

Daily Features Page

FACTS AND FIGURES

NEWS FROM LONDON REVEALS THAT STANDARDIZED MEN'S CLOTHES WILL BE ON SALE IN BRITAIN THIS FALL.
IT'S A FACT THE U. S. NOW MANUFACTURES 96% OF ITS DYES.
ATTEMPTS TO ESTABLISH THE AMERICAN LOBSTER ON THE PACIFIC COAST HAVE NEVER SUCCEEDED
EAST
K. PARRIS

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

Parliamentary Law Practice

Voluntary Organization

Until a comparatively recent date the art of assembly or parliamentary law as it is familiarly known, was almost unknown except as it applied to constitutional bodies, such as Congress and State Legislatures and the somewhat irregular proceedings of political conventions, but during the last three-quarters of a century more voluntary deliberative organizations have sprung up than in all the previous history of the world.

The purpose and scope of these groups is unlimited. Everyone belongs to one or more of them—most people belong to several. These bodies function in meetings and must conform to the art of assembly.

Although these associations are composed for the most part of men and women of education and culture, many of the meetings fail of their purpose; others are marred by futility and inharmony, because the members are ignorant of the simple fundamental rules governing group activity.

These rules are the result of experience of the English-speaking race during the last four hundred years. They are simple and exact; they belong to all of us; they need only to be practiced.

Awana Slaker-James

A Tuesday and Friday Feature

Did You Ever Wonder

How Metals Can Be Joined Together by Welding?

There are two general types of welding. In one type, known as **pressure welding**, the metal parts are made soft or plastic by heat and are then joined by hammering or mechanical pressure. In the other type called **fusion welding**, the metals are joined in the molten state without pressure or hammering.

A primitive form of pressure welding, known as "smith welding," has been known since early times. In smith welding the pieces of iron to be joined are heated in a fire until they reach a bright red heat. In this state, the iron is plastic and the edges may be beaten together on an anvil with a sledge-hammer.

There are several quicker and less laborious forms of welding in use today. In resistance welding (a form of electric welding) a large current of electricity is run through the two metals to be joined. As there is more resistance to the current at the join than anywhere else in the circuit, the edges to be welded become red hot and can be hammered or pressed together. Resistance welding also may be used to fuse the metals together.

Another form of electric welding is known as arc welding. In this form, instead of resistance in a circuit, the intense heat liberated at the terminals of an electric arc is used to melt the edges of the metals to be fused and joined.

A common form of welding is by means of an oxyacetylene torch. By use of a suitable combining nozzle, a mixture of oxygen and acetylene gas burns with a flame which has a temperature of approximately 3,000° F. This flame is used to melt the edges of the join. Sometimes additional material from a slender rod or filler or adding metal is fused into the join.

For welding extremely heavy and cumbersome objects thermite is used. Thermite (powdered aluminum and iron oxide) burns at a heat of around 5,000° F., liberating free iron. The edges of the join melt and fuse with the molten iron which comes from the thermite.

By welding, two pieces of metal may be so joined as to become, in effect, one piece, and the join may be even stronger than the original metal.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Raids and Traffic

Air raids from July 1, 1940, to March 1, 1941, killed about 100 people in Great Britain a day, a slightly higher rate than the traffic toll in the United States.

Land Patterns in Sumatra

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. R. W. Peel, Singapore, Straits Settlements

Fertile rice fields photographed from the highlands of Sumatra, Dutch East Indies.

A Verse for Today . . .

LORD, *thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God.*—Ps. 90:1, 2.

Brevities

Pathfinder: If our extravagant non-defense spending keeps on, taxes will have to be increased until they tax even the imagination.

San Francisco Chronicle: We are dying to know how the clever Nazis make roofs and so forth look like lawns from above. We should like to make a lawn look like a lawn.

Chicago Daily News: The closing down of our hosiery mills throws 175,000 out of work; and that's not all. Think of the millions of Japanese silkworms not knowing which way to turn.

Vocations

Hobby to a Business

Many visitors to the Adirondacks have commented on the large number of pine cones which cover the ground in this area. Few, however, have given them much further thought.

A 14-year-old girl noticed the cones, while vacationing on Fourth Lake, New York, and she decided to make them into ornaments. She painted the cones different colors by dipping them into enamel and then hanging them up to dry. The finished products were so colorful and attractive as well as inexpensive to make, that the hobby developed into a thriving business. The overhead was slight, the only materials needed being the enamel, ribbons with which to tie together the cones, and hooked clips for hanging the finished ones.

Her most successful idea consisted of a pair of cones painted in college colors and tied with ribbons to match. These sold for 25 cents while others arranged with evergreens in wooden cooking bowls to use as center pieces cost $1.10. Cones strung vertically on a thong run from a $1.50 to $2.

These moderate prices and friendly advertising added to the growth of this interesting vocation which began as the summer hobby of a schoolgirl.—P. R., Old Forge, N. Y.

In Lighter Vein

Remember?

In search of a quiet holiday, Mr. and Mrs. Timms went to stay on a farm. They soon found that even the peaceful country has its drawbacks.

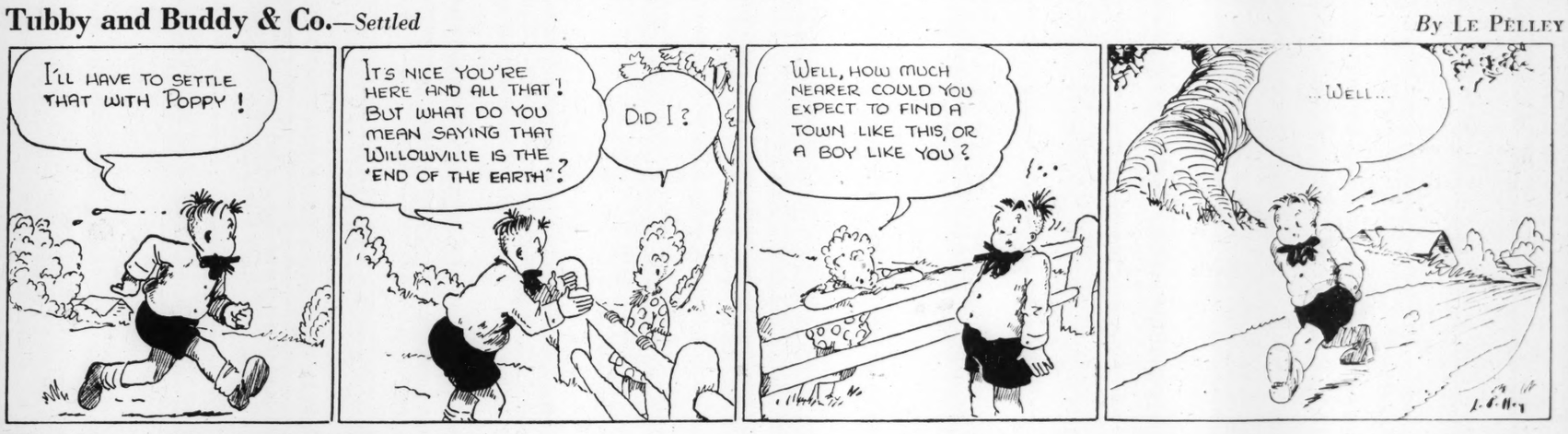
"Those roosters woke me up at dawn again this morning," he growled at breakfast-time.

"Yes," replied his wife, "but you can't blame the birds. Remember that the only morning you ever got up early you crowed about it for a week."—Answers.

"Don't bother, Sergeant—I've already tucked myself in!"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Settled*

By LE PELLEY


I'LL HAVE TO SETTLE THAT WITH POPPY!
IT'S NICE YOU'RE HERE AND ALL THAT! BUT WHAT DO YOU MEAN SAYING THAT WILLOWVILLE IS THE 'END OF THE EARTH'?
DID I?
WELL, HOW MUCH NEARER COULD YOU EXPECT TO FIND A TOWN LIKE THIS, OR A BOY LIKE YOU?
...WELL...

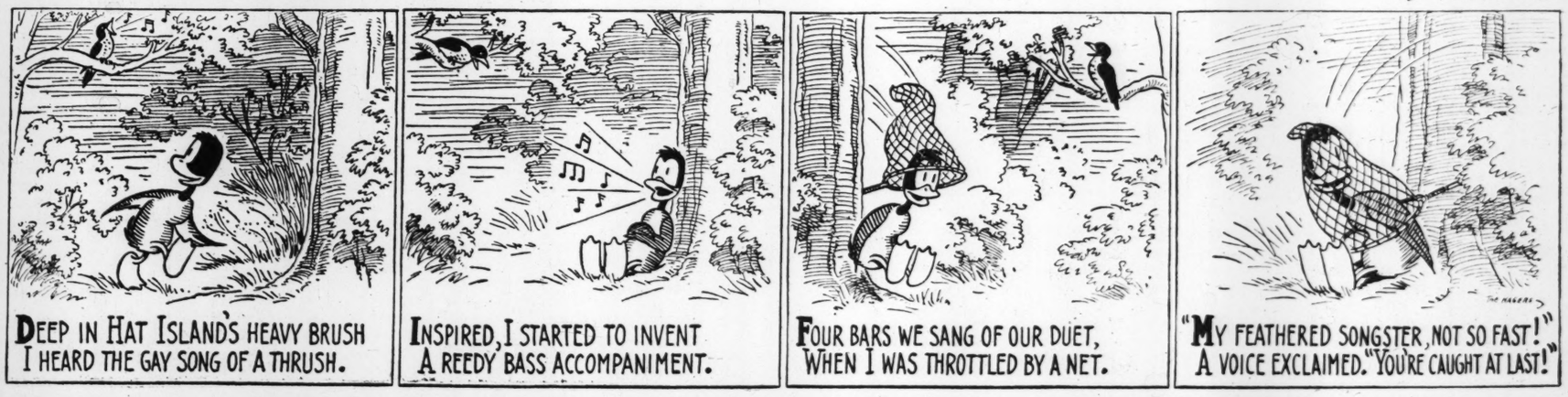
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*SPLASH!*

By RODGERS

"Boy! That looks nice and cool!" I wagged—
"Come on in and join us! The water's fine!" they quacked—
So— Join them I did!
?
!
?
At least that's what I meant to do!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Get the Hook!*

By THE HAGERS


DEEP IN HAT ISLAND'S HEAVY BRUSH I HEARD THE GAY SONG OF A THRUSH.
INSPIRED, I STARTED TO INVENT A REEDY BASS ACCOMPANIMENT.
FOUR BARS WE SANG OF OUR DUET, WHEN I WAS THROTTLED BY A NET.
"MY FEATHERED SONGSTER, NOT SO FAST!" A VOICE EXCLAIMED. "YOU'RE CAUGHT AT LAST!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Iran

The world has grown too small for neutrality. Britain and Russia are frankly facing the fact that they are engaged in a total war. That in brief is the meaning of the Russo-British invasion of Iran.

Invasion is the word. We should face it, although we don't like it and there are plenty of grounds on which to justify the action taken. Iran had already been more politely "invaded" by German "tourists" and "technicians." The Nazis were getting into position to take over, much as they did in Iraq and Rumania and Bulgaria. Iran's "neutrality" was already destroyed. There was far more justification for invading it than for the German invasion of Norway, Belgium and the Netherlands, the Italian invasion of Greece, or the Japanese invasion of Indo-China.

Indeed, only because Iceland and Greenland did not resist—partly because they could not—does American seizure of those lands differ from this. The basic reason was the same—to prevent occupation by the other side.

To prevent Nazi control or actual occupation, ranks with the desire to open up a British supply line to Russia, in the motives for this move. Oil may win the war. For Hitler one of the great objects in attacking Russia was oil—around the Caspian in Russia, and beyond in Iran, possibly in Iraq. At Odessa he is still far from it, but if he can control the Black Sea he might bypass the Caucasus Mountains and drive to Baku on the Caspian. Iran lies close at hand. Transport difficulties might leave the German oil problem largely unsolved, but major supplies could be cut off from Russia and Britain.

For Britain the Persian Gulf route and the railway from Bandar Mashur across Iran to Bandar Shah on the Caspian is the most useful line for supplying Russia and keeping the Nazis busy on the Eastern Front. The country formerly called Persia also forms a land-link between British-controlled Iraq and India. For Britain, also, there is the necessity of showing a strong hand in the Middle East. The move may influence Turkey to fulfill her obligations and deny use of the Dardanelles to Germany and Italy.

To state the reasons for each side desiring control of Iran is only to repeat the story of total war—the fact that in an airplane age, there is no security except collective security. The great difference between British and Nazi invasion is the knowledge that Britain will not rob or oppress the inhabitants and will promptly evacuate when war ends—just as the United States will withdraw from Iceland. The Roosevelt-Churchill pledge of no-aggrandizement only made formal the purpose of Britain and America in this regard.

The only real justification for the invasion of Iran is the hope that it will eventually contribute to a state of collective security which will make such invasions unnecessary and impossible.

Tommy Takes to Sweets

That Tommy Atkins consumes less beer and more candy than his predecessor of the first World War, according to a survey just released, may be because something is taking the place of the "pub" in his off-duty hours. During 1914-1918 the British canteen till, it is reported, filled up to the extent of 98 per cent on the proceeds from beer, while today's beer sales amount to only 5 per cent of the total.

The British soldier, it is said, prefers all kinds of sweet food to beer. A number of causes doubtless make their contribution. Manufacturers during the past two decades have not restrained themselves in the use of advertising argument in an effort to break down the old-fashioned prejudice against the generous consumption of sweets.

The evidence gives considerable support to those temperance workers in England who aver that a suitable substitute would reduce the sale of alcoholic beverages in many working-class districts. If, they believe, abundant nourishing and tasty food were fed to all British workmen, the craving for liquor would be noticeably diminished. If cheerful home conditions, with plenty of fuel for the hearth and some of the amenities enjoyed only by more fortunate families, could prevail in humble cottages, the local "pub" would, they believe, lose much of its patronage. It may not be possible this time to install such substitutes, but there is no harm in thinking about them, for future use.

More Taxes—All the Way Up

Broadening the base of the personal income tax in the United States, as now recommended by the Senate Finance Committee, is a reform long advocated by tax experts and by this newspaper. If enacted into law, it will make more people tax-conscious and will increase materially both the scope and amount of contributions for defense.

It should not be thought that this lowering of exemptions—to $1,500 for married couples and $750 for single persons—is merely a way of loading increased tax burdens on the moderately low income group between these and the old exemption levels.

The fact is that the change would operate to add $500 to the taxable portion of the income of every couple that already pays an income tax. Thus every present taxpayer will pay on $500 more of his income, and sometimes be pushed into an increased surtax rate bracket. This accounts for much the greater part of the $300,000,000 added revenue expected from the measure; only an estimated $49,000,000 will be raised from the new taxpayers.

Spreading the Work

A new kind of spread-the-work movement is in order in the United States. In fact, it is already under way, but not fast enough. This is the movement to distribute defense contracts and manufacturing activities through the small towns, the small factories, and small shops all across the land.

Something in this direction has been accomplished through subcontracting, but William S. Knudsen, director general of the Office of Production Management, has declared within recent weeks that subcontracting must be hastened and extended in order to decentralize production and to speed the defense job.

The small towns of the United States need this business. They believe they have the labor and resources with which to make a genuine contribution. A typical appeal came a short time ago in an editorial in the Pasco Herald of Pasco, Washington, calling upon President Roosevelt to broaden the distribution of defense work. This article pointed out that there are tendencies in the defense activity to draw men away from the small towns and the countryside, not only into the military forces themselves but into too centralized and too urbanized defense industries.

Business experts believe the situation can be improved by dividing contracts into smaller lots, by contracting with pools of small manufacturers, and by requiring or rewarding the use of subcontracts. The OPM should be given any authority it needs to push this program with rapidity.

Not the Way to Win the War

Releasing September gasoline supplies in the Eastern Seaboard States on Friday night, August 29, so that millions of motorists may go driving about the country on the Labor Day week-end, should help to promote many a gay holiday but is not an effective way to accustom an important part of the American people to the sacrifices all of them must eventually make if they are to help win civilization's war.

Simultaneously with the announcement from Washington that September quotas are to be drawn on in advance comes the warning that filling station operators must "stretch out" their sales after the holiday to guard against running out before the month is over. In plain words, the possibility exists that someone who really needs gasoline may have to do without because fuel supplies have been drawn on to enable the thoughtless to drive long distances on the workless week-end.

This is not to say, however, that many—including those at resorts in the North—will not have legitimate reason for making long trips, since Labor Day is the date generally set for the homeward hegira from Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. It is reassuring that arrangements have been made to take care of these motoring resorters. The sacrifice of those who drive merely for pleasure on the week-end, however, is little compared to that of those whose livelihood may be affected by the gas shortage.

In the absence of an official ban, those with an appreciation of the underlying reasons for their act will voluntarily refrain from joining the ranks of the holiday makers on the road, wherever circumstances permit.

The Russians are doing their best to keep the name of Leningrad from being changed to Hitlergrab.

Our Readers Say—

No Aggrandizement?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The first point in the joint statement issued by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt following their secret conference says: "Their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other." Perhaps the most significant comment on this is the following quotation from "Fortune," September, 1935, page 48:

> It is generally supposed that the American military ideal is peace. But unfortunately for this high-school classic, the U. S. Army, since 1775, has filched more square miles of earth by sheer military conquest than any army in the world, except only that of Great Britain. And as between Great Britain and the U. S. it has been a close race, Britain having conquered something over 3,500,000 square miles since that date and the U. S. (if one includes wresting the Louisiana Purchase from the Indians) something over 3,100,000. The English-speaking people have done themselves proud in this regard.
>
> We swiped the entire Atlantic seaboard from the British in the first place, on the debatable principle of self-determination. We fought the Spanish-American War under the pretext of liberating Cuba, but out of this euphemism of manifest destiny we got the Philippines (placed on the map of the U. S. they would extend from Boston to Jacksonville), Puerto Rico, and some handy little islands in the Pacific which Pan-American Airways is now exploiting to good purpose. For the Mexican War we did not even have a decent pretext, though the net profit included Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona and California. And as for the Indians, we wiped out whole nations of them.

In view of the facts thus so succinctly stated, would it not be appropriate for our two nations—which have led the world in total aggression, and now speak so blandly of our determination to control the seven seas and to maintain the pre-war status quo, which was so largely in our own favor—to avoid any attitude of self-righteousness in announcing that we "seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other"?

MARK SHAW,
Associate Secretary, National Council for Prevention of War.
Melrose, Mass.

Editor's Note: Indeed, there is no room for a self-righteous attitude. Yet the trend of late years in both Britain and the United States toward relaxing control (India, Irak, Egypt, and the Philippines) supports the good faith of the no-aggrandizement point and leaves no doubt as to where the great threat of aggrandizement lies today. Citation of British and American aggrandizement should recognize this lest it become not a support to their self-denying pledge but an excuse for Nazi aggrandizement.

"East and West" and Mr. Kipling

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just run across a clipping, in my husband's Kipling collection, that throws light on recent contributions to the Monitor about Kipling's much abused verses "East and West."

In 1885 Kipling wrote a story titled "East and West" for his Indian newspaper. It tells of a railway journey in India of an Englishman and an Afghan, who shared a compartment. After a long and interesting conversation they reached a point where their roads divided. Sinbad, the Afghan, said; "You change here, I am sorry. You have talked with me, smoked with me and eaten with me like a man. Shall I say as a compliment that you are almost worthy to be an Afghan?" "And you, Sinbad, to be an Englishman, but—." "Ah yes, my friend, it is true. But God has made us different for always. Is it not so?"

Kipling arrived in London in the fall of 1889, and at an informal literary gathering he met an American newspaper man. He told Kipling he had read the "East and West" sketch in the Indian newspaper, and objected to the imputation it contained, saying, "I think men are much the same everywhere. A weak man would be weak in America or London or Zululand. There are strong men East and West and everywhere." Kipling finally admitted this, and reaching for a book he wrote on the flyleaf the stanza that heads and ends the ballad "East and West," tore it out and gave it to his American critic.

When the Ballad—it has no connection with the sketch—appeared in Macmillan's Magazine in December, 1889—and later was included in Barrack-Room Ballads and Other Verses—the American realized he possessed the original manuscript of that stanza.

LUCILE R. CARPENTER
Evanston, Ill.

"Thinking Toward Peace"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Cheers for the recent letter on "Thinking Toward Peace." It seems to me that Mr. Richard Newhall has described one of the greatest defects in our system of government. The Senate's unlimited debate is decidedly one.

In looking back to examine America's responsibility for present conditions, those of us who are not isolationists must regret that those who are have had the controlling hand all these years, because under our rules a minority in the Senate can delay and defeat even what the President, the House, and most of the people really want. Mr. Newhall's suggested constitutional amendment is just what we need, and I hope the idea will grow and take effect. It should be made impossible for the filibustering of a few stubborn men to defeat the will of the majority of the American people.

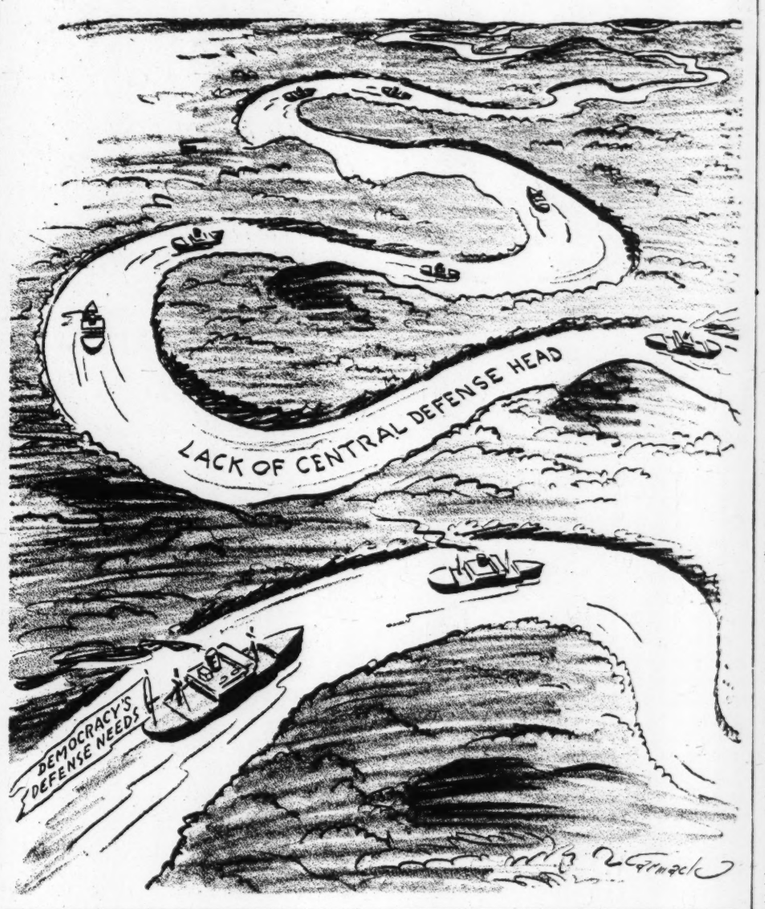
I wish Mr. Newhall's amendment were now in force, for no matter what assurances Mr. Welles or even the President may give, how can other nations rely on our co-operative peace efforts if they remember the disappointing way we backed out of the peace last time?

The Christian Science Monitor is to be thanked for the way it is doing its part in the educating of the country for present and future crises and opportunities.

Boston (Miss) L. M. STEVENS

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Shorten It!



Down the Middle of the Road

On Morale

By Erwin D. Canham

One part of morale, as Napoleon said, is worth three parts of matériel. Which is another way of saying that what and how people think determines their affairs. The sluggish, selfish thinking of the "long week-end" between 1918 and 1939 in most of the democracies put them in their desperate position today. Morale, both bad and good, greatly facilitated Hitler's earlier victories.

But today morale has turned against Hitler in Europe, and it may be the beginning of his decline. Certainly it will mark the ultimate end of his dominance if the morale in the United States can be roused as it has been in Europe.

It was morale of Britons, in London and on the beaches and at the controls of Spitfires and Hurricanes, which prevented Hitler from winning the war last summer. It is the morale of humble Russian soldiers and peasant men and women which has held up Hitler long enough on the Eastern European plain for General Winter's reinforcements to appear in the distance. It is morale in France and the Netherlands and Norway, in Poland and Czechoslovakia and Greece, that is sending tremors through the reduced occupying forces and producing telltale repressive measures.

But for Americans, the tale of morale is another tale. Washington dispatches report that the Capitol concludes American morale to be in a state of apathy. Mr. Knudsen said last week "Nobody can outproduce the United States if we get the spirit to do this job. But I don't think we've got the spirit yet." President Roosevelt told the story of Lincoln's despair because the American people in 1862, after a year of war, hadn't got the idea of the sacrifices they had to make. From some Army camps come reports of dejection and uncertainty.

If President Roosevelt and his associates are surprised at this state of affairs, it is because they do not read the papers and have not kept in touch with the country. For many months, those of us who have had the chance to travel about among the people have been convinced that a clearer leadership from Washington was imperative.

* * *

Here are some of the things that have been wrong:

Item: Washington today cites public restiveness at the gasoline situation as evidence of popular unwillingness to make sacrifices. Poppycock. The public is perfectly willing to make gasoline sacrifices if it is told clearly what it must do and why it must do it. It has been the uncertainty about the gasoline situation, the fumbling from Washington, the incredible mismanagement capped by Mr. Ickes' departure for a month's vacation which has produced the complaints. Americans are even ready to accept straight gasoline rationing. But all sorts of fancy stunts, publicity tricks, smoke-screens, and dodges have been tried first. If we could be told just where we stand, we would adjust our private needs to meet the situation. This uncertainty is typical of the Administration's policy toward much of the war effort.

Item: Had Washington labor policy been firmer, public morale would have been infinitely better. This doesn't mean firmer in the sense simply of cracking down on unions. It means more decisive and speedy action to end shut-downs and disputes along much the same lines that have been reached after great delays. Allis-Chalmers, North American, Kearny—it is the story of delay and fumbling and folly on the road to ultimate settlements.

Item: And why hasn't defense production been co-ordinated? Why has the administrative confusion of Washington persisted? This point needs no elaboration. It is the old story of large concepts and negligent follow-through.

Item: And why has President Roosevelt himself so often obscured the issue just when it seemed to be clarifying, as in his statement just after passage of the Lease-Lend Bill, or following his last and most stirring fireside chat?

Item: Why are not Administration leaders more actively telling the American people specifically of the national danger, and charting a future course which will enable citizens to tell where they are going?

* * *

It is the same kind of obscurity and at least apparent lack of candor that marked the first two Roosevelt terms. It is our old friend the quarterback theory. We don't know, said the President back on that day in 1933, just what plays we will try next. We have a lot of them, and we'll pick out the one that suits best.

The quarterback theory in an hour of national peril is just about the least reassuring policy you could imagine. It stimulates opposition. It breeds confusion. There are two ways in which good morale can be achieved: Either because a nation is defending its sore-pressed homeland, or because it knows where it is going. We can get our needed morale by the first method, which is desperately hard, or by the second method, which requires genuine leadership. If we do not get it the second way, we shall be unable to stand adequately beside the nations which are fighting for freedom today. It is up to the President, and to our other leaders, to act and act quickly.

Mirror of World Opinion

Learning About the World

The story of the struggle and the sacrifice which went into the creation of the ILGWU and the American labor movement is a fascinating picture of workers building their strength in unity. . . . We are being forced to take a greater interest in world happenings. Men and women are thinking beyond the immediate struggle against Hitlerism. They are planning ways and means of avoiding the repetition of such a suicidal catastrophe as world war.

This reorganization of the world demands a greater knowledge not only of our own country but of the world. Ignorance and prejudice, racial animosities and economic antagonisms stand in the way of unity among the peoples of the world. No scheme for world reorganization can flourish unless the men and women of every country know what it is all about.

We hope, through pamphlets, reading circles, discussion groups, classes, lectures, to help members gain the understanding without which the future is bleak and dismal. —*Justice*, organ of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The Wide Horizon

Do We Want Good Officials?

By Gov. Charles Edison
Of New Jersey

In an address at Chautauqua, N. Y.

Job hunters, I suppose, take up more of a Governor's time than any other segment of the population. . . .

Now, these job seekers, and the people who want the Governor to attend a patriotic rally, and the ones who want him to drop everything else and take a hand in some problem affecting them are mostly nice people. No man could help but be honored by the interest and confidence they display.

Yet the consequence of their attentions is that a Governor works in an atmosphere like a man who has moved his desk out on the lawn where capricious winds suddenly blow all the papers away and the rest of the family tosses a ball back and forth over his head.

In New Jersey a Governor is hampered by something a good deal worse than this amiable turmoil when he turns to the main jobs of an executive. He has very little personal control over most of the administrative offices of the State as a consequence of a faulty allocation of powers in the New Jersey Constitution.

Legislatures of the State have embroidered on this Constitution over 90-odd years. Some important administrative departments of the State are directed by officers appointed directly by the Legislature. Others are run by officials whose terms extend for a longer term than the Governor. Still others are run by boards set up so that a Governor does not have opportunity during his term to appoint a majority of members on the boards.

This arrangement leaves much of the State's administrative branch free from any real directing hand. . . .

* * *

To remedy these and other serious faults in New Jersey's government, I have been urging the Legislature to call a Constitutional Convention. A group in the Legislature, more interested in retaining political power than in serving the public interest, has contrived to prevent the slightest consideration of the subject.

When I encounter such an attitude in government officials, I come to wonder if the public can be satisfied with it. . . . Far too many voters do not bother to pay attention day by day to the activities of government.

I assure you there are a tremendous number of such indifferent Americans. They busy themselves with their own concerns and ignore governmental activities until the campaign orators take to the radio, the local tax collector comes around with a higher bill, or their trade association or labor union warns them some legislation is about to pass antagonistic to their interest.

These indifferent Americans will let governmental officials go all through their terms playing cheap politics and at election time judge the officials according to party tags, or the action on one issue in which the voters were interested, or attendance at the right church card party.

This indifference of voters applies much more to the affairs of municipal, county and State government than to the affairs of the Nation. Many voters obviously ignore the fact that no amount of planning and tinkering by the Federal Government can make our system work well if local problems are not efficiently handled by local governments. . . .

* * *

There are many millions of Americans who still do not live in fair comfort and security. The strivings and aspirations of these fellow citizens of ours can be satisfied, I am convinced, with adroit use of our vast productive capacity and within the framework of our Constitutional freedom. . . .

If a sizable majority of Americans follow the habit of close attention to civic affairs, the collective intelligence of the Nation can cure our social and economic maladies. If the majority do not follow such a habit, we cannot be confident that our democratic system will endure. . . .

Our future is anything but assured while there are labor leaders who want Government aid in bringing industrialists to terms but want no check on picket line terrorism, while there are industrialists who want pickets dispersed but refuse to hear the grievances of their employees, while there are public officials who put partisan politics above the public interest, while there are large numbers of voters who are too indifferent or too child-minded to take an intelligent interest in affairs of State.

If we prize our freedom, we Americans require a general high-minded regard for the rights and necessities of our fellow Americans. We must incorporate a high sense of ethics in our democracy.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ... Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ... 611 Olive Street
Kansas City ... 1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco ... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ... 1326 Fifth Avenue
London ... Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris ... 56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva ... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.